

ROOSEVELT, MACDONALD REPORT PROGRESS IN DISCUSSION OF ARMS AND ECONOMICS

TRUCE FORECAST IN COGNATE FIGHT; MORE CUTS SEEN

Further Economies in
Fulton Affairs Will Re-
sult From Conferences
Held by Officials Sun-
day, It Is Reported.

ANSWER OF JUDGES TO JURY PREPARED

Contents Not Disclosed;
Jurors Understood To
Have Agreed To With-
draw Bills of Indictment

A truce between the Fulton county grand jury and the Fulton county board of commissioners, by which further economies in the administration of the county government will be effected, was reached Sunday at a conference held Sunday, it was reported to The Constitution.

Coincidental with the reported truce was the announcement by Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy, who had charged the grand jury, that he would submit to Stratton Hard, foreman, at 10 o'clock this morning a communication decided upon Sunday at a conference of the five Fulton county judges.

Before the armistice between the county commissioners and the grand jury was reached, it was learned, the latter body had agreed to withdraw bills of indictment against the five members for appropriating sums for the entertainment of the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, which met in Atlanta last May. These bills, it was reported, were ready for presentation this morning when the grand jury is to assemble and receive the communication from Judge Pomeroy.

Just what extent the further economies will take was not outlined, but indications were that another substantial cut in salaries would be made. The fight between the grand jury on the one hand and the commissioners and the five judges on the other hand, has been raging for ten days.

Prominent among those in support of the position of the grand jury, which suggested an outside judge and solicitor to conduct a probe of Fulton county affairs, have been R. C. Mitchell, of the Fulton County Taxpayers' League, and Phil C. McWhirter, of the Voters' Council.

Gun Falls to Floor, Girl, 18, Is Wounded

Josephine Friedman, 18-year-old David Hill High school senior, was shot and wounded in the right shoulder early Sunday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Friedman, of 1285 Oakdale road, northeast.

Miss Friedman was taken to the Emory University hospital where her condition was said to be not serious. The bullet passed through the right shoulder above the lung and did not break any bones. Relatives of the girl said she was shot when a pistol fell from a drawer as she opened it and exploded as it hit the floor. She was taken to the hospital in an A. S. Turner ambulance.

In Other Pages

News of Georgia	3
Editorial Page	4
Dr. William Brady	4
Pierre Van Passen	4
Whitney Cary on Bridge	5
Daily Cross-Word Puzzle	6
Comics	6
"The Honeymoon Murder"	6
Caroline Chaffield	7
So City	7
Culbertson on Bridge	7
Sport Pages	8, 9
Edith McGinnis	8
Jimmy Jones	9
Radio Programs	9
Theater Programs	10
Financial	10
Tarzan	11
Atlanta Wants	11, 12
Cross Sections	12

RENTAL PROSPECTS

If you have a house, apartment, room or rooms to rent, you should, by all means, place a "Rental" ad in the WANT AD PAGES of The Constitution.

With the largest total city and suburban circulation, The Constitution reaches more "rental" prospects than any other Atlanta newspaper. Call Walnut 6365 for an Ad-taker. You may "charge it."

Read and Use
The Constitution's
Want Ad Pages
"First in the Day—First to Pay"

Woman Has No Comment On Delivery From Noose

FLORENCE, Ariz., April 23.—(AP)—While Winnie Ruth Judd was spending her last day in the Arizona state prison, attendants assumed from her demeanor that she knew her life had been spared by a sanity jury verdict, but she said no word about it.

Her transfer to the state hospital for insane in Phoenix, planned for today, was delayed because Superior Judge E. L. Green, who presided over the sanity hearing, did not sign the commitment papers after the verdict was returned last night.

Efforts were being made by prison officials to complete the formalities within a few hours so Mrs. Judd may leave the prison and be placed in the care of physicians and psychiatrists at the state hospital. The convicted slayer of Agnes Anne LeRoy spent most of her time today playing in her cell with her black kittens which, she announced to prison matrons, she had named "and Mike" and "Tom and Jerry."

MILLING COMPANY PLANS TO REBUILD \$500,000 PLANT

Officials of Burned Mill
Map Tentative Program.
Blaze Laid to Spontaneous Combustion.

Tentative plans for rebuilding the \$500,000 plant of the Atlanta Milling Company, destroyed by fire Saturday night, were mapped Sunday afternoon at a meeting of company officials. While 75 men will be temporarily thrown out of work, the reconstruction of a new plant will provide employment for probably twice as many, it was said. Definite plans for rebuilding on the site of the ruins will be made during the week, officials said Sunday after a conference.

Meunier, C. L. Danahall, president of the company, said arrangements will be made with other millers to take care of the customer demands of the company until the new plant is completed. Salvaging of the grain elevator, estimated to be worth \$100,000, decided the question of where the new plant will be located, it was said. Flames Saturday night destroyed the mill and endangered Fulton tower, but firemen succeeded in protecting the county jail, which adjoins the mill plant.

Fire department officials said Sunday that the blaze apparently started from spontaneous combustion of grain on the top floor of the plant. They said that the presence of chlorine gas used on the third floor for bleaching grain, had no connection with the fire. The flames, which were discovered shortly before 6 o'clock Saturday night, were still smoldering late Sunday night and all day Sunday the structure attracted thousands of spectators.

A small but tenacious blaze was still alive in the warehouse of the mill plant and three companies were on hand to keep the burning building from spreading. Assistant Chief W. A. Fain was in charge of the companies watching the debris.

The 6,000-gallon capacity water tank, which Saturday night fascinated a crowd of thousands by appearing to be constantly on the verge of falling, remained intact Sunday. It will be pulled down into the debris, officials said.

Heavy Loss Reported In Asia Minor 'Quake'

ROME, April 23.—(UP)—A violent earthquake today shook the Sublime Porte, and caused the collapse of the coast of Asia Minor, reports reaching here said.

Heavy casualties and huge property losses were reported.

LONDON, April 23.—(UP)—The seismograph at Selfridge's registered a 20-minute earthquake of considerable intensity at 6:30 a. m. today. The shocks were estimated to be 1,300 miles distant, possibly in the Balkans.

Sleep Walker Is Hurt In Plunge From Roof

NEW YORK, April 23.—(AP)—A 17-year-old sleep walker fell from the roof of a five-story tenement building today and fractured both legs.

Subject to somnambulism, Michael Ewasuk walked to the roof of the tenement where he lives and across the roof of an adjoining building where he went over the edge.

Berlin, April 23.—(AP)—In furthest observance of the rights of faith.

It also was emphasized that the church shall retain full powers required for cultivation of the entire German Evangelical church life and its relation to the people and the state.

While Protestant church authorities in the state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took cognizance of the appointment of Walter Blohm as church commissioner, the supreme church council of the state and the government composed differences over the appointment by decision that he will not act for the moment pending a final settlement. This is expected next week-end.

DIRIGIBLE MACO CRUISES OVER OHIO IN SECOND FLIGHT

Big Ship Carries 106 Persons;
Large Crowd on
Hand at Akron Airdock
for Takeoff.

AKRON, Ohio, April 23.—(AP)—With nearly perfect weather conditions prevailing, the big dirigible Maco "upshipped" from her airdock here today and cruised for several hours over northern Ohio and Lake Erie on the second of a series of test flights.

The Maco returned to her dock from the all-day cruise shortly before sundown. The series of test flights, the first of which was made last Friday, are to determine the airworthiness of the Maco as a condition of formal acceptance by the United States navy. The Maco—now the world's largest airship—is a sister of the U. S. S. Akron, which was wrecked April 4 with only four of the 76 men aboard found alive. One of those found alive died later.

Naval experts who flew with the Maco were enthusiastic in their comment concerning the ship's performance. To test all potentialities of the dirigible, however, it was decided to make the second flight with a passenger on board. The test flight, only by the tests, the experts said, can the maximum possibilities be determined.

A large crowd was on hand near the airdock early today when Captain Alger H. Dreesel, skipper of the Maco, gave the final orders for the cruise. The take-off, accomplished at 6:19 a. m. (eastern standard time), Lieutenant Commander H. V. Wiley, sole surviving officer of the Akron, was aboard the Maco as a passenger on today's flight. He arrived from Washington a few hours before the take-off.

The ship today carried 106 persons, one more than on her first test flight. Besides the 11 officers headed by Captain Dreesel and the crew of 70, the ship carried the naval inspection board headed by Rear Admiral George Day, Commander Garland Fulton of the lighter-than-air section of the navy bureau of aeronautics, and officials of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation. The latter were led by W. Litchfield, president, and Jerome C. Hunsaker, vice president.

Shots Are Exchanged In Levee 'War Zone'

BEIZONI, Miss., April 23.—(AP)—A single brisk encounter early today between guards and a boatload of men attempting to land on the levee at Beizoni, near the Yator river at Little Atchafalaya marked an otherwise peaceful night along the Humphreys county levee "war zone." Several rounds of shots were exchanged, none of which took effect. The boat hurriedly withdrew and no further attempts were made to land.

One trooper and two civilian guards were stationed at the post when the boat approached. Failing to heed their command to halt, the guards opened fire, which was quickly returned by those in the boat. Captain Ben F. Mitchell, commanding Company E, rushed reinforcements to the post and the guards were given fresh supplies of ammunition. However, at daybreak the post was reduced to its normal strength.

London Hails Britons Exiled From Soviet

LONDON, April 23.—(AP)—Greeted by rousing cheers from a large crowd, the British technicians who were deported from Russia as a result of their sabotage and espionage trial, arrived in London today, still showing traces of their experiences in Moscow. The shocks were estimated to be 1,300 miles distant, possibly in the Balkans.

The deported, Allan Monkhouse, John Bushby and C. H. Nordwall, were accompanied by A. W. Gregory, another Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company's engineers who was acquitted in the Moscow hearings last week, and Nordwall's Russian wife, who had never before seen England.

None of the men would talk about the trial before a soviet court, their detention, or their previous arrest and questioning by the Russian secret police. Their silence on these points was at the behest of company officials, and continued their firm refusal to be interviewed on their departure from Moscow or at the stops en route.

Nazis Prepare to Establish New German State Church

Berlin, April 23.—(AP)—In furthest observance of the rights of faith.

It also was emphasized that the church shall retain full powers required for cultivation of the entire German Evangelical church life and its relation to the people and the state.

While Protestant church authorities in the state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took cognizance of the appointment of Walter Blohm as church commissioner, the supreme church council of the state and the government composed differences over the appointment by decision that he will not act for the moment pending a final settlement. This is expected next week-end.

This is expected next week-end.

Civilian Conservation Corps To Begin Enlistments Today

Enrollment of Fulton's Quota of 692 Men Will
Be Handled at Relief Office on
Pryor Street.

Enrollment of Fulton county's quota of 692 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps will begin this morning at the headquarters of the county relief organization, 23 South Pryor street, with other counties to begin mustering their quotas as soon as facilities permit.

Herman DeLaPerriere, director of the Georgia Relief Association, Sunday morning will begin functioning as the county relief office. The first members of the corps will be accepted by the county relief office in the morning. The camp site already is prepared and the army recruiting office in the Pryor street building where they will be given a preliminary examination by Major Charles T. Senay, recruiting officer for Georgia. The recruiting officer will be in charge of the mobilization and transportation of all applicants accepted by the relief organizations.

The applicants will not be given their final physical examination until they have reached the military posts where they are to receive physical training before being sent to the forest camps. Only single men between the ages of 18 and 25 will be accepted for the C. C. C. All applicants must have dependents and must allot to those dependents from \$22.50 to \$25 of the \$30 a month they are to receive for their work in the camps.

JAPANESE PERSIST IN WALL ASSAULT

Invaders Lose 200 Men
in Battle for Pass North
of Peiping.

PEIPING, China, April 24.—(Monday)—In bitter, sanguinary fighting in progress since Friday morning near the important Kopei Great Wall pass, Chinese troops are reported to have killed more than 200 Japanese, captured 30, and seized much ammunition.

At 1 a. m. today the Chinese military command issued a communique from Kopeikow, the northern gateway to Peiping, that heavy battles were continuing and that further Japanese attacks in the sector were anticipated.

The Chinese defenders of the area blocked an attempted Japanese advance southward through the pass, routed the invaders, and forced the latter to withdraw on Saturday, but the invaders returned today. The invaders arrived to stiffen the Japanese lines, the Chinese bulletin said.

A Japanese claim that the Chinese lost 200 men was denied by the Chinese leaders, who said, however, that their losses were great.

Sheriff and Son Slain In Raid on Box Car

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—(AP)—Sheriff Floyd Winingham and his son, Deputy Sheriff Floyd Winingham, were dead today as the result of wounds received during a raid at Bristol, Tenn., on a box car containing a large quantity of stolen goods.

Young Winingham was killed instantly by gunfire coming from a box car as the party of officers were approaching to arrested several men alleged to be in the box car. The sheriff, who was wounded in the abdomen, was brought to a Nashville hospital, where he died shortly before last midnight.

Another deputy in the party arrested three men and took them to the Nashville hospital. The officers were searching for three other men. The shooting occurred late Friday night.

Lying Across Tracks, Man Is Killed by Train

Guy Postell, 28, unemployed mill operative, who lived near Palmetto, died at the Piedmont hospital Sunday night as a result of injuries received late Sunday afternoon when he was struck by an A. & W. P. railroad passenger train between Fairburn and Palmetto.

Railroad officials said that Postell was lying on the tracks at a curve and that the engine which struck him cut off an arm. He was removed to Piedmont hospital in an ambulance of the South Sea, 32 hours over due at Brunswick, Ga., from Fernandina, her motorman disabled in Jacksonville, off the Georgia coast. The ship was towed into Brunswick by a shrimp boat.

Disabled Museum Ship Towed Into Brunswick

FERNANDINA, Fla., April 23.—(AP)—The coast guard cutter 136 of the local base today located the museum ship, South Sea, 32 hours over due at Brunswick, Ga., from Fernandina, her motorman disabled in Jacksonville, off the Georgia coast. The ship was towed into Brunswick by a shrimp boat.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT PASSIVE ATTITUDE ON INFLATION BILL

Confident of Early Victory,
Administration
Forces Will Let Repub-
licans Do Talking.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP)—Confident of the senate by midweek will do its part in strengthening President Roosevelt's hand in working out an international monetary agreement with foreign statesmen, senate democrats decided today to let the regular republican opponents of the program carry the burden of debate which opens formally tomorrow on the broad inflation measure.

Senator Thomas, democrat, Oklahoma, who introduced the inflation plan, announced today he would simply put some "facts and figures" into the Congressional Record and let the regular republicans do all the talking. "Why debate it at length when we have 60 votes now to put it across?" he asked.

Thomas expects more than to make up from the republican independents and a few regulars the five or six defections in democratic ranks.

With six and a half weeks of the extra session gone and much of the Roosevelt emergency program yet to be enacted, the senate tomorrow will pick up officially, nevertheless, the swirl of discussion over the Thomas rider to the farm bill which it left off yesterday after two days of informal debate.

The house expects to put through the Roosevelt Tennessee basin-muscle Shoals development proposal, and both branches look for an early message from the White House recommending legislation to ease the financial strain on the nation's railroads. Mr. Roosevelt has this plan before him but has been too busy to dispassionate it.

The 2,000,000,000 direct federal relief bill has passed both senate and house, and the senate banking committee will meet Tuesday to consider house alterations and several new changes suggested from senate and outside sources.

Differences between the administration and senate drafters of banking legislation remain to be ironed out. The banking subcommittee headed by Senator Glass, democrat, Virginia, probably will confer with the senate committee on the bill suggested by Secretary Woodin, to determine what changes Mr. Roosevelt might have in mind for this permanent reform legislation.

Won't Fulfiller. Senator Reed, republican, Pennsylvania, leader of the anti-inflationists, reiterated today he would not filibuster against the administration's credit-expansion proposal. He asserted, however, he would try to point out to the country that inflation on a scale as provided in the pending plan is merely a vehicle for a nation to go on a "jamboree" and come back with a "headache."

Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, who helped frame the legislation with Thomas, Senator Byrnes, democrat, South Carolina, and Raymond Moley, assistant secretary of state and close economic adviser to the president, probably will carry on most of the demagogic talking for the plan.

The republican opposition will concentrate against the second and third sections of the proposal, which authorize the president to issue \$3,000,000,000 of treasury notes or greenbacks and to lower the gold content of the dollar either on his own motion or by international agreement.

The fourth section would authorize acceptance of \$100,000,000 of the foreign debts in silver at 50 cents an ounce, virtually doubling the price of silver. Silver certificates could be issued on the metal thus received and coins made of the metal to redeem the certificates.

Senators Wheeler, democrat, Montana, and King, democrat, Utah, have proposed an amendment, and claim additional support for it, to enlarge the silver section to permit the president, if he sees fit, to remonetize silver at a ratio with gold to be determined by himself, and allowing free coinage of gold and silver.

Canadian Spokesman Leaves for Washington

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—(AP)—Premier R. B. Bennett left by train this afternoon for Washington to engage in the international conversations with President Roosevelt.

He said he was confident the conversations in the United States capital would result in great benefit to Canada and the world in general.

New British Budget Provides No Debt Fund, No Tax Relief

LONDON, April 23.—(AP)—Faced by a financial uncertainty unparalleled in modern times, Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, will present to parliament on Tuesday Great Britain's annual budget, revealing secrets of how more than 700,000,000 pounds sterling (currently about \$2,695,000,000) will be raised and spent this year.

Even this huge sum makes no provision for the June installment on the American war debt, but there is no political significance in the omission.

It is recalled that the British installment of \$95,550,000 in December was not provided for in the previous budget.

World Credit Pool Hinted at Capital As Chiefs Confer

BASIS OF PARLEY
IS NOT CHANGED,
HERRIOT CLAIMS

French Envoy Says Gold
Action of U. S. Alters
Details But Not Funda-
mentals of Discussion.

DALADIER FAVORS PRICE-RAISING IDEA

ORANGE, France, April 23.—(UP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, in an address here today, gave the first official indication that France is willing to join the United States and Great Britain in an effort to boost commodity prices as one method of restoring prosperity.

The premier, addressing a huge banquet in the open air here, attacked the gold standard and asserted it was the most solid of world currencies today.

By CHARLES S. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP)—Buoyant and smiling, former Premier Edouard Herriot, of France, showed no resentment of America's abandonment of the gold standard as he stepped into the midst of an official welcome here today, and then immediately took up with his economic advisers, the task of preparation for his restoration conversations tomorrow with President Roosevelt.

Expressing himself undaunted by the change in the situation brought about by America's altered financial situation since he set sail from France, M. Herriot said in commenting upon it:

"There may be a change in details but the moral and political basis remains the same; that is, the fundamental necessity for the economic restoration of the world. There is war against unemployment; there is organization for peace; there is development of a sound exchange, meaning money and international commerce."

This France's former premier stepped into the eddy of last-Whitening world events centered upon this side of the Atlantic.

His arrival found President Roosevelt and Premier Ramsay MacDonald, of Great Britain, deep in the details of world credit expansion as they sat down to a flood-swollen Potomac river on the government yacht, Sequoia.

M. Herriot will see them individually and together shortly, however, and hear from them the plan thus far gone over between them.

The smiling good humor and apparent optimism that characterized the French leaders' attitude as he left the steamer Isle De France in New York harbor and boarded a special train, held good as he was welcomed here by Secretary Hull, flanked by several hundred cheering persons.

Questioned as to what he believed the results of his conversations with President will be, he responded unhesitatingly:

"Good. Yes I think they will be good, and together, I have seen in my lifetime so many important events and changes that I have come to realize that if there is to be success in anything, it is necessary for man to will to succeed."

The War Ended. Asked what important events he referred to, he replied:

"La Guerre. That 'orked out. If one persists, no matter how difficult, any problem may be solved."

M. Herriot refused to answer definitely the question, "Will France follow the United States off gold?" "It is a technical question," he replied, "the basis is not the same as when we left France, and therefore I cannot discuss it."

He did not say whether debt revision would arise between himself and President Roosevelt.

Continued in Page 4, Column 7.

President and Premier
Confer for Hours Aboard
Yacht on Potomac in
Hunt for Means To Sta-
bilize Currencies.

POOL WOULD AID SMALLER NATIONS

World-Wide Credit Inflation
Hinted as One Way
To Restore Healthy
Commercial Conditions.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP)—Progress was reported tonight by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald upon the vital subjects of world economic recovery and disarmament after a day of discussion on the sunken decks of the government yacht, Sequoia, as it cruised down the Potomac river.

The statesmen suddenly brought forward the armaments question, simultaneous with the arrival of the capital of Edouard Herriot, the representative of France.

It was emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt, who said he would continue with the French envoy upon the vital subjects of world economic recovery and disarmament after a day of discussion on the sunken decks of the government yacht, Sequoia, as it cruised down the Potomac river.

The statesmen suddenly brought forward the armaments question, simultaneous with the arrival of the capital of Edouard Herriot, the representative of France.

It was emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt, who said he would continue with the French envoy upon the vital subjects of world economic recovery and disarmament after a day of discussion on the sunken decks of the government yacht, Sequoia, as it cruised down the Potomac river.

The statesmen suddenly brought forward the armaments question, simultaneous with the arrival of the capital of Edouard Herriot, the representative of France.

It was emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt, who said he would continue with the French envoy upon the vital subjects of world economic recovery and disarmament after a day of discussion on the sunken decks of the government yacht, Sequoia, as it cruised down the Potomac river.

The statesmen suddenly brought forward the armaments question, simultaneous with the arrival of the capital of Edouard Herriot, the representative of France.

It was emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt, who said he would continue with the French envoy upon the vital subjects of world economic recovery and disarmament after a day of discussion on the sunken decks of the government yacht, Sequoia, as it cruised down the Potomac river.

The statesmen suddenly brought forward the armaments question, simultaneous with the arrival of the capital of Edouard Herriot, the representative of France.

The Weather

WASHINGTON.—Forecast:
Georgia—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except possibly scattered showers in south portion; somewhat warmer Tuesday.

STATION	High	Low	Precip.
Albany	62	44	0.00
Albany	62	44	0.00
Asheville	70	44	0.00
Atlanta	74	44	0.00
Atlanta City	72	32	0.00
Birmingham	76	54	0.00
Chicago	60	36	0.00
Cincinnati	69	32	0.00
Detroit	74	54	0.00
Indianapolis	72	44	0.00
Jacksonville	70	62	0.00
Kansas City	74	44	0.00
Little Rock	69	54	0.00
Los Angeles	66	52	0.00
Memphis	64	36	0.00
Meridian	78	54	0.00
Miami	78	66	0.00
Mobile	74	58	0.00
New Orleans	82	64	0.00
Norfolk	50	24	0.00
Richmond	58	26	0.00
San Antonio	81	62	0.00
San Francisco	62	44	0.00
St. Louis	62	44	0.00
Wilmington	74	54	0.00

PUBLISHERS ASSEMBLE FOR MEETING OF A.P.

Newspaper Leaders To Discuss Many Problems at New York.

NEW YORK, April 23.—(P)—Newspaper publishers from every corner of the nation—from metropolises and small town alike—began arriving in New York tonight for the annual Associated Press meeting.

They came prepared to discuss their mutual problems; to settle matters of future policy; to hear a luncheon address tomorrow by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, administration floor leader in the senate, to talk about problems of news gathering and dissemination; to elect officers.

Some of them will remain here throughout the week to attend the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, which may continue from Tuesday over until Friday morning.

At that convention many of the same problems will be discussed; reports will be read on such topics as a free press, forest resources, radio

Publisher and Pilot Killed in Plane Crash

WINSLOW, Ariz., April 23.—(P)—The burned bodies of C. L. Girgali, publisher of the Winslow Daily Mail, and Jack Irish, airplane pilot, who had been missing since they left last Monday on a business trip for Phoenix, were found in the charred wreckage of their plane today on West Sunset mountain, 18 miles southwest of Winslow.

broadcasting of news, and censorship; addresses will be delivered by a list of prominent speakers, including Amelia Earhart and Director of the Budget L. W. Douglas.

The subject of the broadcasting of news by radio will be up for discussion at the Associated Press meeting. Members already have been polled on the question. They expressed opposition to news broadcasting by radio chains. The board of directors has adopted a resolution prohibiting the Associated Press from authorizing chains to use Associated Press news, but leaving the matter of individual member broadcasting to be determined after the members had expressed their desires at the annual meeting.

As a preface to the resolution, Kent Cooper, general manager, reported the management had permitted no such chain broadcasting since November's election.

Many of the technical problems of news gathering and dissemination will be discussed at an Associated Press managing editors' conference Tuesday.

As the publishers and managing editors began to stream into the city, Columbia University school of journalism students had a preview of an exhibit of early English news pamphlets and newspapers arranged for the Associated Press meeting by the association and Columbia.

The exhibit, brought over from Englewood, never has been shown outside of that country.

ROOSEVELT APPROVES 50 FOREST CAMP SITES

14 States Among First Listed by Fechner Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(P)—Sites for 50 conservation work camps, approved by President Roosevelt, were announced today by Robert Fechner, director of the conservation employment program.

Ten thousand of the 250,000 unemployed men to be recruited under the president's forestation program, he said, will have an opportunity to spend the summer among the scenic national parks and monuments.

They will be scattered through 14 states—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Maine, Montana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Fechner reported the sites to be utilized included Yellowstone National park, the Great Smokies of Tennessee and North Carolina, the proposed Shenandoah National park area, the Yosemite National park and the Grand Canyon National park.

The first of the camps will be located in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. This area is the proposed Shenandoah National park area, which is being developed by the National Park Service.

Under the capable leadership of Judge Frank E. Miller Jr., civic leaders have rallied to the Red Cross standard realizing that this year the need is greater than ever for the service which Red Cross is rendering.

Following is the list of committee chairmen who will cover the city with their volunteer workers this week:

Utilities Committee—George Marchmont, chairman; G. K. Selden and Richard Dean.

Manufacturers Committee—F. R. Warburton, chairman.

Railroads Committee—Henry G. King, chairman.

Automobile Committee—W. M. Boomershire, chairman.

State of Georgia Employees—Secretary of State John B. Wilson, chairman.

County Employees—County Commissioner Paul Etheridge, chairman; F. D. Eaves, vice chairman.

City Employees—Riley Elder, chairman.

Banks and Brokers—Hugh Carter Jr., chairman.

Fire Insurance—Fleming Law, chairman.

Doctors and Nurses—Dr. Lon Grove, chairman.

Hotels—S. R. Styron and William Royer, co-chairmen.

Life Insurance—Henry Powell, chairman.

Lawyers—Hughes Roberts, chairman.

Real Estate Loan Companies—Judson Garner, chairman.

Federal Employees.

Postoffice—E. K. Large.

Railway Mail Service—J. F. Bradley.

Internal Revenue—J. T. Rose.

Federal Penitentiary—M. O. Hollis.

Veterans' Administration—John M. Slaton Jr.

County Schools—Jere Wells and Knox Walker, co-chairmen.

City Schools—Dr. Willis A. Sutton, chairman.

Social Agencies—Miss Irene Colwell, chairman.

Industrial Insurance—Howard Dobbs Jr., chairman.

Merchants' Association.

Department Stores—J. P. Allen.

Garage Association—C. W. Butler.

Tire Association—R. J. Reynolds.

Women's Production Division—Miss Bard Blankenship, chairman.

Mrs. E. W. Brewster, co-chairman.

Mrs. T. N. Neibling, Mrs. L. T. Rosser, Mrs. George Fife, Mrs. V. H. Penn.

Grocery Division.

Rogers Stores—Scott Allen.

Atlantic & Pacific—W. A. Landers.

Piggly Wiggly—Mr. Jennings.

Publicity Committee—Lewis F. Gordon, chairman; Turgis Jones, Lloyd Wilhoit, J. S. Roberts.

Aviator, Companion Are Killed in Crash

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 23.—(P)—An army aviator, Lieutenant S. A. Beck, 27, of Crissy field, and a companion, Miss Marjorie Patricia Hughes, 24, San Francisco, were killed as an airplane in which they were flying crashed near here today.

The plane, an army observation craft, struck high tension wires after the motor apparently had failed, witnesses said, ripped apart and clattered to the ground.

Lieutenant Beck, Oklahoma Baptist College graduate whose father resides in Burbank, Cal., and Miss Hughes were found dead in the wreckage.

The accident occurred about two miles east of the Santa Rosa airport, from which the plane had taken off a short time before. Persons at the airport said Lieutenant Beck had invited Miss Hughes to take a sightseeing flight over the surrounding country.

COMMITTEES CHOSEN FOR RED CROSS CALL

Probably never in the history of the annual Red Cross roll call has the Atlanta chapter been better organized for its membership drive than it is in opening the campaign this morning.

Under the capable leadership of Judge Frank E. Miller Jr., civic leaders have rallied to the Red Cross standard realizing that this year the need is greater than ever for the service which Red Cross is rendering.

Following is the list of committee chairmen who will cover the city with their volunteer workers this week:

Utilities Committee—George Marchmont, chairman; G. K. Selden and Richard Dean.

Manufacturers Committee—F. R. Warburton, chairman.

Railroads Committee—Henry G. King, chairman.

Automobile Committee—W. M. Boomershire, chairman.

State of Georgia Employees—Secretary of State John B. Wilson, chairman.

County Employees—County Commissioner Paul Etheridge, chairman; F. D. Eaves, vice chairman.

City Employees—Riley Elder, chairman.

Banks and Brokers—Hugh Carter Jr., chairman.

Fire Insurance—Fleming Law, chairman.

Doctors and Nurses—Dr. Lon Grove, chairman.

Hotels—S. R. Styron and William Royer, co-chairmen.

Life Insurance—Henry Powell, chairman.

Lawyers—Hughes Roberts, chairman.

Real Estate Loan Companies—Judson Garner, chairman.

Federal Employees.

Postoffice—E. K. Large.

Railway Mail Service—J. F. Bradley.

Internal Revenue—J. T. Rose.

Federal Penitentiary—M. O. Hollis.

Veterans' Administration—John M. Slaton Jr.

County Schools—Jere Wells and Knox Walker, co-chairmen.

City Schools—Dr. Willis A. Sutton, chairman.

Social Agencies—Miss Irene Colwell, chairman.

Industrial Insurance—Howard Dobbs Jr., chairman.

Merchants' Association.

Department Stores—J. P. Allen.

Garage Association—C. W. Butler.

Tire Association—R. J. Reynolds.

Women's Production Division—Miss Bard Blankenship, chairman.

Mrs. E. W. Brewster, co-chairman.

Mrs. T. N. Neibling, Mrs. L. T. Rosser, Mrs. George Fife, Mrs. V. H. Penn.

Grocery Division.

Rogers Stores—Scott Allen.

Atlantic & Pacific—W. A. Landers.

Piggly Wiggly—Mr. Jennings.

Publicity Committee—Lewis F. Gordon, chairman; Turgis Jones, Lloyd Wilhoit, J. S. Roberts.

SOVIET, MANCHURIANS AT ODDS ON RAIL LINE

Factions in Sharp Exchange of Letters Over Alleged Interference.

MOSCOW, April 23.—(P)—Widening differences between soviet administrative representatives of the Chinese Eastern railway and Manchurian directors of the line were revealed today in an official communique which told of a sharp exchange of letters between the two factions over alleged interference with the road's operations.

Charges that Manchurian authorities had committed violent acts aimed at undermining the functions of the line and that Manchurian representatives on the board had failed to take measures to protect the railroad's interests were made by M. Kuznetsov, soviet vice chairman of the C. E. R., in a letter to Li Shao-keng, Manchurian chairman of the board.

The charges were accompanied by a demand that proper steps be taken to remove obstacles impeding normal operations.

It was disclosed at the same time that Li had served formal notice on Kuznetsov that he considers the Chinese Eastern railway a "joint enterprise" between soviet Russia and Manchukuo. To this the latter replied that Li "confuses the question of property with administration."

Georgia Farmers More Hopeful, Outlook Good, Says G. C. Adams

Farmers of Georgia, says G. C. Adams, commissioner of agriculture, are "more hopeful about general business and farming conditions than they have been in several years," and the outlook is for a busy season of farming work and good crops.

"Cotton has gone up a little recently, wheat prices have advanced, the general business situation seems brighter and farmers are more hopeful," Mr. Adams said.

He said that lessons learned in the early years of the current depression had proved of great value to farmers and that they were tackling the farm situation from a somewhat new angle.

"There is a general tendency now," he said, "for farmers to grow more food and feed crops, and to make each farm as nearly self-sustaining as possible. I mean by that that the farmers are trying to grow on their own farms as many of their own needs as is practicable."

"I think there is more feedstuff on the farms right now than there has been in years, such as corn, hay, groundpeas and so forth. In thousands of farm pantries are stored canned fruits and vegetables, put aside for a 'rainy day,' and there seems also to be more cured meat on the farms."

"A number of small local canneries have been operating in Georgia during recent years and this has resulted in the conservation of much feedstuff on the farms that otherwise might have been wasted, or dumped on an already over-burdened market. There seems to be no great problem right now in getting enough to live on, on a farm, but there is no money. With things going up a little, though, the farmers are more hopeful and there is generally a better feeling about the future prices of most farm products."

Mr. Adams said that from his observations he believed there would be about as much cotton, food and feed crops planted in Georgia this year as were planted last year.

"There may be an increase in tobacco acreage because the tobacco growers had a bad year last year and lost most of their plants."

He spoke before the Grand Lodge of District 5, B'nai B'rith, which embraces North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia. Sessions of the grand lodge will continue through tomorrow.

Killed by Train.

CHICAGO, April 23.—(P)—A man identified by officers as Charles Williams, 37, of Holly Springs, Miss., was struck and killed by a freight train of the Indiana Harbor Belt line today in suburban Blue Island. The identification was made by means of papers found in the man's pockets.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

You have nine million tiny tubes or filters in your kidneys which may be endangered by such drastic, irritating drugs. Be careful. If poorly functioning kidneys make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, don't waste a minute. Try the Doctor's prescription called Cystex (pronounced Siss-eks). Formula in every package. Starts work in 15 minutes. Soothes and tones raw, irritated tissues. It is helping millions of sufferers and is guaranteed to fix you up to your satisfaction or money back on return of empty package. Cystex is only 75c at all drugists.—(adv.)

MASTER
LOAN SERVICE
211-12-13 Healey Bldg.

Money when you need it, on the collateral families can easily furnish, and repayable on terms to suit you. See the Master Loan Service NOW!

SPRINKLE
New relish
IN SOUPS
A-1
SAUCE

★ ★ ★
A&P Food Stores
Join Hands Today in Celebrating
FDR MONTH
APRIL 24 TO MAY 20
Four full weeks of big buying opportunities. Hundreds of items at prices which will create new buying enthusiasm in an effort to assist our President in his program.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY
One 16-Oz. Loaf of Grandmother's
Rye Bread
and
One 16-Oz. Loaf of Grandmother's
SLICED OR REGULAR
Bread
ALL FOR
10c
RAJAH SALAD
Dressing
2 8½-OZ. JARS **15c**
Rajah Sandwich Spread 8-Oz. Jar **12c**
Rajah Mustard 2 9-Oz. Jars **15c**

Vegetables & Fruits
For Monday and Tuesday
FRESH, CRISP
CABBAGE
2 LBS. **5c**
Golden Ripe Bananas 1-LB. **5c**
Yellow Onions 1-LB. **3c**
Tender, Crisp Turnip Greens 1-LB. **5c**
GEORGIA KILN-DRIED
YAMS
5 LBS. **9c**

Libby's
Corned Beef Hash
2 CANS **25c**
Grits Aunt Jemima 2 PKGS. **13c**
Borden's Cream Cheese 2 PKGS. **15c**
Camay Soap CAKE **5c**
Quaker Oats CARTON **6c**
Apple Sauce A&P 3 NO. 2 CANS **25c**
Asparagus Tips HILLSDALE OR ANGLO NO. 1 CAN **20c**
Pork & Beans QUAKERMAID 2 1-LB. CANS **9c**
Nucoa Oleo POUND **12c**
Waldorf Toilet Tissue 2 ROLLS **9c**
Peas & Carrots STOKELY'S NO. 2 CAN **19c**
Dill Pickles ALA. GIRL 26-OZ. JAR **15c**

At A&P Meat Markets
Round Steak LB. **25c**
Veal or Lamb PATTIES LB. **15c**
Sliced Baked Ham 1½-LB. **18c** Homemade Pure Pork
End Cuts Sausage LB. **15c**
Sliced Ham LB. **15c** Shoulder
Veal Steak LB. **17c**

EVERYBODY
LIKES TO
JINKY

ALL THIS WEEK, ROGERS STORES ARE FEATURING
Libby's Canned Meats
AT ATTRACTIVE LOW PRICES
Now that warm spring days are with us again, the family will be wanting to pack a lunch basket and go for a Sunday outing to the woods. Stock your pantry this week with Libby's canned meats at these attractive prices—they will help to solve your problem of what to carry to eat. Too, it's mighty convenient to have Libby's canned meats on hand for Sunday night snacks.

Libby's Famous Foods **ROGERS** Finest Canned Meats
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS
Libby's
Corned Beef
NO. 1 CAN **12½c**
LIBBY'S
VIENNA SAUSAGE
2 CANS FOR **13c**
LIBBY'S
Roast Beef
NO. 1 CAN **12½c**
LIBBY'S
DEVILED HAM
3 CANS FOR **25c**
LIBBY'S POTTED MEAT 3 ¼ CANS **10c**
LIBBY'S BRAINS NO. 1 CAN **5c** NO. 1 CAN **10c**
LIBBY'S CHICKEN a la KING CAN **39c**
Libby's
TRIPE NO. 2 CAN **15c**
Libby's Beef
Steak & Onions NO. 1 CAN **27c**
Libby's
Boned Chicken CAN **39c**
Libby's Corned
BEEF HASH 3 5-OZ. CANS **25c**
Libby's Corned
BEEF HASH NO. 1 CAN **12½c**
Libby's Meatwich
SPREAD 3 NO. 14 CANS **25c**
LIBBY'S CHILI CON CARNE CAN **10c**
FOSTER'S SAUSAGE MEAT NO. 1 CAN **7½c**
FOSTER'S LUNCH TONGUE NO. 1 CAN **12½c**
Gold Dust Washing Powder... 2 pkgs. **5c**
Fairy Toilet Soap... 2 cakes **9c**
Pedigree Grade "A" Milk... quart **9c**
Campbell's Assorted Soups... 3 cans **25c**
Phillips' Pork & Beans... 2 cans **9c**
Rosemary Grape Juice... qt. bottle **25c**
Large or Baby Lima Beans... 2 lbs. **13c**
Knox Gelatine... pkg. **19c**
Canned Oysters... 2 cans **15c**
Hershey's 5c Candy Bars... 3 for **10c**

Fruits & Vegetables
Fresh Spring
Turnip Salad LB. **5c**
Fresh Spring
Onions BUNCH **5c**
Green Hard Head
Cabbage LB. **2½c**
Fresh Crisp Iceberg
Lettuce HEAD **7c**
Large California Sunkist
Lemons DOZ. **15c**
U. S. No. 1 Maine Mountain
Potatoes 5 LBS. **9c**
In Rogers Markets
Fresh
Pig Brains LB. **12c**
Veal or Lamb
Patties LB. **15c**
Fresh Lean
Pork Chops LB. **14c**
Quality Beef Round
Steak LB. **25c**
New York State
Cheese LB. **19c**
Armour's Star Sliced
Bacon LB. **19c**

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS WILLED LARGE ESTATE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 22.—(AP)—Catholic schools in six southern states and orphanages were made principal legatees of the estate of the late Augustus F. Meahan, president of the Rose-Mehan foundries here, who died at Cincinnati recently.

The will, to be probated here Monday, provides that after the death of relatives and servants who are to receive incomes from the estate during their lifetimes, 20 per cent of its income shall go to Roman Catholic schools in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Texas.

Another 30 per cent is to be devoted to orphanages in the south, regardless of creed. Fifteen per cent is to go to the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged in Nashville, and 25 per cent to the poor and infirm of Chattanooga.

In addition, six scholarships to the University of Notre Dame are to be set up immediately, to be awarded to high school graduates of the six southern states on a basis of ability and character, without regard to creed or financial responsibility of parents.

The Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga is named trustee.

Missing Woman Flyer Is Located in Siam

RANGOON, Burma, April 23.—(AP)—Mrs. Harry Bonney, who had been missing since she left Alor Star, Malaya, since Friday on a flight from Australia to England, was found 30 miles south of Victoria Point, Burma, today.

She was not hurt, but her plane had been damaged in landing.

Mrs. Bonney was discovered on the Siamese island of Bang, where she had attempted to land. Because of a terrific storm the plane overturned.

She was living on fruit, rations and boiled water. She is learning the Malay language in order to pass the time.

EVERY LITTLE JINKY HAS A MEANING ALL ITS OWN

CAMPBELL'S
Tomato Juice
5c

FANNING'S BREAD & BUTTER
Pickles
12 1/2c

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
ROSEDALE
Peaches
10c

Catsup
15c

Asparagus
12 1/2c

Black Pepper
3 FOR 10c

WATER MAID
Rice
15c

4-STRING
Brooms
19c

4-OZ.
Pimentos
5c

GOLDEN RIPE
BANANAS
5c

CELERY
4c

MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN
POTATOES
5c

FRESH CRISP TEXAS
SPINACH
5c

TEXAS GREEN TOP
CARROTS
5c

TEXAS RED BLISS
POTATOES
3c

FRESH GENUINE SPRING
LAMB CHOPS
21c

CHOICE WESTERN
ROUND STEAK
25c

FANCY TENDER WESTERN
LOIN STEAK
25c

SHOULDER PORK
STEAK
13c

LARGE JUICY
WIENERS
10c

Americus Woman Kills Self With Gun

AMERICUS, Ga., April 23.—Mrs. E. A. Luke, prominent Sumter county woman, shot and killed herself in the bedroom of the Luke home at DeSoto, 20 miles southeast of Americus, at 8 o'clock this morning. The weapon used was a shotgun. Her husband was working about some flowers in the front yard.

Funeral services will be held from the home Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. E. T. Moore, of Americus, and interment will be in DeSoto cemetery.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Mrs. Cassels Harris, of Leesburg, and Mrs. Joel Gortwiler, of Albany; and a sister, Mrs. Frank James, of Waucho, Fla.

LINDBERGH'S CONCLUDE THEIR VISIT IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—(AP)—After a two-day visit with old friends in St. Louis where he got his start as an air mail pilot, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife left Lambert-St. Louis field at 5:55 p. m. (central time) today for Kansas City in continuation of his transcontinental air inspection trip.

WALL STREET GROUP WORKING OVERTIME

NEW YORK, April 23.—(AP)—The Sabbath quiet of Wall Street was disturbed by workers today for the first time since 1929.

The complete clearing house units of nearly all the leading brokerage houses reported for work to straighten out the books after last Friday's heavy trading. Hundreds of former clerks, unemployed since 1929, were credited with overtime.

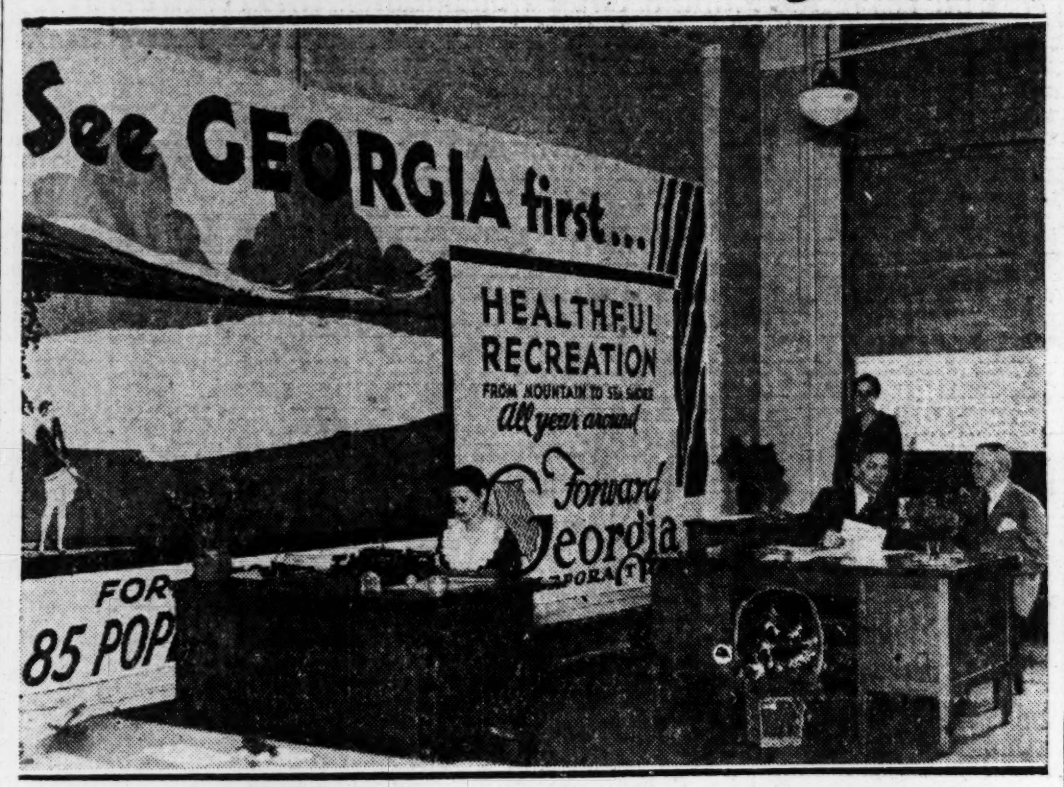
Rev. Coughlin Calls U. S. "Greatest Pagan Nation"

NEW YORK, April 23.—(AP)—Before 2,500 New York City firemen, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit priest, declared today that America is "the greatest pagan nation the world has ever seen."

He condemned adherence to the gold standard because he said through it nations "steal" from those on the silver standard.

The firemen, members of the department's Holy Name Society, cheered and whistled for several minutes when the Detroit preacher arrived at their breakfast at a Broadway hotel. He was flanked by six members of the radical squad, and when he was guarded by detectives in police cars, and preceded by a motorcycle escort.

Efficient Organization Aims To Attract Added Flow of Gold Through Tourists



Similar to a state chamber of commerce, a state-wide organization known as Forward Georgia, Inc., exists, having as its purpose the widespread dissemination of facts about Georgia which will add to the annual tourist trade in the state. In the picture above are Miss Louise Smith, assistant secretary; Roy LeCraw and Cator Woodford, in charge of the organizations, and Miss Ruth Jolly, secretary. Photo by Bill Mason.

By ROY LECRAW.
Forward Georgia, Inc., is making a concerted effort to turn millions of dollars into the pockets of Georgians by attracting a larger number of tourists to the state.

Forward Georgia, Inc., the outgrowth of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, is now a statewide organization whose functions are similar to those of a state chamber of commerce and whose present efforts are based on such successful enterprises as California, Inc., and similar movements in Michigan, Maine and other states.

Last year Forward Georgia carried on the "Buy Georgia Products" campaign and the "back-to-the-farm" movement, which placed 106 families on farms and restored them to independence. The entire force of the organization are now devoted to exploiting the varied attractions of Georgia in an effort to detain tourists longer and enjoy the attractions the state affords.

Tourist Attraction Aim.
For many years Georgia has stood by and watched millions of dollars roll through the state on rubber tires. Surrounded by three states, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina, which have made conscious efforts to attract tourists and have reaped a large share of the \$5,000,000,000 industry, Georgia has been a thoroughfare for the throng of pleasure and sun seekers. It is not Georgia's problem at the present time to create a market for her beautiful shores, but to make her attractions known to those who are already passing through the state.

Careful estimates reveal that an average of 3,000 cars daily pass through Georgia. A national survey shows further that the average tourist car contains four persons and spends an average of \$25 per day, which means if the tourists now passing through the state could be induced to remain an average of one day longer more than \$27,000,000 in cash would be turned loose in the state annually.

This would be more widely distributed than any cash crop Georgia produces and would filter through channels of trade and benefit practically every line of endeavor.

Division of Dollar.
Scientific merchandising charts show the tourist dollar is distributed as follows: Hotels, 17 per cent; transportation, 7 to 10 per cent; retail stores, over 25 per cent; restaurants, 20 per cent; garages and filling stations, 11 per cent; confections, novelties, etc., 7 per cent; and amusement, 8 per cent.

The tourist crop in Florida is more than twice as great as the combined income from her turpentine, naval stores, phosphate, winter vegetables, citrus fruits, live stock, lumber and fisheries. Likewise in California the cash income from her tourists with a comparatively small amount invested, is worth more than the total income from her gold, lead, silver and copper mines, petroleum products, fruit, nuts, dairy products and poultry, which total \$725,000,000.

Georgia has more in the line of real interest to attract tourists throughout the year than practically any state in the Union. Located as it is in the same latitude with the finest resorts of the world, its ideal year-round climate holds a particular appeal. The natural beauty of the state—mountains, seashore, rivers and profusion of trees and flowers—make a rare setting for its attractions. Quail, turkey, doves, deer and other wild game abound, while the mountains and streams and salt waters and sea trout, bass, sheephead and game fish.

Historic Background.
Five golf courses are found in all sections of Georgia with several of the nation's most outstanding courses located in the state.

No state in the Union has a richer background of history than Georgia. The first headlines of American history were written here as Spain established her missions along the Georgia coast in 1566, two centuries earlier the California missions and 50 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. During the four centuries since the advent of the Spanish, many events of national import have taken place of interest to people all over the United States.

Some Facts About Georgia.
The Berry schools at Rome, established by Miss Martha Berry for mountain boys and girls, and which are supported by nation-wide subscriptions, including those of Henry Ford and others.

The first orphanage, Bethesda, was established in Savannah; the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, was sent by Georgia in 1819.

Georgia initiated Memorial Day in Columbus in April, 1868.

The Georgia Power Company has harnessed the mountain streams and today they produce over 700,000,000 kilowatt hours of hydroelectric power. Elbert county is the third largest granite center in the United States. Granite of the finest kind is produced here.

Wesleyan College, Macon, is the oldest chartered college for women in the world.

Georgia had the first free high school, 1783, known as Richmond Academy, located in Augusta.

First R. F. D. Route.
The first rural mail route in the United States was established in Brooks county, Georgia.

Fort Benning, at Columbus, is the world's largest infantry school of

Key Will Address Augusta Beer Parade

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 23.—(AP)—Mayor James L. Key, of Atlanta, today accepted an invitation to attend a "beer for business" parade in Augusta Thursday night.

The Chronicle, reporting the mayor's acceptance of the invitation presented by a member of the paper's staff, says arrangements have been made for an address by Key, and quotes him as saying he "rather likes the idea" of beer parades.

In Atlanta Mayor Key said he had not heard that he would be expected to speak, but that he would fly to Augusta Thursday afternoon and "pierce myself in the hands of those in charge of the affair."

Sponsors of the Augusta parade propose it as the forerunner of a series of such demonstrations over the state, to culminate in a huge parade in Atlanta ending at the governor's mansion with a demand for a special session of the legislature to legalize 3.2 beer, and to provide for a convention on constitutional prohibition repeal.

Luke Arnold, Mayor Key's secretary and chairman of the Georgia Association for Legalized Beer, which is circulating petitions in every county to test the sentiment of the people on beer, will come here with the mayor.

Two stills caught near Cedartown.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., April 23.—County officers made two successful liquor raids here Saturday. They caught 15 gallons of whisky at Kenyon Pierce's stand, about two miles north of here on the Rome road. This liquor, together with a large number of containers, were cached in a trapdoor under the floor.

There has been under suspicion and has served a federal sentence for liquor-selling. The other was an old-fashioned barbed wire still caught in the Dugdown mountains, about 10 miles south of here. Three men were caught.

Caution caused by this extension of courtesy. This plan has been presented to every police chief in the state.

Forward Georgia, Inc., recently launched a campaign to determine the 10 most important points of interest in the state and handsome prizes, including an Austin car, a handwrought maple vanity from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's factory, an engraved sterling silver trophy pitcher, a \$25 merchandise certificate, a beautiful folding kodak and a 30 weeks' double pass to the Paramount theater, Atlanta, for the best list offered. Following the close of the contest May 31, the points of interest selected will be embodied in a handsome illustrated booklet, which will be circulated throughout tourist channels in the state and over the entire country and will also be widely distributed at the world's fair.

Concentrated efforts along this line are bound to bring Georgia to the attention of the traveling public and the efforts in this direction will be more effective now than at any other time because of the celebration of Georgia's bicentennial and the national attention that is being focused on Georgia due to President Roosevelt's interest in and connection with the state.

At the instigation of Forward Georgia, Inc. the Atlanta police department has adopted a "copy of charges" which is presented to tourists who commit minor infractions of the traffic laws. The copy, instead of summoning them to court, summons them to linger in Georgia to enjoy her hospitality and lists points of interest in the vicinity to visit. Reports from members of the police department show the friendly reac-

State Deaths And Funerals

MISS HATTIE L. DAVIS.
WADSWORTH, Ga., April 23.—Miss Hattie L. Davis, 77, a native of Florence, S. C., but a resident of south Georgia for a number of years, died Friday night at her home here of an extended illness. She is survived by two brothers, J. T. Davis, of Tifton, and J. L. Davis, of Waycross. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon here, with interment at Blackshear.

C. B. JOHNSON.
LA GRANGE, Ga., April 23.—The death of C. B. Johnson, 50, occurred this morning at the residence of his son, Forrest C. Johnson, on the Young's Mill road. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the residence. Rev. Willis E. Howard, pastor of the First Baptist church, officiated, assisted by Rev. L. M. Twigg, pastor of the First Methodist church, and Rev. S. O. Owen, of Forest Johnson, Frank Hutchinson and W. M. Brewer. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. P. Booker, of LaGrange, and Mrs. C. W. May, of Birmingham. Also one son, Forrest C. Johnson, of LaGrange, and four grandchildren.

E. A. JONES.
LA GRANGE, Ga., April 23.—The death of Erastus A. Jones, 65, occurred here last night after a long illness. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the residence of his son, Rev. C. M. Goforth, pastor of the Southwest LaGrange Baptist church, and Rev. W. Hanson, pastor of the Hillside Christian church, officiated. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones; two sons, W. A. Jones and L. A. Jones, both of LaGrange; a daughter, Viola Stone, of LaGrange; and Mrs. Laurel Howell, both of LaGrange.

MRS. MARY HUTCHINSON.
THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 23.—Mrs. Mary Corneilia Hutchinson, one of Thomas county's oldest and most beloved women, died at her home here this early Saturday morning of a heart attack. Funeral services were held this afternoon at the Oaklawn church in the Chastain community. Rev. J. Gorman Garrison, of Oaklawn, and Rev. J. E. Allgood, of Coolidge, Baptist pastors, officiated. She is survived by her husband, four sisters, Mrs. Sarah Chastain, all of Grady county, and Mrs. Ella McCord, of Quitman.

MRS. ADA L'HOMMEDIEU.
THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 23.—Pinal was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Presbyterian church for Mrs. Ada Benedict L'Homedieu, widow of the late Frank L'Homedieu. Rev. A. L. Callaway and Rev. Robt. White Jr. assisted.

Mrs. L'Homedieu was survived by a daughter, Marjorie; five brothers, Will Benedict, of Norwalk, Conn.; Rev. Clark Benedict, of Waterbury, Conn.; Ed Benedict, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Howard Benedict, of Jackson, N. Y.; E. E. Benedict, of Miami, Fla.

DR. MILTON WALTON.
LUMPKIN, Ga., April 23.—News has been received in Lumpkin of the death of Dr. Milton Walton, 51, which occurred after a brief illness at his home in Hastings, Fla., at 5 o'clock this morning. From early manhood he had been a physician in Lumpkin until a few years ago, when he moved to Hastings. During the World War he joined the medical corps, serving overseas as a major. He was twice married, first to Miss Mary Frazier, of Lumpkin, who died in 1914. In 1920 he was married to Miss Ethel Johnston, of Lumpkin, who survives with one son, Milton Jr.

REV. W. A. ROWE.
WOODBURY, Ga., April 23.—Rev. W. A. Rowe, 81, died at his home here today. He was a Methodist Baptist preacher for many years, serving many churches throughout the country. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Ganning, of Flower Branch, Ga., and Mrs. Mattie Stearns, of Jonesboro, Ga., and one brother, John T. Rowe, of Buford, Ga.

Moore Murder Jury Fails To Get Verdict

ROME, Ga., April 23.—Unable to reach a verdict after having deliberated upon the fate of Milo Moore, young white man charged with the murder of Johnny Beard at Lendale two and a half years ago, a Floyd superior court jury was dismissed this afternoon and a mistrial was declared by Judge James Maddox. The jury has stood 11 to 1 for conviction of voluntary manslaughter since late Saturday afternoon it is understood.

Beard was killed by Milo Moore during a fight between Beard and Clarence Moore, brother of Milo. In a statement to the jury Milo claimed he thought Beard was killing his brother and he shot to protect his kinsman.

Clarence Moore is charged with being an accessory to murder. The Moore brothers fled from the state after the shooting and were arrested three weeks ago in Pocomantas, Iowa, and returned here to stand trial. The case will be retried this week.

Troup Seeks Relief.
LAGRANGE, Ga., April 23.—Troup county board of commissioners have applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of \$7,875 to be used for relief projects.

Found ANSWER TO UGLY PIMPLES

ONCE SHE HATED HERSELF! EVEN when she knew that unsightly, blemished skin was hurting her popularity she could find nothing that helped. So she tried "TUMS" and "TUMS" did the trick. "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

TRY IT! "TUMS" is the answer to "ugly" pimples. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others. It's the only "TUMS" that's different from the others.

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED

IT TELLS IN THE PAPER HERE HOW A MAGICIAN MAKES A BIG BALL ROLL UPHILL.

NOW HIS THUMBS ARE TIED UP GOOD AND TIGHT ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT.

THE HOOPS ARE O.K.

HOW COULD HE DO IT, STAN?

IT'S SIMPLE - IF YOU KNOW HOW.

—HOW IT'S DONE

YOU'RE AN OLD SMOOTHIE WHEN IT COMES TO TRICKS, STAN. HAVE A CIGARETTE?

I WON'T SMOKE ONE OF THOSE, EVEN FOR YOU, FRAN. THEY ARE TASTELESS.

TO WOMEN ONLY

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE GIRLS LIKE FRAN WHO HAS SOMEHOW MISSED THE PLEASURE OF SMOKING CAMELS? BETTER TRY THEM. YOU'LL ENJOY THEIR MILDNESS... THE ADDED PLEASURE THEY GIVE.

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS, FRAN.

HAVE A CAMEL. CAMELS ARE MADE FROM MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS - AND THEY ARE MILD WITHOUT BEING INSIPID.

THEY ARE THE ONLY KIND I EVER TRIED. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand. Hence they are mild, easy on the throat... yet full of flavor and enjoyment.

NO TRICKS IN CAMELS - JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS

REVISION IN MARKETING URGED IN COTTON GOODS

**Harvard Business School
Finds No General Weak-
ness in Textile Affairs.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 23.—The Harvard Business School has just published a cotton textile study entitled "Merchandising of Cotton Textiles: Methods and Organization," presenting a critical examination of merchandising practices in the industry obtained from 120 companies, and recommendations for the correction of the weaknesses revealed by this study.

The work was carried on by the division of research of the Harvard Business School under the direction of Professor M. T. Copeland, Assistant Professor Edmund P. Learned. The study was financed by the Textile Foundation, Inc., organized by act of congress, for scientific and economic research in the textile industry.

The advisory committee on distribution research, representing the industry, in selecting the Harvard Business School to carry out this first project for research in cotton textile marketing methods, thereby provided for a completely impartial investigation from an unprejudiced source, according to Walter S. Brewster, chairman of the advisory committee. The personnel of the committee is: Walter S. Brewster, chairman; Leavelle McCampbell, Robert T. Stevens and William E. Winchester, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants; Harry L. Bailey and G. Edward Buxton, Cotton Textile Institute; Fessenden S. Blanchard, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; George S. Harris, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; George Hussey, Textile Brokers Association; Henry G. F. Lanten, Textile Fabrics Association; W. L. Pierce, National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics.

The study includes merchandising and organization problems for household products, style merchandise, men's wear, grey goods, and cotton yarn. The report considers the ef-

BIG PARADE HERE MARKS OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY

Under the marshaling of John M. Slaton Jr., the Memorial Day parade on Wednesday, will be one of the most colorful and tuneful events in many years.

The colorful uniforms of the Shrine Band, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, Shrine Oriental Band, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War Drum and Bugle Corps, Shrine Chanters, Salvation Army band, and the Marist College will be seen among the varicolored uniforms of the different high schools. The drab gray of the Georgia Military Academy will be highly reminiscent of the boys of the sixties. Practically every high school band will appear in the parade, including the Boy's High school, Tech High school, Fulton High school, Russell High school, Georgia Military Academy and Marist College. The blue uniforms of the Georgia Tech naval unit will contrast greatly with the olive uniforms of the 122nd Infantry. The Atlanta Police Band will also add color and music to the occasion. Honor guests of the Ladies' Memorial Association from almost every organization will participate in the parade, including representatives from practically every chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, American Red Cross, Children of the Confederacy, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

TWO STILL MISSING IN COLORADO STORMS

DENVER, April 23.—(P)—Two persons were still listed as missing today as a warm sun bathed Colorado and Wyoming after one of the most severe spring storms in recent years. Most side roads were still blocked by heavy drifts, but all main highways had been opened. Mild temperatures melted the snow rapidly.

No trace had yet been found of C. A. McCombs, Colorado Springs business man for whom a widespread search was carried on.

Peter Erickson, 56-year-old Laramie eccentric, who was believed to have perished from exposure in the blizzard, was the object of a search on the plains south and east of that city. Thirteen other persons had been rescued.

Effects of the current depression upon the organization of the cotton textile industry, but its chief concern, according to Dr. Copeland, is with the explanation and possible remedy of the persistently unsatisfactory conditions of the last 13 years, and the conclusions of the report are applicable to the normal operation of the industry.

"The management of the cotton textile industry the report shows to be in the hands of men of at least average business ability," said Dr. Copeland. "The management cannot be fairly indicated on grounds of general incompetency. And since the cotton industry operated year after year at a high percentage of capacity than was attained by many other industries that were prosperous, the causes of the trouble seem more deeply rooted than in the problem of excess capacity."

"The most important conclusions of this report," he said, "lay emphasis on three factors essential in the long run to success: First, the necessity of giving primary emphasis to the consumer viewpoint in creating products; second, provision for specialization within organizations to permit adequate attention to merchandising; third, a unit of control over marketing, production, and financial functions of each business enterprise which can be accomplished only by an integration of mills, selling houses, and converters."

The board of directors of the Textile Foundation are Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman; Stuart W. Cramer, treasurer; Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce; Frank D. Cheney and Edward T. Pickard, secretary, and assistant secretary.

Featured in 'Follies of 1933'



Among the features of the "Follies of 1933," which is to be presented at the city auditorium Thursday, Friday and Saturday, will be the Novelty Band of Joe Carter, well-known stage and radio entertainers. From left to right are Adolph Binder, Miss Edmond Steele, Paul Carter, Miss Edna Mahaffey and Joe Carter. The show is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

AROUND LOCAL CONTRACT TABLES by Whitner Cary

The team-of-four championship of Atlanta for the year 1933 has progressed to that stage where the decision rests between two teams. The present title holders, Mrs. Humphrey Wagar, Mrs. Joseph Taylor Jr., Mrs. Spotswood Grant and Billy Barrett being one quartet and the foursome composed of Bon Conover, Don Daniel, Frank Smith and Whitner Cary furnishing the other.

The latter team won the right to challenge the present champions in the late hours of Saturday when the last board had been counted in the final round of the tournament. The challenge round to decide the 1933 champions was to have been played Monday evening, but owing to the fact that Mr. Barrett was detained in Augusta by reason of putting last business touches to inheriting some rather imposing sum of money the match has been postponed until a later day. In this age one should never hinder another in inheriting money, be it little or small in its amount.

The tournament conducted in the knockout manner was staged Saturday afternoon and evening with eight teams accepting the issue. Two rounds of 16 boards each were held Saturday afternoon at the Druid Hills Golf Club. The result of this play brought the field down to the two finalists.

Saturday evening at the Atlanta Bridge Club the winning foursome was opposed to that sterling quartet of Mrs. W. D. Thompson, Mrs. E. E. David, Sidney Smith and O. C. Blackmon in a 40-board final match. The margin of victory was nine boards.

The winning team gained its right to the final round by defeating in the first round the team composed of Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Tutwiller, Mrs. Niles Schuch and Tom Daniel and in

TURNAMENT WINNERS AT GLANCE.

Haviland-Balliett Tournament.
Mrs. A. H. Turner 5,500 Points
Mrs. Wilcox Taylor 3,500 Points
Mrs. Robert Ingram 3,500 Points
Knowles-Vreeman Tournament.
Mrs. W. T. Vandeman and Mrs. E. C. Abadie 83
Mrs. F. H. Rayfield and Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale 85
Mrs. Joseph Taylor Jr. and Mrs. Spotswood Grant 92
Mrs. W. D. Thompson and Whitner Cary 83
Piedmont Driving Club.
North and South.
Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale and Mrs. Arthur Beven First
Tom Johnson and Harold Patterson Second
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, First
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Black, Second
West End Golf Club.
Curley Florence and "Sleep" (Cash 106)
J. R. McConnell and Bob Hollingsworth 99
J. R. Anderson Jr. and Dick Smith 98
Cavendish Club (Individual).
Sidney Smith Second
Fred Shaffer Second
Cavendish Club (Pair).
Ed Nix and John Tyner 421
Sidney Smith and Whitner Cary 40
Mrs. George Black and Frank Smith 381

the second round the foursome composed of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fishburne, Miss Ruth Burroughs and Erskine Jones.

Mrs. David, Mrs. Thompson, Blackmon and Smith gained their final round as a result of a first-round victory over the strong Atlanta Bridge Club team of Ed Nix, John Tyner, Charlie May and Martin May and a second round triumph over the quartet consisting of Mrs. A. P. Calhoun, Mrs. Elwin Clarke, Frank Perry and Niles Schuch.

Two of the matches were extremely close. The victory of the David-Thompson-Blackmon-Smith team over the Nix-Tyner-May combination was by the margin of only one board while the first-round encounter which saw the Calhoun-Clarke-Perry-Schuch quartet triumph over that supposedly strong outfit of Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, Mrs. O. B. Keeler, Miss Peggy Porter and Sam Maddox Jr. was forced into three extra boards before a verdict was returned.

In the play-off, the Calhoun-Clarke-Perry-Schuch team won by one board. This team deserved much credit for its victory, none of the players composing it ever having played with each other and forming just five minutes before play started.

The other first-round match saw the Fishburne-Burroughs-Jones team win from the foursome composed of Mrs. L. D. McMath, Miss Clara Lempke, Mrs. Garvey and Hilary Gardner.

With the city championship now over save the challenge round in the team-of-four event, Atlanta bridge players are looking forward to the big world-wide bridge Olympic which will be staged on the evening of May 1.

No less than five of these Olympic tournaments will be held in Atlanta and judging from what I hear they will find plenty of players present. The following tournaments will be held on that evening: Mrs. Annie Adair Foster's at the Georgian Terrace; Standard Club's at the clubhouse; Mrs. Emma McDaniel's at her studio on Juniper street; Mrs. Howard Bucknell's at the Piedmont Driving Club and Erskine Jones' at his residence. The price of the Olympic this year is \$1, just half what it was last year.

Mrs. E. E. David is still leading the field in the Haviland-Balliett series of rubber bridge tournaments. There are two more sessions in the present series and while anything can happen to dislodge a winner right up to the last hand, the outlook appears very encouraging for the present leader.

QUEZON SEEKS CHANGE IN INDEPENDENCE ACT

NEW YORK, April 3.—(P)—Mann L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, on his arrival here today expressed himself in sympathy with the movement for immediate independence for the Philippines, unless the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act is amended to provide for a transition period of free trade during the first five years of the 10-year transition period laid down by the bill.

HAPPY HOMES
MADE HAPPIER
WITH
JINKYS

MOREHOUSE DEBATERS WILL MEET HOWARD

Additional courses in fine arts and manual arts are being offered for the first time this year as part of the curriculum of the Atlanta University summer school. Hale Woodruff, head of the art department, will teach two courses. Art appreciation, drawing and painting will be a study of art following the development and the

various schools of interpretation from the earliest stages to the present day. Particular emphasis will be laid upon the influence on contemporary art. Modern movements in art will be studied together with the work of the contemporary painters and sculptors. A course in advanced painting and composition will go into the elements and fundamentals of picture construction including color, rhythm, unity and harmony. The technique of painting will also be included in this work.

PERU TROOPS ADVANCE IN AMAZON VALLEY

LIMA, Peru, April 23.—(P)—A war office announcement today said Peruvian forces had advanced about two miles last Thursday in the Gueppi sector of the upper Amazon valley, where Peru and Colombia have been in conflict several months over control of the Leticia territory.

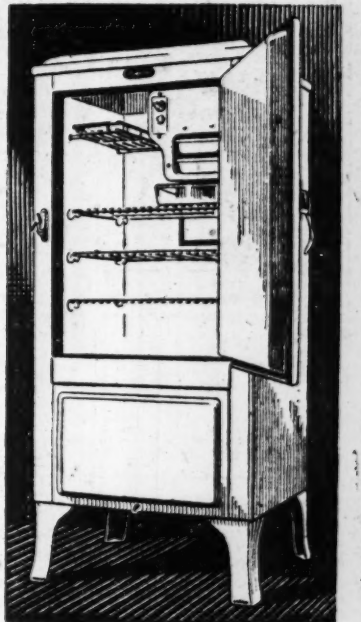
A FULL-SIZE

5 CUBIC FEET NET MEASUREMENT (5.8 FT. GROSS)—
AND PLENTY OF SHELF SPACE (10.7 SQ. FT.)

Majestic

REFRIGERATOR

at
\$99.50
CASH
f. o. b. Factory



MODEL 450

A Slight Additional Charge for Terms—See Your Dealer

Now on Display at Your
Majestic Refrigerator Dealer

Majestic Hermetic Sealed Refrigerator Is the
Only Refrigerator Guaranteed for 3 Years

King Hdw. Co.
53 Peachtree St.

Haverty Furn. Co.
Corner Pryor and Edgewood Ave.

Rich's
4th Floor

Cable's
Radio and Refrigerator Dept.
Operated by J. E. Waldrop Co.

Sterchi's
116-120 Whitehall

CAPITAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, DISTRIBUTOR, 393 PEACHTREE

A FINE
NEW YORK
HOTEL for only
\$2 A DAY!

This low rate is only ONE of
The Chesterfield features. There
are many others

It is new! modern! A PERFECT
location for the visitor. Around
the corner is the World-Famed
Radio City. Write for booklet

**HOTEL
CHESTERFIELD**
130 West 49th St. (Times Sq.)
NEW YORK

TAXICABS

365 Days A Year
24 Hours Every Day

AT YOUR COMMAND!

B LACK AND WHITE Taxicabs place at your command personal
transportation service at a cost so low that to call a cab frequently is
no punishment for your pocketbook.

Your own private car needs are met with taxicabs that are clean and
comfortable, operated by experienced, licensed drivers.

When emergencies arise or pleasure calls the Black & White Taxicab
is at your door in response to your summons. No matter what the occa-
sion or hour or place, when you need dependable, personal transportation,
you'll find a Black & White Taxicab

as near as your telephone.

COMPARATIVE TAXI CAB RATES

ATLANTA'S OLD RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	30	40	50

ATLANTA'S PRESENT RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	30	40	50

NEW YORK RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	15	25	35

CHICAGO RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	25	35	45

MEMPHIS RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	35	45	55

BIRMINGHAM RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	25	35	45

NASHVILLE RATE			
FLAG/DROP	1-MILE	2-MILES	3-MILES
	35	45	55

NOTE FLAG DROP COMPARISON

Y OUR TAXICAB is not only prompt, but is responsi-
ble as well. You have no need to worry about safety
or destination. Your driver knows Atlanta. Your fare is
plainly shown on an Ohmer Taximeter; the same fare
whether one or five passengers, and your payment receipted.

Taxicab fares in Atlanta used to be so high that a
taxicab was considered a luxury. NOW YOU RIDE UP
TO TWO MILES FOR THIRTY CENTS, almost twice
the distance of the average automobile trip around town.

The present fare is a voluntary reduction put into ef-
fect in order to place daily use of Taxicabs within reach of
everyone.

Twenty-four hour service and low fares are only two
of the many reasons why Atlanta's Black & White Service
is used as a model for other cities.

Call a Taxicab TODAY and note the high
class of service available.

In return for your patronage we offer
you

The BEST possible door-to-door service
at the LOWEST possible cost.

**BLACK & WHITE
CAB CO.**

A. L. BELLE ISLE, President

**CALL
WA.
0200**

SWAP IT ALL FOR THIS



YOU'RE IN IT! He's in it! We're all in it! What? A rut. The great American rut.
Get out of it for a few weeks this summer. Europe is many dollars nearer now.
Low steamship rates. Low living costs in Europe . . . We've written a book about
it. It tells how "to afford" Europe this year. Dollars and cents details. It's free.

This message sponsored by
Transatlantic Steamship Lines:
Anchor Line, Canadian
Pacific Steamships, Couchich
Line, Canada Line, French
Line, Hamburg-American Line,
Holland America Line, Italian
Line, North German Lloyd,
Red Star Line, United States
Lines, White Star Line.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, 80 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen—Will you please send me, without obligation,
your free booklet "This Year of All Years."

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

THIS YEAR
OF ALL YEARS

THE GUMPS—A MOTHER'S PLIGHT



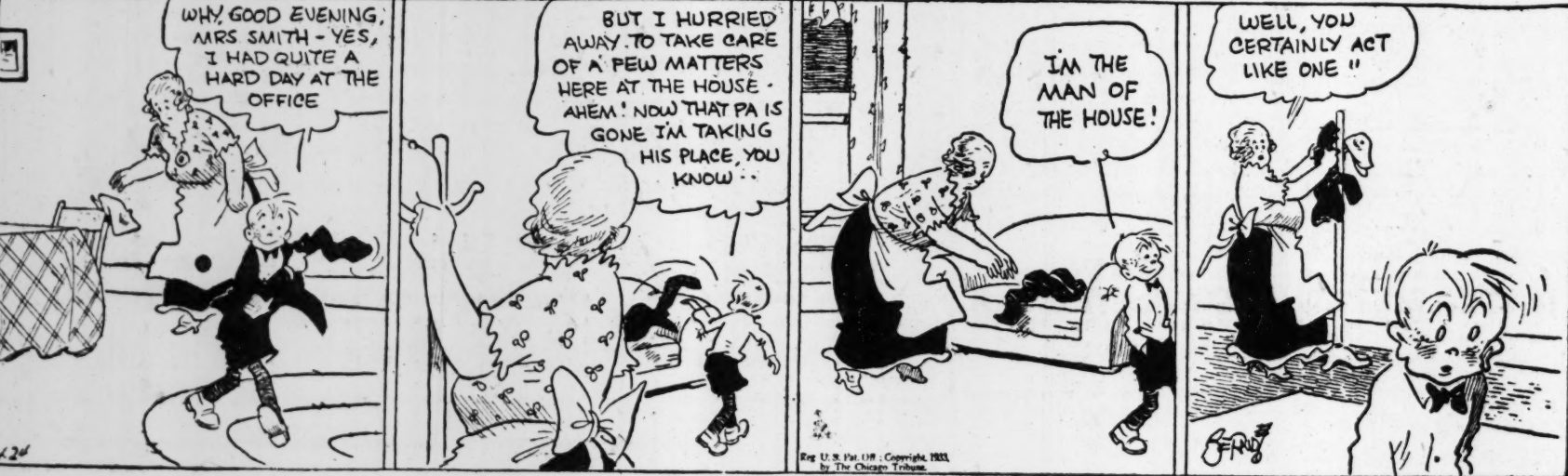
LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE—LUCKY



MOON MULLINS—OSCAR DOESN'T WANT IT FOR SEASONING



SMITTY—CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN!



GASOLINE ALLEY—REFERENCES REQUIRED



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER—CHARITY BEGINS WITH FATHAW



SECKATARY HAWKINS

Looks Like Trouble

By Robert Franc Schulkers



The HONEYMOON MURDER

BY CAROLYN WELLS

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Perilla Fairfax and Corey Malden are married at the Long Island summer home of John Lovell, her stepfather. Two guests, Philadelphia lawyer, in best man, and Bob Cole, a friend of Malcolm Fairfax, Perilla's brother, an usher Corey, whose home is in Richmond, is very wealthy. He is 35 and Perilla only 24, but it is a true love match. The night before the wedding, Malcolm says he has a headache and asks for aspirin. Tony produces some white tablets, which he says are better, and Corey also takes one. Bob Cole recalls to Perilla in his threat that if she marries anyone else he will kill her, the bridegroom or himself, but her mother says Bob is only teasing her. The bridal party are entertained elaborately two days later at Washington, where they stop en route by motor car to Richmond. While Perilla is dancing, her partner makes a disparaging remark about Corey's mother. She pleads fatigue, Corey makes her excuses, and when they reach their hotel, Corey takes her in his arms and is saying "Darling, you won't like my mother; she isn't lovable," when he drops to the floor dead. NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

INSTALLMENT VIII.

"Is Mrs. Malden ill?" asked Perilla. "Always more or less ill, I fancy. Probably a hypochondriac. She wants to see you, but I feel rather as if she is not going to welcome you with open arms. Do you know her at all?" "Only what I have heard of her. But she is my husband's mother." "I didn't talk with her directly, but I was informed that the funeral services would be held at Malden House, and that her son would be buried in Richmond." "Very well, that is for her to decide." Mr. Hardwicke, manager of the hotel, arrived then, and Perilla and Dr. Hornby went back to the living room to meet him. Just as the doctor was about to suggest calling in a mortician Mr. Lovell and Malcolm Fairfax arrived.

Perilla threw herself in Mr. Lovell's arms, at the same time drawing Malcolm to her. Only for a moment she gave way to her emotion and then, recovering her poise, she spoke in her usual tone, though her voice trembled.

"For a moment," said John Lovell, "Perilla, dear, you must—must tell us just what happened."

"But I don't know, father. I mean I don't know what—what Corey did—I've not the least idea what caused his death."

Hardwicke, who had been talking to Boynton, came to the group in the sitting room. "I think," he said, "rather than have Mr. Fairfax telephone Malden House, I would better do it. I have known the family for years. At any rate, suppose I begin the conversation."

"Oh, do, Mr. Hardwicke," said Malcolm. "I only proposed it to be of assistance." These two went downstairs, leaving Perilla alone with her father and Sarah.

"Tell me in a few words, dear," Lovell said to his stepdaughter. "We must be ready to meet emergency calls, and we can talk further about it later on."

Briefly, but without omitting any important details, Perilla told just what had happened.

"Now, Perilla, listen," said Mr. Lovell. "I wasn't going to say this to you, but I think I'd better. You listen, too, Sarah. You know and I know Perilla, how much you and Corey loved each other. We all know, at home, how devoted you were. But the whole world doesn't know that. There may easily be people in the world, in Washington, even in this hotel, who are ready to think you were instrumental in killing your husband. Hush, dear, don't cry out. This is a thing you must face. It cannot be ignored or forgotten. Don't think about it now, don't worry, don't talk. When we can, we will discuss it, but now, I may never be spoken of, yet again, it may, I know you understand."

"I do, Dad, oh, I do. I thought of it at once, but we can't cross the bridge until we come to it."

"Good girl. Now here is Malcolm back. What news, boy?"

"Mr. Hardwicke is a fine fellow. He fixed it all up, and we're to go on down to Richmond as soon as we are ready. But don't you think I'd better stay here? There'll be things to see to, I'm sure. Just as you say, though."

Malcolm looked doubtfully at his sister, and she guessed what he was thinking of.

Malcolm looked doubtfully at his sister, and she guessed what he was thinking of.

"Out with it, Mal," she said, looking deeply thoughtful. "Are you afraid for me?"

"Have you, Dr. Hornby?" Lovell went on.

"No, sir. It is a most curious case. There is no possible reason that the man should have died. I have made most thorough examination, and find no hidden weakness, no unsuspected organic trouble, no flaw in an unusually fine constitution. I should have guaranteed Mr. Malden's life for years. I would be most glad of your further advice, Mr. Lovell. Of course, the family doctor in Richmond, who has doubtless known the subject a long time, will agree or disagree with my findings. I trust I shall be informed which. The case is exceedingly curious, I can find no reason whatever for death, and I am utterly at a loss to explain the circumstance."

"Is there, by any possibility, a chance for wrongdoing, for foul play?" "Not the slightest! Mr. Malden was here alone with his wife, to all appearances as well as ever, when he simply fell to the floor, dying."

"Let me tell my people about it at once, won't you, doctor? I'm sure you realize what it means to me to go over the details."

"Certainly, my dear child. Forgive me for unnecessary references. Now, Mr. Lovell, do you not think we should summon the mortuary people?" "It seems so to me, but am I the one to advise? Will not some of the family or relatives at Malden House come here?" "I fancy not. Mr. Malden's mother is not able to leave her home, and there are no others in the family except servants. Mrs. Malden has expressed a tentative wish that we take the body of the late Mr. Malden there for burial. Yet, we should not start without further notice."

"Telephone again," said Malcolm. "Yes, do, Malcolm," said Perilla. "We can't go unannounced, and we must go."

Hardwicke, who had been talking to Boynton, came to the group in the sitting room. "I think," he said, "rather than have Mr. Fairfax telephone Malden House, I would better do it. I have known the family for years. At any rate, suppose I begin the conversation."

"Oh, do, Mr. Hardwicke," said Malcolm. "I only proposed it to be of assistance." These two went downstairs, leaving Perilla alone with her father and Sarah.

"Tell me in a few words, dear," Lovell said to his stepdaughter. "We must be ready to meet emergency calls, and we can talk further about it later on."

Briefly, but without omitting any important details, Perilla told just what had happened.

"Now, Perilla, listen," said Mr. Lovell. "I wasn't going to say this to you, but I think I'd better. You listen, too, Sarah. You know and I know Perilla, how much you and Corey loved each other. We all know, at home, how devoted you were. But the whole world doesn't know that. There may easily be people in the world, in Washington, even in this hotel, who are ready to think you were instrumental in killing your husband. Hush, dear, don't cry out. This is a thing you must face. It cannot be ignored or forgotten. Don't think about it now, don't worry, don't talk. When we can, we will discuss it, but now, I may never be spoken of, yet again, it may, I know you understand."

"I do, Dad, oh, I do. I thought of it at once, but we can't cross the bridge until we come to it."

"Good girl. Now here is Malcolm back. What news, boy?"

"Mr. Hardwicke is a fine fellow. He fixed it all up, and we're to go on down to Richmond as soon as we are ready. But don't you think I'd better stay here? There'll be things to see to, I'm sure. Just as you say, though."

Malcolm looked doubtfully at his sister, and she guessed what he was thinking of.

Malcolm looked doubtfully at his sister, and she guessed what he was thinking of.

"Out with it, Mal," she said, looking deeply thoughtful. "Are you afraid for me?"

"You're a good many kinds of a brick, Peril," said her brother. "Better get off, then. The drive will take you some few hours. I'm thinking your car, Peril. The mortician people will look after things here—Peril, what did you do with Corey?" "I'm afraid, Malcolm," and John Lovell glanced at him.

"No, father," Perilla said, quietly, "I must get used to it. My Corey is gone, and it like that. Yes, Mal, you have arranged it just right. I mean, about your staying here. Suppose one of those nice men we saw yesterday should come over here, there ought to be someone here to meet him. I can't help thinking Mr. Carmichael will come. Then there may be messages from home. Of course, you must be here. We don't know what will be done as to the funeral, but I must do exactly as Corey's mother wants me to."

"You're a good many kinds of a brick, Peril," said her brother. "Better get off, then. The drive will take you some few hours. I'm thinking your car, Peril. The mortician people will look after things here—Peril, what did you do with Corey?" "I'm afraid, Malcolm," and John Lovell glanced at him.

"No, father," Perilla said, quietly, "I must get used to it. My Corey is gone, and it like that. Yes, Mal, you have arranged it just right. I mean, about your staying here. Suppose one of those nice men we saw yesterday should come over here, there ought to be someone here to meet him. I can't help thinking Mr. Carmichael will come. Then there may be messages from home. Of course, you must be here. We don't know what will be done as to the funeral, but I must do exactly as Corey's mother wants me to."

"You're a good many kinds of a brick, Peril," said her brother. "Better get off, then. The drive will take you some few hours. I'm thinking your car, Peril. The mortician people will look after things here—Peril, what did you do with Corey?" "I'm afraid, Malcolm," and John Lovell glanced at him.

"No, father," Perilla said, quietly, "I must get used to it. My Corey is gone, and it like that. Yes, Mal, you have arranged it just right. I mean, about your staying here. Suppose one of those nice men we saw yesterday should come over here, there ought to be someone here to meet him. I can't help thinking Mr. Carmichael will come. Then there may be messages from home. Of course, you must be here. We don't know what will be done as to the funeral, but I must do exactly as Corey's mother wants me to."

"You're a good many kinds of a brick, Peril," said her brother. "Better get off, then. The drive will take you some few hours. I'm thinking your car, Peril. The mortician people will look after things here—Peril, what did you do with Corey?" "I'm afraid, Malcolm," and John Lovell glanced at him.

"No, father," Perilla said, quietly, "I must get used to it. My Corey is gone, and it like that. Yes, Mal, you have arranged it just right. I mean, about your staying here. Suppose one of those nice men we saw yesterday should come over here, there ought to be someone here to meet him. I can't help thinking Mr. Carmichael will come. Then there may be messages from home. Of course, you must be here. We don't know what will be done as to the funeral, but I must do exactly as Corey's mother wants me to."

Today's Cross Word Puzzle

ACROSS.

- 1 Crooked.
- 5 Scanty.
- 10 Pear-shaped fruit.
- 14 Persian poet.
- 15 Florentine iris.
- 16 The Mormon state.
- 17 Stringed instrument.
- 18 To get the better of.
- 19 Roman emperor.
- 20 Twist about.
- 21 Large nail.
- 22 Delicate.
- 23 Late.
- 25 Manifest.
- 27 Period of time.
- 28 Greek letter.
- 29 Relieved.
- 31 Behind.
- 33 Liberates.
- 35 Pressure.
- 36 Large flatboats.
- 37 Portal.
- 38 Oak nuts.
- 41 Assembles.
- 43 Obsolete.
- 46 Sew loosely.
- 47 Part of a circle.
- 48 An age.

DOWN.

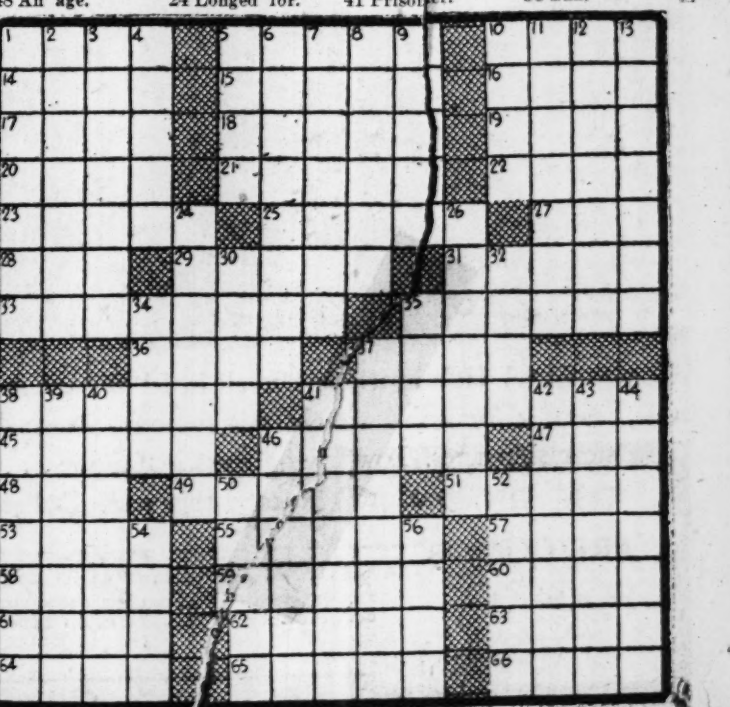
- 49 Lets fall.
- 51 Cavalry sword.
- 53 Companion.
- 55 Garret.
- 57 Part of the ears.
- 58 American patriot: 1726-83.
- 59 Short stalk.
- 60 Trunk.
- 61 Midday.
- 62 Sprites.
- 63 Employed.
- 64 Sea-eagle.
- 65 Exploits.
- 66 Military meal.
- 67 DOWN.
- 1 Long pillow.
- 2 Vie with.
- 3 Innate.
- 4 Cornered.
- 5 Disseminates.
- 6 Struts.
- 7 Comes.
- 8 Exposed to peril.
- 9 Compend other.
- 10 Stock.
- 11 Repeat.
- 12 Shelters for automobiles.
- 13 Rains.
- 24 Longed for.

Completion of Saturday's Puzzle.

COMPOSITE SOLUTIONS

ACROSS: 1. Crooked. 5. Scanty. 10. Pear-shaped fruit. 14. Persian poet. 15. Florentine iris. 16. The Mormon state. 17. Stringed instrument. 18. To get the better of. 19. Roman emperor. 20. Twist about. 21. Large nail. 22. Delicate. 23. Late. 25. Manifest. 27. Period of time. 28. Greek letter. 29. Relieved. 31. Behind. 33. Liberates. 35. Pressure. 36. Large flatboats. 37. Portal. 38. Oak nuts. 41. Assembles. 43. Obsolete. 46. Sew loosely. 47. Part of a circle. 48. An age.

DOWN: 49. Lets fall. 51. Cavalry sword. 53. Companion. 55. Garret. 57. Part of the ears. 58. American patriot: 1726-83. 59. Short stalk. 60. Trunk. 61. Midday. 62. Sprites. 63. Employed. 64. Sea-eagle. 65. Exploits. 66. Military meal. 67. DOWN. 1. Long pillow. 2. Vie with. 3. Innate. 4. Cornered. 5. Disseminates. 6. Struts. 7. Comes. 8. Exposed to peril. 9. Compend other. 10. Stock. 11. Repeat. 12. Shelters for automobiles. 13. Rains. 24. Longed for.



Tech Faces Alabama Nine at Rose Bowl Field This Afternoon

JACKETS SEEK TO EVEN SCORE AGAINST ELITE

Baker or Stribling To Oppose Probably Clements. Starts at Four O'Clock.

By Jack Troy.

The visit of the Alabama baseball team to Atlanta today and tomorrow for a two-game series with Georgia Tech at the Rose Bowl is particularly interesting because of persistent reports that the Tide men will be members of the Dixie College league, which is expected to be reorganized next season.

Captain Whitworth is bringing to Atlanta a team that has made rapid progress since dropping two straight games to Georgia at Tusculoo. Like Tech, Alabama is depending on sophomores in important positions.

Bobby Dodd's Jackets lost to the Tide men at Tusculoo in a single game not long ago. Clements pitched seven-hit ball. Captain Whitworth, on the mound for the Jackets, allowed only eight hits but was given raged support. The second game of the series was rained out.

SEEK EVEN COUNT. The Tech battlers are going out with the intention of evening up things this afternoon. The game starts at 4 o'clock. A victory would pull the Jackets up to even position—three wins, three losses—the season.

Dodd is likely to send Cannon Ball Baker out against Alabama. Baker, worth will select Clements. This worth will give promise of a rare battle.

However, Sam Striding is just as likely to pitch for Tech, opposing Scott, Rogers, Bauman or even Clements. Scott and Rogers are potent left-handers.

The Tech-Oglethorpe series that closed Saturday with the two teams tied up in the battle, for the city championship with a victory apiece saw the best college crowds that have graced the Rose Bowl grandstands in several years.

INTEREST HIGH. It was indicated in no small measure that not only the students but a large number of baseball fans are still highly interested in the game as played by the college teams.

The college game is best for spirit, daring and action. And that is what the fans are seeing these days in the best form from the Oglethorpe, Georgia, Auburn and other good lines.

Reports have it that Constanter and Reid, Bama battlers who have been in slumps, are out of them now and are all set to test the prowess of the Tech pitchers. Chesty Moseley, right fielder, is hitting hard. Moseley is a football star.

Dodd's latest lineup is expected to stand with an infield of Hoot Gibson, the capable sophomore, a first baseman in slumps, and a third baseman, a promising sophomore, at short, and Captain Bill Haged at third.

TECH OUTFIELD. Johnny Ferguson, Tommy Spradling and Shorty Roberts compose a formidable outfield trio.

Fog Boyd, another sophomore who is helping get the Jackets out of the baseball trenches, will catch.

It will pay fans who like red hot baseball, well played and abounding in thrills, to go to the Rose Bowl at 4 o'clock today for the opening of the series.

There will be a lot of classy baseball to see.

Sargent Paces East Lake Play

George Sargent, J. J. McGeary, C. W. Carver and Harry Vaughn were the stars in the regular weekly blind honey for members of the East Lake Club on the new course. Their score was 139, which was one of the best in recent weeks for foursome play.

Second place went to George Harris, J. A. Whitley, T. J. Stewart and J. L. Long, who were tied for third place. The three players were Ernie Ball, M. R. Campbell, J. S. Black and L. F. Miller, L. A. Scott and Tom Adams.

The veteran Sargent, who won the national open championship in 1900, paced the Sunday crowd with a 70, one under par.

Paul Mote Wins Piedmont Tourney

Paul Mote was the winner of the two-day blind honey for members of the Piedmont park, with a score of 81, yesterday. Harry Zahn was second with 90.

D. M. Handy and Jim Bramlett were deadlocked for third place.

CRACKERS LOSE TWO TO PELICANS

Continued from First Sport Page.

main park that a ball has been parked over the center-field fence.

The run only made the score closer, as the Pelis tallied in the fourth and Carlos Moore settled down, except for that powerful wallop, to keep the visitors in check.

Freddy Kleinhaus did the hurting for Atlanta and held the New Orleans team to nine hits, but they were disastrously—four—blown—by the Cracker bats.

In the second inning Charles Redd kept the first five hits that he allowed well scattered to blank the Cracker bats.

Letty Meadows lasted but one-third of an inning for the Cracker bats, and it was during that time that all the damage was done, as the Birds scored all three of their runs.

Fred Butcher, who relieved Meadows, did not let a man get on base on the five and two-thirds innings he pitched. The Pelis got only two hits in all, while the visitors got five.

In the second hit the Birds won the game in the first inning. Outfielder walked and Harrison beat out a hit on short. Fitzgerald sacrificed, and Harrison taking third and Harrison second. Rose walked, filling the bases. When Letty Meadows uncoiled a wild pitch, Harrison came in. Harrison taking third and Rose second. Fleming singled sharply to left and Harrison and Rose scored. At this point Fred Butcher came in the game and for the rest of the contest not a man reached first. He gave a beautiful exhibition and if he had started there is no telling how long the contest would have gone.

Lakewood Track Seen In Finest of Condition

Horsemen at Lakewood awaiting the one-day Memorial Day race meeting Wednesday yesterday went on record proclaiming the fact that at this time the track is in as good condition as any track in the south and many in the north and east.

Lakewood officials have had men since the recent spring meeting and the results are being shown in the excellent times being made each day by the horses in workouts.

President Mike Benton, of the Lakewood Fair Association, said last night that he was well pleased with the improvement made in the condition of the track, which has been rather hard and, therefore, tough on the horses' feet and legs.

The track now affords an excellent cover and an opportunity for record performances in the Wednesday meeting.

The horses entered in the four-race event are being worked out every morning at the track between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock. The public is invited to witness the workouts.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

Southern League

CHICKS 12: VOLS 6.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

YANKEES STEP FAR IN FRONT OF BIG PARADE

But Their Attack Not Nearly Equal of Chisox.

By Hugh S. Fullerton Jr., Associated Press Sports Writer.

NEW YORK, April 23.—(P)—Eleven days after the start of the major league campaign, the New York Yankees, world's champions, were far out in front of the big parade with seven straight victories.

There was no visible reason for their unbeaten record in the figures for the games played through Saturday. Both offensively and defensively the Yankees had fairly good marks, but their attack was by no means equal to that of the Chicago White Sox, second in the American league, with six victories and three defeats, nor was their pitching and defense record as good as that of the third-place club, the Cleveland Indians.

SOX LEAD HITTING. The White Sox were far ahead of all other major league clubs in clutching with totals of 43 runs and 83 hits. The Yankees, scoring 33 times on 66 hits, held their opponents to 19 tallies.

Cleveland, however, had allowed only 15 runs in eight games, five of which were won. The Indians, champions were out in front in fielding, with only four errors charged against them, and tied with the Philadelphia Athletics for the high mark of 10 home runs.

Pittsburgh's place at the top of the National league, where postponements had the figures well below those of the junior circuit, was more easily understood. Brooklyn, in second place, also seemed to fit according to the batting and defense records.

The Pirates had five victories against one defeat through Saturday. They were high scorers for their league with 27 runs and their 61 hit total led the second only to the Philadelphia Phillies, who had 64. The defensive side also looked good with seven errors and with 16 runs allowed to their opponents.

BRVES LOW. The Boston Braves, who couldn't do much hitting or scoring, held their rivals to nine runs in five games, and were low for the senior league with five errors.

The record of games won and lost, runs, hits, errors, opponents' runs and home runs for this first week and a half of the season follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB. W. L. P. R. H. E. OR. B.

New York..... 7 0 2 33 60 10 0

Chicago..... 6 3 3 33 53 29 3

Cleveland..... 5 3 3 30 47 14

Washington..... 4 5 3 27 39 30 4

Philadelphia..... 3 5 2 20 18 37 7

St. Louis..... 3 6 2 24 32 38 0

Boston..... 2 5 2 22 32 38 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUB. W. L. P. R. H. E. OR. B.

Pittsburgh..... 5 1 2 27 61 18 2

Brooklyn..... 4 2 2 24 39 21 1

St. Louis..... 3 4 3 33 43 13 2

New York..... 2 4 4 13 24 13 2

Chicago..... 3 4 3 27 37 17 0

Boston..... 2 4 3 11 34 5 0

Cincinnati..... 1 6 5 16 39 29 2

STYLES BY ANNETTE

On the Radio Waves Today

Ansley Hotel WGST 890 Kc.

Biltmore Hotel WSB 740 Kc.

Shrine Mosque WJTL 1370 Kc.

On the Radio Waves Today

Ansley Hotel WGST 890 Kc.

Biltmore Hotel WSB 740 Kc.

Shrine Mosque WJTL 1370 Kc.

National League

GIANTS 3: PHILLIES 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier had blast, today two Nashville pitchers from the mound to up against runs to win easily.

Castleman set the Tide down without a run in the first inning. The Chickasaws, aided by home runs from the bats of Chapman and Head, scored two runs in the heart of the second and third innings.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A young rookier, Clyde Castleman—aliases Nominally slugging batsman for six innings today but the Chickasaws earlier

GEORGIA BI-CENTENNIAL

(COMMEMORATING the 200th ANNIVERSARY of the FOUNDING of the STATE OF GEORGIA)

EMBRACED within these pages is a permanent historical record vividly portraying the romantic story of the founding of Georgia, the Thirteenth Colony in America, and graphically presenting the two hundred years of progress and achievement in agricultural, industrial, educational, cultural, financial and economic development of the largest state east of the Mississippi River.

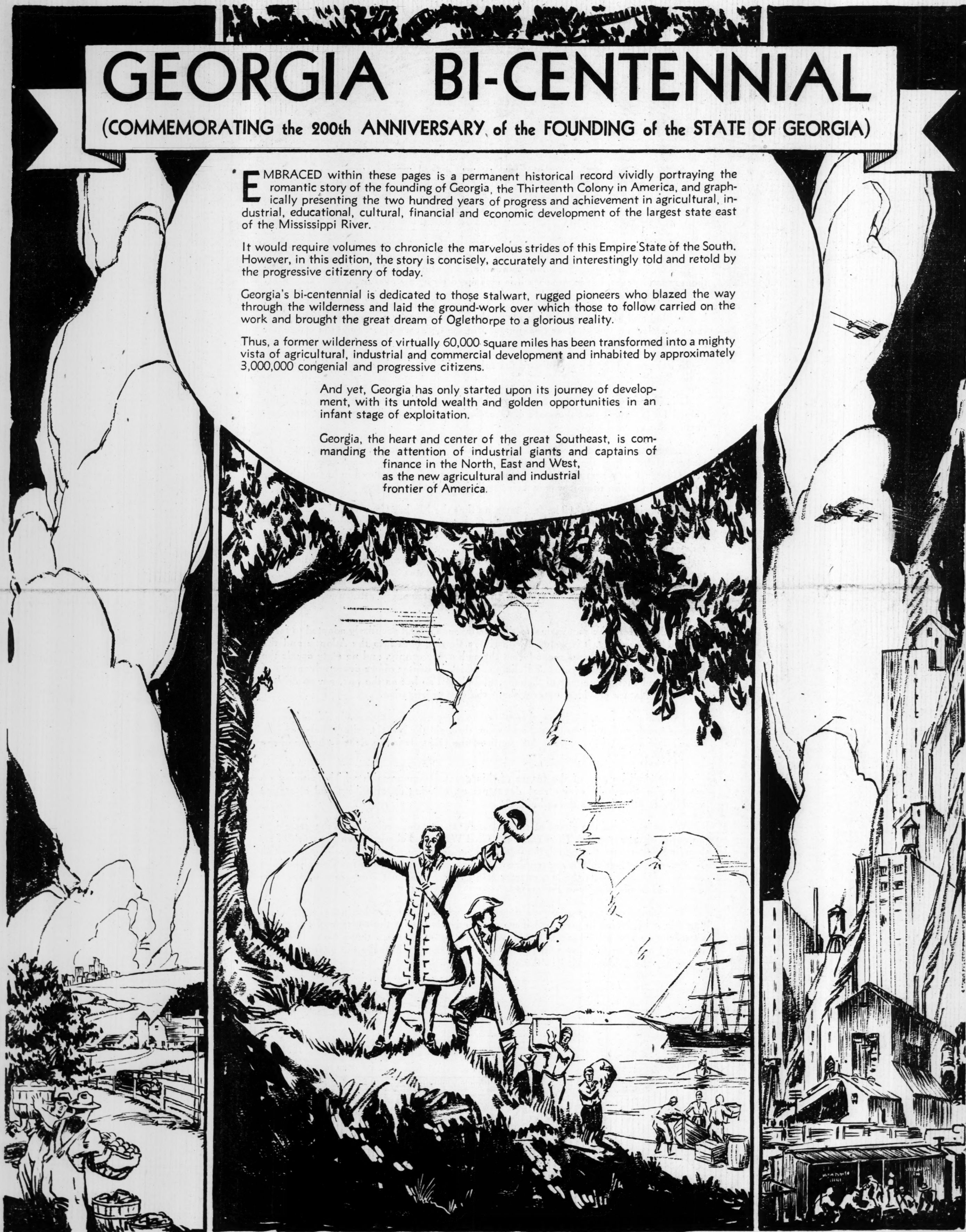
It would require volumes to chronicle the marvelous strides of this Empire State of the South. However, in this edition, the story is concisely, accurately and interestingly told and retold by the progressive citizenry of today.

Georgia's bi-centennial is dedicated to those stalwart, rugged pioneers who blazed the way through the wilderness and laid the ground-work over which those to follow carried on the work and brought the great dream of Oglethorpe to a glorious reality.

Thus, a former wilderness of virtually 60,000 square miles has been transformed into a mighty vista of agricultural, industrial and commercial development and inhabited by approximately 3,000,000 congenial and progressive citizens.

And yet, Georgia has only started upon its journey of development, with its untold wealth and golden opportunities in an infant stage of exploitation.

Georgia, the heart and center of the great Southeast, is commanding the attention of industrial giants and captains of finance in the North, East and West, as the new agricultural and industrial frontier of America.



FOREWORD:

Antiquity is, after all, comparative!

In Asia Minor it goes back into unnumbered centuries, in Egypt it is measured by thousands of years, but in America it is measured by a few centuries.

Here in Georgia we will, in 1933, date back two centuries, though the Spaniards had settled and abandoned the islands of the Georgia coast a century before Oglethorpe landed on the bluff at Savannah. But the Oglethorpe settlement is where our real history began.

In February, 1733, he established the colony which in time became the Empire State of the South.

It is in celebration of this Bicentennial of the establishment of the Crown colony named for George I that the state of Georgia is to participate in adequately commemorating this epochal event.

There has been a difference of opinion as to whether or not it was George I or George II for whom the colony was named, but history records conclusive proof that it is George I to whom the honor belongs, for he was more honored in having the colony named for him than it was in being called for him.

But that is immaterial. The fact remains that the Mother Country did not know of the extent of the tribute being paid to the George for whom the colony was named—a vast territory surpassing in magnitude the whole of the British Islands, and which today provides the world with most of its cotton. And when business gets back to normal the territory awarded to Oglethorpe under royal charter is in a position to develop more rapidly than any other section of the United States.

In variety of resources no state in the Union offers more attractive advantages than Georgia.

Reaching from the mountains to the sea through a land peculiarly adapted to farming and stock raising, it is webbed with rivers flowing both into the Atlantic and the Gulf, with smaller streams meandering through every county, and no state excels the excellence of Georgia's year-round climate, which in winter offers every advantage of Florida, and in the summer of Canada, though not so hot as the one, nor so cold as the other. Nature provides water without the cost or irrigation.

The state is strategically so situated as to become the cross-roads of commerce moving north and south and east and west through the vast territory between the Mississippi and Potomac rivers and south of the Ohio. It is the clearing house of the south!

What shall be said of the future of this great commonwealth which is today on merely the threshold of its real development, offering opportunities and attracting world-wide attention, as never before?

We passed from the phase of the pioneer's axe to the evolution of the state into an agricultural paradise. Then came the Civil War—and chaos. Then the work of rebuilding began and the foundation was laid for an unprecedented development which by diversifying agriculture, extending commerce and bringing the textile mills to the cotton fields, has made the last quarter of a century the most prosperous of any similar period in the history of the state.

Emerging from the world-wide depression which has upset business everywhere the tide is beginning to turn, and if we apply ourselves with the courage of our ancestors, who on several occasions faced conditions far worse than those we confront today, and build on the firm foundation laid by them, we will make the next quarter of a century the golden period in the state's history.

Clark Howell



PROGRESS



HISTORY

The Genesis of Georgia

by Willie David O'Kelly

Georgia Writer
Sheds New Light
On Historic Events
Leading to Colony

EDITOR'S NOTE—Willie David O'Kelly, author of the following history of the genesis of Georgia, is a writer well known to readers of *The Constitution*. Last summer she was sent to England by the bicentennial commission for the purpose of gathering authentic data on the facts concerning the colonization of Georgia. Among other things her research developed was the discovery of the original, hand-written copy of the Act of Parliament authorizing the colony.

Foreword

IF ONE should attempt to say the actual date of Georgia's founding it would be difficult, as it is a relative date, in a sense. Actually the time we celebrate as the birthday of our colony is February 12. On that date in 1733 we know that Oglethorpe with his settlers came to the shores of Georgia's coast. There are those who think of the colony as starting then.

An illustration: When we think of the founding of the University of Georgia, we refer to the date of her charter. We say, therefore, that ours is the oldest university owned and operated by a state, in America, knowing at the same time that a sister state had her university under way before the University of Georgia had executed the authority granted in the charter; nevertheless we date our university back to the date of its legal existence. The date of the charter of the colony of Georgia is, "In witness, we have caused these our letters to be made patent: witness ourselves at Westminster, the ninth day of June, 1732, in the fifth year of our reign. By writ of privy seal."

When in the charter mention is made of turning over the business of the colony to the trustees, it says: "... And do we, of our further grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, grant, establish and ordain, for us, our heirs and successors, shall have full power and authority, for and during the term of twenty-one years to commence from the date of these our letters patent..." So we conclude from that as the term of office of these trustees was to commence from the date of these "our letters patent," that the colony had its beginning with the date of its charter, June 9, 1732.

Certain conditions influenced or brought about the above actions resulting in the charter. A group of conditions arose more or less simultaneously and worked out the answer which would involve a common solution for the problems, although definite expressions came up in 1727. Following the forming of the legal status of the colony of Georgia, the reasons for its founding might be studied in this order:

1. England was in the throes of an unemployment wave, not unlike the one in England—in America—in Georgia, today. This resulted in debtors.
2. England was willing to give a new home to persecuted Protestants, and to ask in return for their transportation and the chance to start over in life in the new colony, loyalty to the British government and to Georgia.
3. Trade and navigation. There was a chance for England to advance both of these and mention is made of both in the charter, as being reasons for the colony's existence.
4. Growth of rice and silk. Although nothing is said of these two industries in the charter, the seal of the colony identifies itself with the one industry, and the laws which were passed subsequently in England gave encouragement to these two industries.
5. Georgia, or what came to be the present Georgia, being the only unclaimed land on the Atlantic seaboard quickened England's interest in the movement, to get all these forces working together to bring this colony into existence for England. Spain was a force in the Old World, and was on the eve of expressing herself in an expansion program in the New World. At any rate, until England had had a direct claim to this land it was as much a possession of Spain, as of any other country who might want it. This has been called a buffer colony, but England was not only interested in protecting what she had already established in America, but in adding to her already vast empire, with this new colony.

Part One Genesis of Georgia

"Not for ourselves but for others."
Georgia's legal right to existence.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the colony of Georgia, unlike some of the other original colonies in America, was a planned project. The desire for the settlement was one in which England herself took the initiative, arranged and legalized the undertaking, with the purpose of improving living conditions for those colonists who would go to the new country and to result in a triumph in like manner for England. Georgia from her earliest inception was a legitimate organization, colonized from the population of England and inhabitants from the continent.

In the first place before anything was done about the legal steps which brought about the colony we have the need arising to the extent of a grant of land being requested by those interested in the project. The petition was called the "South Carolina Petition of Lord Percival..." and others praying a grant of land for settling a charitable colony there. (The reasons which brought these requests about will be taken up below, as we are concerned here only with the legal proceedings of the colony.)

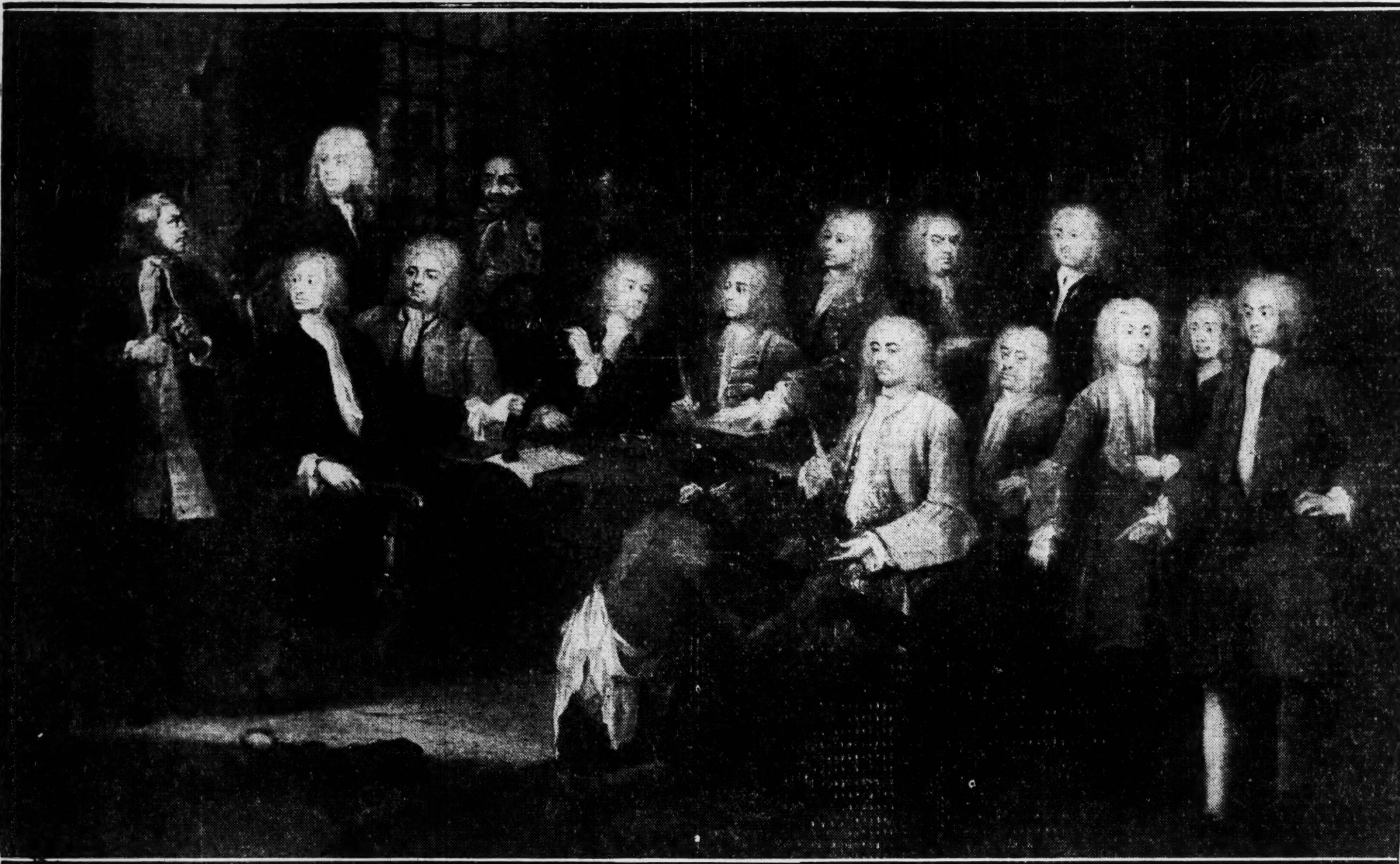
The reference to the petition and the contents (Council Register No. 2, George 2, No. 91, p. 214) saved the king and others in authority to have to appoint persons to study the questions but made it only the duty of theirs to study, accept or reject the movement started by those who were naturally appointed trustees.

"Upon reading this day at the Board the humble Petition of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Percival, the Honourable Edward Digby and several others whose names are thereto subscribed humbly praying His Majesty to grant them a tract of Land in South Carolina lying between the rivers Savannah and Altamaha in order to establish a charitable colony thereon, and likewise to grant them a Charter and Incorporation whereby they may be able to enter into Contract with such Families, as are willing to settle there and to receive charitable Benefactors of all those who are willing to promote the said undertaking..."

After the petition was considered the following conclusion: "It is hereby ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the said Petition: Be, and is hereby referred to a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to consider thereof and Report to His Majesty at this board what they conceive proper to be done thereupon." (Taken from Council Register No. 2, June 10, 1729 to June 10, 1732.)

"... doth will, ordain, constitute, and grant unto John Lord Percival, Edward Digby, George Carpenter, James Oglethorpe and others that they and their successors shall be one Body Politick corporate in Deed and in Name by the Name of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, with divers powers and privileges. (Patent Rolls 1-14, George II., 39—page 123.) June 9, 1731-1732.

Oglethorpe's First Major Move To Establish the Colony of Georgia

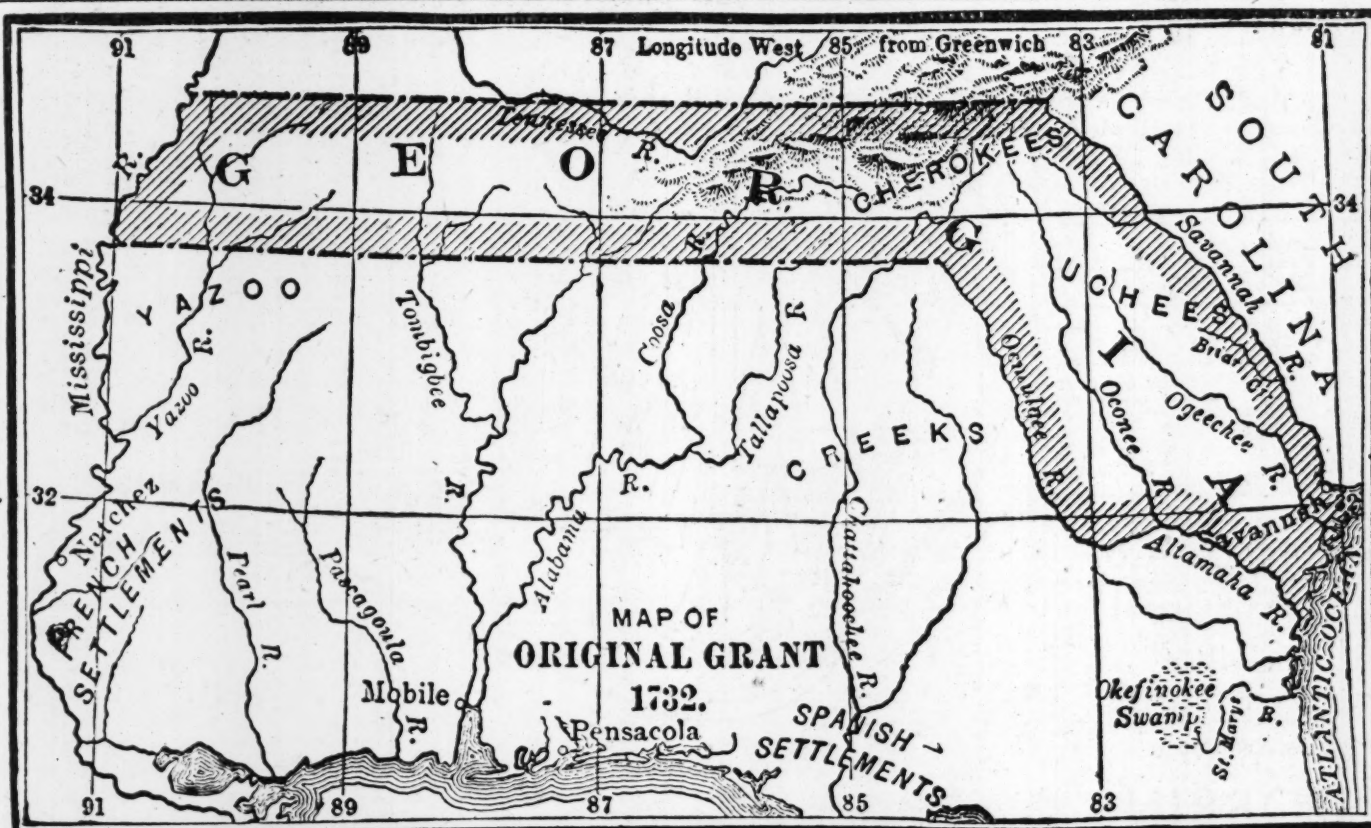


The above photograph, which is a reproduction of the famous painting which hangs in room 10 of the National Portrait Gallery in London, depicts the first public move of General Oglethorpe to break up the English system of imprisoning debtors who were thrown into

prisons in England. It is a scene of the hearing of a committee of the house of commons against the notorious warden of the Fleet Street prison, Thomas Bambridge. Oglethorpe presided as chairman of the committee inquiring into the charges against the warden, who is shown re-

plying to questions put forth by the members of the committee. The reproduction is by special permission of the National Portrait Gallery, London, and was obtained by Miss O'Kelly, the author of the accompanying brilliant history of the genesis of Georgia. Copyrighted photograph.

How Georgia Looked Under the Original Grant of 1732



When colonization of Georgia first was granted, the borders of the new territory were vastly different from those of the state today. As shown in the above map, the colony occupied a long narrow strip

of land extending as far west as the Mississippi river, bending south-eastward at what now is the Tennessee-South Carolina border, and extending thence to the Atlantic ocean.

Common Council Elected

THE FOLLOWING common council of the Corporation Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America was decided upon and is outlined in the charter.

There shall at first be 15 in number but as soon as conveniently may be, shall be increased by 9 to make 24.

1. John, Lord Viscount Percival of our kingdom of Ireland to be the first President of the Corporation. The President is to administer the oath of office for the time being.
2. Edward Digby, our trusty and well-beloved.
3. George Carpenter.
4. James Oglethorpe.
5. George Heathcote.
6. Thomas Tower.
7. Robert Hukes.
8. Robert Mores.
9. Rogers Holland, (First name spelled respectively Rogers and Roger in the copy of the charter.)
10. William Sloper.
11. Francis Eyles.
12. John Laroche.
13. James Vernon.
14. William Belitha, Esquire.
15. Stephen Hales, Master of Arts.

The trustees were to serve for a period of good behavior. President Percival was to call a meeting, cause summons to be issued to the several members at time and place, he may say, to consult about and transact business of the corporation.

"Edward Digby is to be the first Chairman of the Common Council."

"Time of Trustees Commission was to last 21 years. Shall meet the third Thursday in the month of March to choose regular members or successors for Vacancies caused by death or resignation. (Refer to the section below relating to trade that showing the twenty-four members of the common council as authorized here.)"

The above members came to be the first working force for the colony. Certain members of this group, the first three named, were mentioned and "they and their successors shall be one body politick corporate in deed and in name by the name of the Trustees for

establishing the Colony of Georgia in America with divers powers and privileges."

Although this is similar to the quotation in part which the few men requested the grant of land, yet until it was made into such actual grant, it was not and really had no legal status. This quotation explains the location, etc., finishing by making Georgia into a province independent. There was a finality making England the only force to which Georgia would be subject.

"... And whereas since the passing of the said Act, His Majesty, by His Letter Patent bearing Date the ninth day of June, in the Fifth Year of His Reign, did, amongst other things, most graciously give and grant to the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, and their Successors, Seven undivided parts (the whole eight equal parts to be divided) of all those lands, countries, and territories, situate, lying and being in that Part of South Carolina in America which lies from the most Northern Stream of a River there, commonly called the Savannah all along the seacoast to the Southward into the most Southern Stream of a certain other great water or River called the Altamaha, and Westward from the heads of said Rivers respectively in direct line to the South Sea, and all the Space, circuit, and Precinct of land lying within the Islands in the Sea lying opposite to the Eastern coast the said Lands within Twenty Leagues of the Same. And whereas His Majesty, by His said letters Patent, did make, erect and create the Province, by the name of Georgia..." (Patent Rolls 1-14, George 2, 39, p. 123.)

Part Two Aided by House of Lords

THE COLONIAL RECORD referred to the various grants of land by parliament and gifts made to the Colony of Georgia by individuals, and mentioned that parliament had made a grant of 10,000 pounds. To find the original record of this 10,000-pound grant would be valuable, although I had been unable to find the account of it in the so-called official copies, even with the help of an expert in the respective libraries, in London. For intervals of several days we tried to find the laws relating to this phase of Georgia's founding. When they displayed such knowledge of this mass of material—millions of volumes in the British Museum, I wondered how they could get so much. Finally it was decided that perhaps this particular act was a "private act." However it did not seem feasible that a money grant or anything that dealt so directly with founding or financing a colony could be considered a private act, but they

insisted that all the public acts were copied in full and were there for readers to use.

Really what was most wished was the opportunity to study the original act of parliament, since Georgia was the only colony which parliament had made a money grant. (Goucher College professor assured me that I was too ambitious. She had been there studying for years and even she had not such a privilege. I showed her my notes later.) But for the help of one who was not only willing to help, but who was in a position to—and always so gracious—I should not have been able to do so.

Lord Esme Gordon-Lennox, a member of the Black Rod, and of the Order of the Garter, and in the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain—all these great to the English—came to my rescue. In the first place he signed my permit to visit the House of Lords before I had thought of having the pleasure of studying there. He told me they would be glad to get records for me or see to it that I had the full co-operation of the House of Lords Library in the effort to get this or any other material that I might have difficulty in finding; I should let it be known a day or two in advance so the material could be taken from the Victoria Tower, where the records were lodged in the House of Lords. This letter was not written by a secretary or on a type-writer, but in the long-hand by Lord Gordon-Lennox himself. I took advantage of the opportunity and found, to my delight, just what I was seeking recorded in the hand of a scribe—as all those records are written—on parchment. The officials who had helped in the search in the British Museum and in the Public Records Office, were right, it was considered a private act.

The Parliament Act

The Parliament Act passed in 1732 and copied in the House of Lords in July, 1932, is considered interesting because it is a long continuous bill which deals with things of varying interests as expressed. It is thought that these comparisons would lend interest; however, only a small part of the bill is quoted, the part just before and immediately following the quotation relating to Georgia. It is interesting to note that such different interests should be considered in this one bill and later passed into an act. The uses to be made of the money grants were likewise diversified. The following is taken from

a printed General Index to Lord's Journal, 1714-1779; however, the record, that is, the actual record used in this study was not a copy, but the act that was passed in behalf of the colony of Georgia. To the knowledge of those who know more than anyone else about the records in the British Museum and the Public Records Office in London, there is no copy of this law either copied by hand or printed.

In America: "Trustees for establishing Colony of Georgia—Bill 6 Geo. 6 to enable His Majesty, out of Sale of Lands in Saint Christopher's, to pay 10,000 pounds to &c. vide Fund, Sinking." This above is the copy of the Act as listed in the printed index.

Provided always that nothing in this act sustained shall extend or be understood to extend to restrain or prohibit any such trustees from saving out or disposing of any of the said trust, monies in any other purchase or any other securities whether public or private if they shall so think fit in the same manner and with the same freedom and security to themselves as they might have done if this act had not been made. And he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that out of the money arisen by sale of the lands in the Island of Saint Christopher now remaining in the Exchequer there be issued and applied the sum of eighty thousand pounds for the marriage portion of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal without any deduction for a reward whatsoever any law, statute or provision to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid that after satisfying and paying or receiving sufficient to satisfy and pay the sum of eighty thousand pounds by this act granted as a marriage portion to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal there shall and may be issued and applied out of the money arisen by sale of the land in the Island of Saint Christopher now remaining in the Exchequer the sum of ten thousand pounds to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America to be applied toward defraying the charges of carrying over and settling foreign and other protestants in the said colony PROVIDED always and be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid that all the monies coming into the Exchequer either by laws or exchequer bills upon one act of this Session of Parliament (entitled AN ACT for continuing the duties upon Malt Rum Cyder and Perry in that part of Great Britain called England and for the granting to His Majesty certain duties upon malt rum cyder and perry in that part of Great Britain called Scotland for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three and pay duties omitted to be paid for their indentures and contracts and so much money if any such be of the duties thereby granted and continued as shall arise or remain after the Loans or Exchequer Bills made or to be made or the same act and all the interest premium or rate and charges thereon and the charges thereby allowable for raising the said duties thereby granted and continue as shall arise or remain after the Loans or Exchequer Bills made or to be made on the same Act and all the interests premium or rate and charges thereon and the charges thereby allowable for raising the said duties shall be satisfied or money sufficient shall be reserved in the Exchequer to discharge the same all the monies coming into the Exchequer either by Loans or Exchequer bills by one other act of this session of Parliament..." (Parliament granted funds at later dates, though here we are interested in the beginning of Georgia.)

Origin Dates Back to 1713

THE SETTLEMENT of the Colony of Georgia was of less importance than the marriage of the Princess Royal, as indicated by the difference of the appropriation of the funds, respectively. However, to the English it was and is today an important undertaking—these royal marriages, as that is the means through which the dynasty is perpetuated. An Englishman said during the past summer, when it was mentioned to him about the pomp and glory that the English nobility live in:

"It is not necessary for everybody to live like that, and I should feel sorry for my country if it could not keep one family, the ruling family, in the fashion that it should be kept. When the country is on parade, I like to know that I have somebody who will look the part that the world will expect when he steps out to represent me, and whom the English and the rest of the world will respect." History is not worthy of the name if it is not studied sympathetically.

Another thing to consider here, when drawing conclusions, is that Parliament did not grant money to the colonies as a general thing. In fact, Georgia was the only one of the English Colonies which received any grant at all, and all was uncertain as to outcome of this amount.

In the midst of the report to the Members of the Bicentennial Commission after returning from my study in England, a member of the group said: "Now wouldn't it be interesting to know more about St. Christopher's Island?" Following is an extract from a letter written by the secretary of the Public Records Office, Mr. C. T. Flower, Chancery Lane, London, dated 7, Nov. 1932:

"The island of St. Christopher's or St. Kitts, is one of the group called Leeward Islands in the West Indies, which was originally colonized by the French and English simultaneously. It was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, and the portion

Continued in Page 4, Column 1

Earliest Georgia Settlers Were Selected for Honor and Dependability

Miss O'Kelly Tells Of Original Settlers In Thirteenth Colony

Continued From Page 3.

owned by the French colonists was sold for the benefit of the public real-estate fund. There was never any question of selling the whole island which is still a British possession.

The Act 6 Geo. 2, c. 25 assigned 10,000 pounds of this sum to the Georgia Trustees to be applied toward the defraying the charges of carrying over and settling foreign and other Protestants in the said colony.

As a matter of fact, the colony of Georgia had its origin back as early as 1712.

Unemployment—Debtors

THE MOTIVE involved in the project of the founding of Georgia gave vent to those who desired the chance to express themselves in such way as to be helpful from a benevolent point of view. Such a reason is probable as expressed in the form of the motto on the seal: "Not for ourselves but for others." Gifts in the form of books and "library collections," herbs and medicines are found in the Colonial Record, as well as in the documentary material in the London libraries. England's parliamentary grant was a blessing, however, the colonist would have felt need if these institutional and individual gifts had been withheld. It seemed that the English with means were in need of such a chance for expression as Georgia afforded.

England surely felt toward the colony when it was ready to launch out to itself, as one who has financed a great business concern which they had put on its feet, whereas in the beginning in the minds of the founders was a vision of life—a new life.

The first part of the charter of the colony of Georgia says, following the greeting: "Whereas, we are credibly informed that many of our poor subjects are, through misfortune and want of employment, reduced to great necessity, in so much as by their laziness they are not able to provide a maintenance for themselves and families."

We have seen how this colony had its origin in a real and planned fashion and was a reality in England before anything was done about it in the colony and the part that deals with this dates back to the early part of 1721. James Oglethorpe had inherited the family seat in parliament at the death of his older and only living brother. Being a member of parliament gave him influence to do something constructive when he saw a bad situation.

To get the background of the period which explains the economic situation in England, a brief study will have to be made of the early part of the 18th century. England was in the throes of the industrial revolution which brought on the biggest unemployment wave that had ever existed. The coming in of the machine age took the handworker out of his home where the factory system was introduced. The result was that those who were deprived to the extent of their means of support and livelihood resorted to the drastic measures of breaking into the factories and battering up the machinery, but nevertheless many of them were left in destitute circumstances due to unemployment.

The significance of "England's empire" had its origin about 1714 following the treaty of Utrecht of the year before. Previous to that time, although she had made steps beyond her borders toward colonization, she was a really empty country. From then on up to 1725 the forces were developing in which we are actually interested: the industrial revolution and hence the serious unemployment wave.

An Era of Misshapen Events.

VARIOUS kinds of resolutions and laws were attempted in parliament in order to legally bring about a more livable condition and at the same time to re-establish those who were in distress due to lack of work. But such legislation was as hopeless then as it has proven to be in our own country today. Our government, for instance, makes brave efforts to maintain business and to reconstruct. So what our government is doing tends to absorb the shock of sudden change, but does not keep it away entirely. The unemployment wave is easy for us to understand now, but it is difficult for us to picture being thrown into prison for unavoidable debt, then turn at once from this picture of unemployment, hunger, and destitution to the places where the only hope for the family, the future of the dependent was lodged.

But there was the individual desire to help. However, England was not unsympathetic with such a movement. It had just not got up—such treatment and consideration. Here we might sum up the situations which paint this unhappy picture. It was an era of change. Men's souls cried out for justice, but the whole group of events was misshapen; they were inhuman. Life was distorted. Little children had no laughter and no time for play nor freedom for physical nor any other kind of growth. Women left the sacredness of home-building for the

places in life which men were supposed to fill. Although womanhood was degraded and work likewise suffered, men would have been glorified and the work put on a higher plane, but they were deprived of a place. So the spirits of women were broken from fatigue of manual labor; and men's spirits were likewise broken, but from a cause which was worse—that of illness and being in debt left them not only poor in spirit but crouched in a debtor's prison, often a prisoner to shoulder with criminals—and with the disease.

Instead the government, without sensing the human side and still living under the old regime of law, had allowed those who were overcome by debt, with no work to be had, to be thrust into a place which removed the remotest hope for help. And it is here we find Oglethorpe visiting his friend Castell, an Oxford student and architect. The youth could not meet his obligation. We can see how the building programs have diminished during our unemployment wave, which explains the chance a young architect would have had then. It was customary for a prisoner to satisfy certain demands of money by the warden of the prison. Since Castell was unable to give such "gratuities" to his warden, the latter put him in a part of the prison infested with smallpox. He had influence with those who could improve the condition, but it took a little time and smallpox worked fast, so before help could be secured for Castell the latter succumbed to the disease.

This hurt Oglethorpe, so he determined to expose the conditions that he knew existed in the prisons. These efforts are immortalized by a painting in the National Portrait Gallery. Reference here is made to the picture, "Committee of the House of Commons," numbered 926 in Room X. The meeting was held at Fleet street prison, February 27, 1729, to inquire into the cruelties inflicted by Thomas Bambridge, warden of the Fleet, upon prisoners for debt in his custody. Chairman General James Oglethorpe, other members of the committee, Lord Morpeth, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Percival, Sir Gregory Page, Sir Archibald Grant (for whom the picture was painted), Sir James Thornhill, Sir John Mordaunt, General Wade, Captain Vernon, Francis Child and William Hucks. Bambridge stands on extreme left. Painted by William Hogarth, 1729. (Names taken in the art gallery from the original.) It was shown that the warden realized as much as 5,000 pounds yearly in bribes.

A Group of Philanthropists

Oglethorpe studied so much about the matter and was so concerned that when the trouble was at its height he, with the others mentioned, having applied for a grant of land, was decided upon to be put at the head of those who were willing to go, giving him the responsibility in the colony which was to correspond with the part that Earl of Egmont was to have in England regarding Georgia. The colony had an excellent chance to succeed, as it had the best minds in England back of it. "Foremost" was John Lord Percival, the first Earl of Egmont, and 70 others, members of the nobility, of parliament; all pure philanthropists.

(The spelling of the name of the first Earl of Egmont is given in first official documents as Percival, Percival and Percival—Editor.)

Oglethorpe was charged with the responsibility of selecting the persons who were to accompany him to Georgia. Although poverty was to give no one a place in the colony, yet opportunity was to be given those who were victims of circumstances. Benjamin Martin, Esq., in his "Reasons for Settling Georgia," mentioned, among other things, the employment and support of our poor settlers who came from other colonies to realize personal gain. Only those could go to Georgia who could get the consent of their creditors; those who were to leave wives and families unsupported could not go; only those who were considered "the unfortunates of trade," and no one was allowed who could get help in England because only those could be allowed to go who were not lazy nor immoral. Southern said: "No colony was ever established on principles more honorable to its protectors." The Gentleman's Magazine of London in 1732 commented on the selection of the persons to go to Georgia as follows: "The trustees exhibited peculiar care and discrimination. In essence they studied the causes of

those stricken with poverty, although there is no social stigma associated with poverty, it alone was not to be a favor in the choice. Being there a prisoner even may be serving a term for a crime committed by another, but it is hard for us to appreciate an unfortunate citizen serving a sentence for debt alone.

Indeed it is not uncommon for persons to become debtors in Georgia now. Those who have had fortune at their command and in many instances there are those who have lost such estates through no bad management of their own. Today there are technically skilled and artistically trained persons who are unemployed, through no fault of theirs. The circumstances are similar to those in England in 1725 and up to a much later time. Indeed even a few years ago one who borrowed money to establish a business or to continue an education was not only sensible, but one who knew enough about the needs of either and failed to borrow was not considered discreet. Every businessman has at one time or another borrowed vast sums of money, and those who did the lending were glad for the chance, considering it "good business." The wheels of industry and education were going. The same condition that existed here a few years ago existed in England a few years before Georgia's founding. The laws were such that a person in such a position could be thrown in prison for debt, whereas here we let our debtors pay just as they had to do then though one is free of the prison sentence here.

There are those today who question these facts as they express doubts: If these persons were not prisoners as we know prisoners, why the failure which crept out in the personnel? Disregarding similar and evident failures in other colonies, we can take an extreme illustration to show the relations of selection in 1733 and 1833. Let us consider the seriousness with which sage businessmen of today select their financial head of a concern; how they spare no effort to be sure they have an honest businessman with whom they can trust their life's savings. It is not uncommon to have this carefully selected, highly recommended person take his life after having stolen and squandered the major part of the corporation's funds, leaving the coffers empty, and defenseless persons to endure the humiliation of his cowardice. So even today our books are full of mistakes of those who committed larceny even in trust. The English in 1733 had no monopoly on dishonesty.

Original Oglethorpe Letters

THEN AGAIN Oglethorpe expected to have all the persons under his control or direct supervision, which would lessen the liability of vagabonding. From his letters and papers (so well preserved in London) we see that he was ever alert to these responsibilities while he was in the colony. One day an official (all assistants and librarians in the London libraries are men) brought me a series of letters, all bound in a book and preserved in transparent silk gauze. "Read these in this special group and tell me what you think of such a colonizer." I spent a long time over these Oglethorpe letters. I had asked for two of them but they had not found them where they thought they would be, so I was doubly glad to get this opportunity. There in Oglethorpe's very legible handwriting were these letters precious beyond price, telling these secrets long after he was dead. These English who know far more than we ever will about the value of records and their preservation, very gladly let me have the full benefit of their foresight in taking care of documents. These letters fraught with Oglethorpe's efforts, sometimes showing discouragement, then again faith and hope for the colony, always full of his duties serving the colonists as doctor, judge, teacher, minister and peacemaker to the Indians and organizer for the white settlers. The personal supervision and unending. In battle the soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with their commander.

Part Three Religious Purposes

Regarding the religious side of the colony of Georgia the charter says: "... And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion in that it shall be lawful for them and their officers or agents, at all times hereafter, to transport and convey out of our realm of Great Britain, or any other of our domin-

ions, into the said province of Georgia, to be there settled and so many of English loving subjects, or any foreigners that are willing to become our subjects and live under our allegiance under the said colony, as shall be willing to go to inhabit or reside there, with sufficient shipping, armor, arms, and such other necessaries as they may require."

The children born within the province shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities of free citizens and natural born subjects within any of our dominions, to all intents and purposes, as if abiding and born within this our kingdom of Great Britain, or any other dominion.

Then to encourage such persons as might go to Georgia to live and "the greater ease and encouragement of our loving subjects, and such others as shall come to inhabit..." we ordain that for ever thereafter there shall be a liberty of conscience allowed in the worship of God... and that all such persons, except Papists, shall have a free exercise of religion, so they be contented with the quiet and feasible enjoyment of the same, not giving offense or scandal to the government." (The charter then gave the trustees the right to assign such

persons land in the form of "grants of land."

Whatever may be said about the debtor part of the colony and such reasons that may have pertained to such cause or need, it is nevertheless a fact that the 10,000-pound grant by parliament was, as quoted above, to be used only for the purpose of settling the colony of Georgia, in America, by carrying over persecuted Protestants. This places importance in the way they looked at the outside elements which could be had from persons beyond the realm of the British Isles. Such persons were guaranteed by the charter to have the right to worship God as they pleased and at the same time granted the rights and protection of the British Empire as they would have enjoyed had they been born in England.

Intermingling of Groups

By this encouragement and on the strength of their passage being provided for, and the chance to start anew in life, the Saltzburghers, the Moravians, the Palatinates, the Scottish Highlanders, the Italians, and the all brought courage and faith to the colony resulting in a more stable

standard of living. A kind of culture and refinement is not to be overlooked in the beginning of the colony, and this is found in the intermingling of all these different groups with the English settlers who came from the mother country.

With this consideration and this chance for service, those who were missionarily minded were glad for such a chance to carry on work nearest their hearts and to connect it with the romance of the conversion of the Indians, thus preaching hither and yon to the settlers, organizing here and there the "souls who would hear the truth." However, we are told that John Wesley felt encouraged over the prospect of his own instruction, which the persecuted followers meant to him, as interpreter of faith and a deep sense and security of lived religion. He was young and now and then indiscreet with certain persons of his congregation with whom he became intrigued. Oglethorpe was worried over such "mixture with religion" and wrote to the trustees a letter, dated Frederica in Georgia, 20, April, 1741, asking the trustees to send "a seclude and sober minister, when the latter, in his efforts to

and whose first heat of youth is over."

Charles Wesley wrote many of his songs in Georgia. They influenced the colonists then wherever they were used. Charles, having come to Georgia for the purpose of being secretary to Oglethorpe, also displeased the latter and the two became estranged. However, just before Oglethorpe was about to enter into battle with the Spaniards they became reconciled, but the scar of the wound was always there. Nevertheless, these Wesley brothers left their footprints on Georgia's soil and have made indelible their efforts on the proverbial relation that Georgia has borne her right to worship God.

Leaders Disagree

George Whitefield, as John Wesley's successor, grasped the chance to come to Georgia to "further the cause of religion." Although Whitefield centered his efforts on the orphans in Georgia, he, like the Wesleys, left his mark with high among the list of Georgia's founders. Oglethorpe and Whitefield came to a disagreement when the latter, in his efforts to establish the orphanage, became dis-

couraged that he should be so slow to get applicants to "accept" the home, took two orphan children who had older sisters and brothers who could care for them better—according to Oglethorpe's opinion, than they could be reared in the orphanage—and since the older children could take care of these little ones, Oglethorpe deplored removing the children from their own home, which, as he said, "will break up a family, which is in a likely way of living comfortably."

Mr. Whitefield's design, according to a letter, is "for the good of ye people and the glory of God, and I dare say, when he considers this, he will be very well satisfied with the boy and girl's returning to their brother John Millidge." Oglethorpe said further in a letter to the trustees, "Orphans are human creatures, and neither cattle nor any other kind of chattels..." Since Oglethorpe took the children out of the Orphan House, and wrote the trustees what he had done, Whitefield also wrote the trustees while on board the Savannah sloot, bound from Philadelphia to Georgia, May 10, 1740 (after

Continued in Page 5, Column 1.

Georgia's second oldest corporation... Atlanta's oldest



Whitehall and Alabama Streets—1882.

FOR a generation before this picture was made—

ALMOST thirty years before the advent in Atlanta or Georgia of the first electric light—

TWENTY years before Atlanta's first water supply system was built—

LONG before anyone had even dreamed of the possibility of telephones—

WHEN the idea of a street railway system, even of the most primitive type, was still two decades away—

The Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Has Served the People of the State of

Georgia for Over Half a Century

With Life Insurance for Every Need

Full Particulars Furnished on Request

CARSON & DOBBINS

General Agents Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Walnut 2395 801-811 William-Oliver Bldg.

An ENVELOPE Service

... Complete in Every Detail



is made to order—in the style and size that you require.

When the occasion demands an order can be completed in as little as 24 hours. Prices are no higher. Small orders receive the same careful attention as larger ones. Take advantage of this complete, commercial envelope service. Telephone MA. 3370, or write

ATLANTA ENVELOPE CO.

505-11 Stewart Ave., S. W.

Atlanta, Ga.

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Envelopes Exclusively in the Southeast

Founded 1898

... the ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY WAS FAITHFULLY SERVING THE COMMUNITY OF ATLANTA—AS IT IS TODAY!

The growth, the history, the traditions of the Atlanta Gas Light Company are one with those of the community which it serves, of the state in which it is chartered, and of the South to which it belongs.

The oldest corporation in Atlanta—AND THE SECOND OLDEST IN GEORGIA—it has kept pace as Atlanta has grown from a hopeful little village of

6,000 souls to the thriving metropolis which today proudly stands not only as Georgia's leading city, but as one of the leading cities of the South!

And in all these years, numbering over three-quarters of a century, ONLY ONCE HAS THERE BEEN EVEN A MOMENTARY INTERRUPTION OF ITS SERVICE. That was when General Sherman, on his March to the Sea, razed the town of Atlanta—and with it the gas works.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY

BY

VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

HUGH M. WILLET
Associate General Agent
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Suite 310
Rhodes-Haverty Building

GENESIS OF GEORGIA TOLD BY HISTORIAN

Continued From Page 4.

having reprimanded Oglethorpe for removing the orphans to their home from the orphanage: "I shall send a copy of this as I did of my last, to the General and let him make what apology he pleases. I honor him as my superior but whenever he acts inconsistently with his duty, I shall think it my duty to inform him of it, with the meekness and resolution that becomes a minister of Jesus."

As the above letter indicated, Whitefield went to Philadelphia frequently. His mission there was to secure funds for the orphanage, and to get "friends" there for the cause. Once while he was on one of these trips, a "man of business" in Philadelphia told him to let the orphanage be removed to that city, and to take Georgia children there, and that they would not suffer for funds any more. This humiliated Whitefield, and he let it be known then and there that the movement was entirely a Georgia undertaking, but if they wanted to send their children to Georgia, that he and the others who were interested in the undertaking would help take care of such orphans as they might send. However, he continued, his solicitations were for "friends and funds" in these places where he felt that they were interested in humanity as he felt the Quakers to be. On the occasion mentioned above, Franklin decided to go, but decided also that no such "famed orator could talk him out of his money," but went only to hear a man speak who was talked of so much, and determined about his contributions in advance to safeguard himself against "emotions of this silver talker." He for one was not to be influenced in any such manner. But decided further, in case he had to give because of "the nature of the crowd and their giving," I shall give only what few coppers I have in my pockets." But when the time came, Franklin said: "I emptied my pockets of gold, coppers and all."

Ministers Were Engaged

The English hoped to make a cooperative colony of Georgia, thereby to keep these persecuted Protestants happy and contented, and in order to do so, the persons who came over from the continent, would want to hear the Gospel preached in their native tongue, especially as they had been willing to leave home and family for the sake of their religion. In order to meet this need, the authorities engaged ministers from their respective homes.

Following is a letter from General Oglethorpe to the Reverend Mr. Bolzius (letter number 202, C. O. 5, 640, part 3, Public Records Office, Chancery Lane):

"Reverend Sir:

"I was speaking to you of the solution of several Dutch Founders, who are already at Frederica, and others who are coming thither, in great want, of one who could preach the Gospel in their language. The edifying manner in which you have behaved in this colony makes me desirous of obtaining a minister from the place where you were educated, and though I cannot hope to have one with the same perfection, yet I am persuaded those bred with Mr. Professor Frouchi under his excellent discipline, do partake of the same spirit, therefore I should desire you to obtain one for me. I will take care of giving him 40 pounds a year, for his maintenance here, and should be very glad if in your first letter to Germany you would mention this to the person he arrives the better, I am

"Reverend Sir:

"Your very humble servant."

(Signed) "James Oglethorpe."

Mr. Bolzius, the minister who was sent to Ebenezer, wrote a letter back to England showing a spirit of co-operation and proved to Oglethorpe's satisfaction that the former was a wise choice as a minister. The letter (C. O. 5, 642-p. 39, P. R. O.) said the writer found his "flock pleasing to him," and was trying to be so to his followers.

William Metcalf was another minister who had been recommended by Dr. Stephen Hales as worthy of being a missionary to Georgia, and as he did not receive his commission to go on to Georgia he grew impatient and wrote to the trustees, July 17, 1740, asking what that body had decided to do about his going to Georgia, and if he was to go he wanted to know when they wanted him to sail. It seems that the trustees' mail had been delayed, and that June 1, 1740, a Mr. David Waterland had taken the matter up with certain authorities in a letter written from Magdalen College, Cambridge, sanctioning Dr. Hales' recommendation of Mr. Metcalf. In this letter Mr. Waterland quoted in full a letter from one George Clarke which assured the Rev. Metcalf's qualifications: "He has been in priest's quarters for some time, and is secure of testimonies from such persons" and further recommends that the committee refer to Mr. Clarke "under whom he (Mr. Metcalf) has been for 7 or 8 years."

Sought Freedom From Worry

A letter from the Rev. Barth Lomberbush, of the Church of England, minister in Georgia, who had worked in the colony presumably without pay, wrote the trustees for a permanent income of 100 pounds yearly so he should be "freed from worry of food and payment."

The trustees were not interested only in settling the colonists in Georgia, but promised to do all they could to make them happy in their new home. The religious conference placed in the founders was not taken lightly. In fact the trustees wrote out contracts with the persons who were to go to the colony guaranteeing certain rights to them. This is verified by the letter of Claudius Amyand (S. F. Deane, Regency, I. J. Letters, 321, pp. 157-158) referring to the transportation of Palatines to South Carolina for Georgia, in a letter written as late as 17 October, 1732. Whitehall, the writer enclosed a copy of the contracts which the trustees had with these persons who were to be sent to Georgia. In behalf of this agreement, the letter says: "The lords justices have commanded me to send you the enclosed petition, which has been presented to their excellencies in behalf of several persons on board the ship Elizabeth from Rotterdam, Captain Rowk commander, now lying at Portsmouth in order that you may make strict inquiry into the circumstances of case and may give such assistance to these passengers as may appear to you to be most reasonable and proper, in consequence of your inquiry. I also enclose to you a copy of a contract which was made between the governors of the Elizabeth and the petitioners for their safe voyage to South Carolina, that you may examine into any neglect or breach thereof, and may report the same to me, for their excellencies' information." I have by this post to the major of Portsmouth upon this subject. You will, I am persuaded, receive from

Give State New Blood

A similar letter, and in substance the same, was written the same day to the mayor of Portsmouth. A letter to the Duke of Newcastle on the same subject (and found on pages 137 and 158 of this reference) all show how anxious they were to carry out the original intentions of the trustees of carrying over the Protestants and settling them in the colony.

Although many of these persons have left Georgia, and some did before the colony became a state, however, many of them remained here and intermingled, giving new life and new blood to the settlers who came over from England. Georgia today is fraught with and reflects the good these settlers brought with them in their sturdy traits of character, willingness to sacrifice everything else in order to have the right to worship God as their conscience dictated.

Hitherto the American colonies were professedly founded for the immediate benefit of those who undertook the foundation, but this was solely for a religious and charitable and national purposes. If Georgia is not a worthy state today, she has buried her talents, for in her earliest inception she had every chance.

Part Four Trade and Navigation

IT IS age-old for nations to depend on others for some of their products, and to give in exchange products more easily grown by themselves, and this commercial arrangement was not an exception in the days when Georgia was getting its start. However, in the nature of the case as far as England was concerned, she had no great amount of land on which she could grow her needed products, but living on the sea as she did, her sons were to be expected to excel in navigation.

The Dutch had developed a great and thriving carrying trade, inasmuch as she did not have many exports, but living on the water also, made her sons seafarers, but England was growing in strength and wealth, and without going into the details of the relations of the English and the Dutch, the English inherited,

so to speak, the trade of carrying of goods between ports for foreign countries. It will be recalled that England continued to place emphasis on this industry, but the navigation acts that she passed from one time to another—beginning seriously in 1551 and continuing to a period much later—shows how steady England was in her pursuit of this means of income to her country. Those countries who had to surrender this navigation trade to England grew stagnant, their few markets were not in demand, their built-up economic conditions wasted away, and the producers became demoralized. All these forces were at work to realize any profit. So the countries that were not willing to permit England to transport her products were losers.

Some Early Laws

Regarding trade and navigation, the charter says, with reference to those who might be taken to Georgia, "... they might not only gain a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families, but also strengthen our colonies and increase the trade, navigation and wealth of these, our realms..." A report was to be made to the commissioners of trade and plantations and an account of the progress of the colony, showing the relation the colony had to the English branch of government back at home. Referring to the governor of the colony, according to the charter, "... he shall give good and sufficient security for observing the several acts of parliament relating to trade and navigation, and to observe and obey all instructions that shall be sent to him by us, our heirs and successors..." To quote further: "... do give and grant unto the said proprietors and their successors full power and authority to import and export their goods at any and from any port or ports that shall be appointed by us."

Some laws were passed in the earlier years of Georgia's colonial days which did not immediately affect Georgia, but were in order to protect England, in this case, at least Georgia was included. For instance, parliament passed a famous hat act (the Statutes at large, vol. 18, 1729-1735, Chapter XXII, page 304), to prevent the exportation in America and to restrain the number of apprentices taken by the hatmakers in the said colonies or plantations, and for better encouraging hatmaking in Great Britain. Again, after 20

September, 1732, no hats or felts were to be transported from British plantations. Hats or felts so transported were to be forfeited and 500 pounds "pay forfeit." The penalty for assisting was to be 40 pounds. Prohibited hats and felts were to be seized and carried to the king's warehouse, etc. (page 305).

Proper Soil for Rice

AS a matter of fact it was not likely that Georgia should have had much to do with trade in her beginning; however, one of the purposes in the minds of those who made the plan for the colony, as we have seen, was trade combined with navigation. In the light of that the following law was passed in the reign of George II, the third year: "... And whereas His Majesty's Province of Carolina in America has, by Experience, been found to be a proper Soil for producing Rice to very great Perfection, and for Many Years last past the Produce thereof has increased for the mutual Benefit of this Kingdom and the said Province, if (notwithstanding the Laws relating to Navigation and Trade to and from the Plantations) Liberty of Licence were granted for Ships built in, and sailing from Great Britain, to load Rice in the said Province, and to carry the same directly to any Ports of Europe lying Southward of Cape Finisterre, without bringing the same first to Great Britain, as the said Laws now require, whereby the same will arrive at such port more seasonably, and in better condition for the Consumption thereof and prevent their being supplied with the same Commodity from other Countries: for this End, and for providing proper Securities for Your Majesty's Duties, and for preventing Unlawful Commerce between the Plantations and any other Foreign Countries, as to any other enumerated Commodities, or otherwise; may it therefore please your Most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her said late Majesty, so far as the same extends to the making Rice of the Growth and Produce of His Majesty's confirmed, as to all Persons, Ships or Vessels, or Places, in all respects whatsoever except only as to such of the said Rice,

as by this Act shall be permitted and allowed to be exported from His Majesty's Province of Carolina in America, by such Persons, and in such Ships and Vessels, and to such Foreign Countries and Places, and under such Entries, Securities, Restrictions, Regulations, Limitations, Penalties and Forfeitures, as are herein after particularly described, appointed, limited or enacted for the Purpose..." (This Act passed to be in force until June 29, 1730, but was extended to be in force for five years more or to the end of the next session of parliament.)

Good Laws Continued

England had trouble with the colonies from the early days, with the trade efforts, especially when the merchants were required to take the commodity first to England, before going to their respective market, as they had not then the same chance to sell as their competitors had, and besides the product was not as fresh for the consumer as it would have been if delivered first to purchaser. But the foregoing law took care of that problem, and such adjustment lubricated matters between the colonies and the mother country. The reason this directly affected Georgia, and would more even in the future than at the passage of the bill, was that Carolina was the accepted place where rice was to be grown, as it had shown that the soil was adapted to the culture of rice, and Georgia was recognized very early to have the same possibilities for its growth.

When a law was found to be good, the parliament made haste to pass an act to continue such until the need should no longer be felt for such legislation. For instance, an act passed in the second year of the reign of George Second: "An Act to continue several Laws therein mentioned, for the better Regulation and Government of Segmen in the Merchants Service; for the regulating of Pilots of Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet; for preventing Frauds in the Customs, and to prevent the clandestine Running of Goods; and for making Copper Ore of the British Plantations an enumerated Commodity." (This law was to continue until 1735.)

Quarantine Enforced

There was a great difficulty among the colonists to get them to observe their quarantine. By failure to observe such regulations, the colony's navigation was not only hindered to a great extent, but the infection was dangerous to the extent of reducing a crew to a small force too few to carry the vessel to its port or to manage the product which it was carrying and to properly care for it, etc., as well as the danger of spreading the disease. So it became necessary to enforce proper quarantine regulations, which were passed in connection with the law mentioned above of regulation of seamen in the merchant service.

There were certain "enumerated commodities" the colony could export, but as copper was found in this territory (Carolina), and also in Georgia, it became necessary to insist that the colony of Georgia be allowed to sell her copper in this list of enumerated list of products. The colony requested this right and the law was passed to continue until 1734 and on to the end of the next parliament. (Most of the laws related here were considered and some of them were passed in the reign of George I, and re-enacted in the reign of George II, having been found of value to the colonies and as long as they continued to be profitable to both parties such laws were continued, generally speaking.)

This is perhaps the least worked-out scheme for the colony of Georgia of any of the parts of the program which the authorities had in mind, but it was not possible to make much more than a plan for such a reason for Georgia's settling, as it had to be developed as the need and demand arose. Here distance of the colony from England perhaps had more influence than in any other respect, especially regarding the lawmaking, making it more noticeable since the English knew little about the circumstances and what would be grown there and what they would therefore have to sell, trade and so forth. The rights herein depended largely on Carolina, and were not individual to Georgia until a somewhat later period at least past her beginning.

(In the connection of the laws herein quoted and discussed, it is in-

teresting to note that the laws made in England regarding Georgia were a reality to the lawmakers in deed and in truth. Even as late as 1733 and in two instances up to 1735 laws were not considered legal even in Georgia until registered in "His Majesty's books." A transfer of land was not considered legal until it was registered in England; in one instance, as late as 1735, the person who was making this transfer in her will, said, regarding the colony pulling away from England, "that may be all right, but I do not care to have any question about this matter of my affairs, and I know the English laws will stand, so if this is registered with His Majesty, it will be legal, whether Georgia is or not." This being overtaken by the American independence, the will is in London now, in the public records office, Chancery Lane. This is the way many of such documents came to be in England which would otherwise now be in America, the owners thought the transactions in this country were not safe enough, so sent documents back there for registration, and they remained there. Attached to this document, above mentioned, is a note implying that the colony could manage the matter herself, but that when her will and the directions carried out therein, were what she would not be here, so she decided she had better turn it over to England where she was sure it would be handled properly, and would feel free to die satisfied.)

Part Five Silk and Rice

ALTHOUGH there is nothing in the charter to the direct effect of the silk and rice trades, the references mentioned above relating to trade and navigation had bearing on these two industries as is shown in the subsequent laws which were passed. The first seal which the colony had, however, bears the silk worm on the reverse side of it.

We have seen how England was in the midst of an unemployment wave and that she saw in settling the colony of Georgia the chance to relieve that situation, or at least hoped to do so. As she did not have enough land area at home to grow all the products she would need, England did then what she is doing today, namely, what she could not purchase from her people at home she bought from her provinces or colonies as far as possible. Her slogan today is "Buy British," with an equal chance to purchase from the various countries which belong to the commonwealth of nations in her empire. The heart of London has each country's respective building with demonstrations of the products which they grow or produce, and at every turn one is reminded to

Continued in Page 6, Column 1.

Contest Announcement!



Forward Georgia Inc. is putting on a contest to determine the TEN MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT TOURIST ATTRACTIONS in Georgia. This being done for the purpose of determining the attractions to be featured in a booklet which will set forth GEORGIA'S TOURIST ATTRACTIONS and will be circulated through tourist channels all over the United States.

- GRAND PRIZE—AUSTIN CAR**, donated by EVANS MOTORS, Atlanta
- 2ND PRIZE—HAND WROUGHT MAPLE VANITY**, donated by RICH'S, INC.
- 3RD PRIZE—ENGRAVED STERLING SILVER TROPHY PITCHER**, donated by MAIER & BERKELE, INC.
- 4TH PRIZE—\$25.00 MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATE**, donated by DAVISON-PAXON CO.
- 5TH PRIZE—HANDSOME FOLDING KODAK**, donated by ATLANTA EASTMAN KODAK STORE
- 6TH PRIZE—DOUBLE PASS—30 weeks—PARAMOUNT THEATER, Atlanta**, donated by the Management

RULES:

- A. Anyone is eligible to enter this contest except employees or relatives of those connected with Forward Georgia Inc. or the contest judges.
 - B. The contest winners will be determined on the following two points:
 1. Importance and popularity of "attractions" suggested.
 2. Method of presentation.
- The winning list will be composed of the 10 "attractions" which receive the largest number of votes from all entries.
- Attractiveness of presentation, including pictures, art work, maps, accurate locational descriptions, including state highway numbers, etc., will be considered by the judges in their selection of the winners. Written explanations with reference to any particular attraction should be short and succinct.
- C. All replies must be in the mail by May 31, 1933. Replies bearing post office cancellations after midnight, May 31, 1933, will not be considered. Winners will be announced June 11, 1933.

JUDGES:

Ivan Allen, President Atlanta Convention and Tourist Bureau
Milton Fleetwood, Vice President Georgia Press Association
Herbert E. Chate, President Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Miss Ruth Blair, State Historian
Cator Woolford, Philanthropist

SEND REPLIES TO CONTEST EDITOR
FORWARD GEORGIA INC., 87 POPLAR ST., ATLANTA

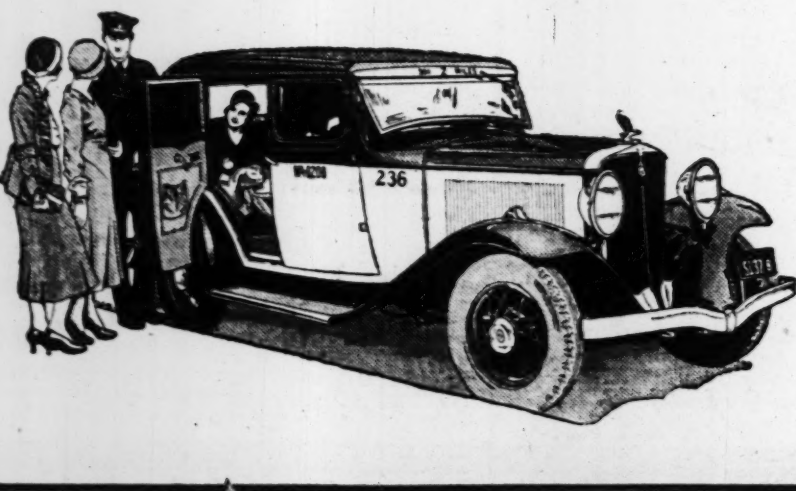
It's SMART To Use TAXICABS

2 MILES for 30¢

WALnut 0200

5 Passengers Price of 1

BLACK & WHITE CAB CO.



BLACK
&
WHITE
and
YELLOW
CABS

THE
LUXURIES
THEY
CRAVED
would be
HARDSHIPS
TO US

Two Hundred Years Ago . . .

. . . when the pioneer Georgia woman cooked the meal for her little brood on an open fire out of doors, secretly she was wishing for a broad fireplace inside the house, where she could hang her pots on accessible hooks and set her pans on convenient beds of shining coals. She was dreaming of luxury! She hadn't even heard of the hot, smoky wood range her grandchildren were to enthuse about (and toil heavily over) in later years.

Groping for his clothes in the dimness of early morning, bent on his task of clearing more land to till, her husband silently wished for the illuminating glow of a tallow dip—not even dreaming of the greasy, oil-scented lamp later on to come.

The luxuries they dreamed of in the days of Oglethorpe—and even those attained by succeeding generations—seem unbelievably crude to us today. To do with them would be hardship indeed, for the humblest Georgia home with electric service boasts ease and comfort that kings and queens couldn't buy for their palaces two hundred years ago.

Fifty years of Georgia's two hundred



years—at the most—have seen electric service born and developed to its present state. Used in its infancy only for lighting, electric service now has widened its scope until it has lifted burdens of toil from literally hundreds of thousands of Georgia women. In recent years, because of its low price in the home, it has taken on new household tasks—and it has spread not only to towns and villages, but is reaching out to the farms, where it lights the home, cooks and preserves the food, pumps and heats the water. Everywhere, it has brought new comforts and conveniences which we have learned to accept as naturally as the very air we breathe.

Even in unsettled times like the present, this Company continues to improve its service—in order that it may provide wherever its lines extend a steady, dependable, "taken for granted" quality of electric light and power, at rates that not only permit, but encourage, full and abundant use in making Georgia homes more livable, turning last year's hardships into this year's luxuries.

GEORGIA
POWER COMPANY

A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE

GENESIS OF GEORGIA TOLD BY HISTORIAN

Continued From Page 5.

buy the products which will keep England and her subjects producing and their markets open. England resorted to the same same policy in 1733 when her subjects were unemployed, and to the extent that she could she bought the things then which could be grown and raised at home.

However, England could not grow her silk at home, at least she could not compete with the Italian growers, who made the finest silk of that day. Since England had so many persons in need of work, she decided to purchase the silk in the crudest form it was produced at all, and to let her people have the chance to get it into the condition to be used in the finished product. So she sent to Italy for the silk in the said form, and for a little while was successful in getting the Italians to let them have the raw material. This arrangement would, however, be continued except for the fact that Italy like every country then, was in the same unemployment wave, as England was, and learning that England was getting the silk in its earliest stages in order to give her own unemployed work, so as to keep the industry as much at home as possible, brought Italy to see that her people had been doing the unwinding steps in the developing silk, were henceforth out of work. So Italy straightaway passed the law which kept the silk in its raw condition at home, and forbade its leaving the country until it had reached its finished stage. Italy could not afford to pass such a law defining England's loss thereby, because she had many customers besides England, and even then, as the Italian silk was the finest, Italy knew that England would have to buy from her in the end.

Silk-Worm Culture

Speaking of Georgia's interests in the culture of silk, David Macpherson (Annals of Commerce) said: "They made a common necessary garden of white mulberry trees for the production of silk. They produced foreign vine-dressers to improve the native vines, which in great abundance run up the tallest trees and bear small grapes, and they have also sent thirty many sorts of vines from Europe; as also some Piedmontese skill in winding of silk and tending the silk worms. For several years also they and other lords and gentlemen by subscription maintained a traveling professor of botany for collecting the most precious plants and seeds in various American climates, to be transported to Georgia."

A postscript to a letter from Mr. Causton, regarding things that were grown in Georgia, says: "I have also sent pursuant to the Trustees' orders: A cask of Acorns marked G. C. and the Products of the Ever Green Oak which is here called the Water Oak. There is another sort of Ever Green Oak which we call the live Oak, but I could not get any of that kind of Mast this year."

In a lesser cask I have sent some of the Earth this kind of Oak flourishes very well in and adjoining to the Salt Water."

David Macpherson, commenting on the products of Georgia, said: "Georgia produces a great variety of excellent plants and drugs; orange trees in some parts of it; great plenty of horses and hinds are already raised; and the Saltburgers of Ebenezer long since raised more corn than they consumed. There is plenty of wild fowl and also fish on the coasts."

62 Pounds Produced

All these circumstances made England more anxious to produce silk in Georgia. The climate would naturally be more like that of Italy, and England felt encouraged over the prospect. And if it should work out favorably, she could be purchasing her silk from one of her own colonies, and so saving at the same time a self-supporting colony. But the English did not know the art of silk culture. They were rice growers, however, to employ Italian teachers to go to Georgia to teach the settlers the secrets of the industry. So we find a letter from Mr. Benjamin Lamar Bugg, president of the Georgia Trustees, dated 1733, page 401 of the Georgia Trustees' records, in which he writes to the trustees that further consideration be given him, as he produced sixty-two pounds of silk the year before in the colony.

We have seen that the soil in Carolina was considered "dry" experience, and been found to be a proper soil for producing rice to very great perfection, and it was reasonable to expect that the soil in Georgia would likewise be suitable for the growth of rice. The Georgia Trustees, in the settlement of Georgia for protection purposes, found in the following quotation taken from the charter: "Whereas our province is frequently ravaged by Indian enemies, more especially that of South Carolina, which

Col. Benjamin Lamar Bugg A True Georgia Builder

Although a native of Palo Alto, Miss., there is no citizen who has taken a more important part in the building of Georgia than has Colonel Benjamin Lamar Bugg, president of the Georgia Trustees, Birmingham & Coast Railroad. In ever bending his splendid efforts and tireless energy toward the development of the vast and fruitful sections traversed by the railroad he heads, Colonel Bugg has rendered a service to Georgia that will live forever.

Twenty years ago he came to Georgia as traffic manager of the newly formed Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad, and with a record of railroading behind him which began as a telegrapher on the Florida Central & Peninsula in 1888. Such unusual ability of B. L. Bugg that higher officials of the old A. B. & C. quickly recognized his capacity for more responsible duties. He was advanced to assistant general manager, general manager and vice president.

Then came war, and Vice President Bugg resigned his position to serve as lieutenant colonel of engineers, commanding the Sixty-sixth regiment during the two years of our participation in the World War.

Upon retirement from service Colonel Bugg was offered and accepted the presidency of his old road, now known as the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast, and resumed his work now in a capacity of greater opportunity and greater responsibility of ever building Georgia.

first to be sent to the ports in Great Britain for inspection before reaching the real market and the consumer. The mother country hoped also that the colony could use the rice in exchange for products which she of necessity had to import elsewhere.

In the third year of George II's reign (Public General Acts A. 16, pp. 559-564) an act for granting liberty for carrying rice from Carolina in ships built by Great Britain, and navigating according to law, freed them from the former ruling of taking the product to England. This law was extended until 1735 at first and later to as late as 1742. Georgia was to have the advantage of using the Carolina ports.

Tax Placed on Wines

Before the passing of this bill, permitting the colony to sell direct to the consumer, the revenue of the Georgia Trustees from Queen Anne's act was passed to tax the wines and merchandises in order to realize a subsidy to increase the revenue of the Georgia Trustees. The revenue of the Georgia Trustees from Queen Anne's act was passed to tax the wines and merchandises in order to realize a subsidy to increase the revenue of the Georgia Trustees. The revenue of the Georgia Trustees from Queen Anne's act was passed to tax the wines and merchandises in order to realize a subsidy to increase the revenue of the Georgia Trustees.

Although being Georgia's cause, there was mention of three laws passed in the early part of George II's reign, which had to do with the "undertakings" of Spain and Carolina, as based on the relations between England and Spain at home. These would be especially important in the Georgia Trustees' eyes, because the military blows between England and the Spanish forces at the later period than we are studying here.

Rice and silk were not held as being paramount as products permanent, yet they nevertheless bore a major part in the legislation which influenced the Georgia Trustees, and although these two gave way to sugar culture and other interests in the years of products, yet they are to be associated with the early beginnings of Georgia.

(The English made a joke out of Georgia's thinking 200 years of history was a long existence. They asked if Georgia furnished the Orient with its first rice seed, or if the Orient helped Georgia get the start, as they, the English, surely had heard, but could not recall.)

Part Six Protection and New Gains

MUCH has been said about Georgia's settlement for purposes of protection for the colonies already in America. There were various reasons why the colonies should want protection. The Spaniards were stationed on the south; the French to the west, and Indians everywhere. They were dangerous to the colonies who could not be depended upon for loyalty, and the very location of the colony made such protection a hazard.

South Carolina, being the most southerly of the English colonies naturally made her seek what protection that might be available since she was so close to the enemy. We have, for instance, evidence that the governor of South Carolina sent greetings of all kinds to the Georgia settlers from the first and even entertained them, sending them when they were ready to depart to their final destination, with food and clothes and other supplies. Then at a later period (1740) when it was necessary for Oglethorpe to enter war relations with the Spaniards, he wrote a letter to the trustees saying that: "I acquainted you in my last of our taking Fort Francis, since which we have had some further advantages. Carolina has voted 120,000 pounds assistance, a regiment of foot, a troop of horse and the men of war to assist in attacking the town blockading the castle of Augustine."

Now and then South Carolina sent the colony of Georgia "an honorable gentleman Mr. Bull" to assist in any way that they might have need of and he was to make suggestions to the authorities in the Carolina settlement of the conditions existing in Georgia. When the charter of Georgia was drawn up by the governor of the Carolina colony was to have charge also of the Georgia troops and that the latter's militia "shall observe and obey all orders and directions that shall from time to time be given or sent them by the said governor or commander-in-chief." (However, Oglethorpe was later appointed to be commander-in-chief for the forces in South Carolina and Georgia.)

Settled for Protection

The most important argument, however, in connection with the settlement of Georgia for protection purposes is found in the following quotation taken from the charter: "Whereas our province is frequently ravaged by Indian enemies, more especially that of South Carolina, which

in the late war by the neighboring savages, was laid waste by fire and sword and great numbers of English inhabitants miserably perished, and our living subjects who now inhabit there, by reason of the smallness of their numbers, will, in case of a new war, be exposed to the same calamities, inasmuch as their whole southern frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said savages; and, whereas, we think it highly becoming our crown and royal dignity to protect all our loving subjects, be they ever so distant from us, and to extend our fatherly compassion even to the meanest and most infatuated of our people, it is indicative of the reason for the colony's being settled for protective purposes for the colonies already in existence."

An English contemporary writes: "South Carolina from the first felt a gain since Georgia was settled. Their lands have increased to five times their former value, and could not fail to be of great value to us. The British navy, may in its own bays and harbors lie in wait for the Spanish galleons from the French from Mississippi, in going to Europe from the dangerous gulf of Florida, while the neighboring Spanish port of St. Augustine is almost entirely cut off from the sea by the French fort in the nations of the Upper Creeks, about 400 miles from the sea, and not above 400 miles from the nearest French fort in Mississippi, whereby all that tract of country is kept possession of for us." (General Oglethorpe's military expedition vividly described in his letters including the relations with the Indians, the negroes, and the Spaniards, but these letters give more the results of circumstances than they bear on the beginnings of Georgia, so for that reason, and for lack of space, they had to be omitted from this study.)

Move Against Spanish

Whatever it is to be said about the reason for settling Georgia being primarily for protection of the colonies already in existence, it cannot be overlooked that England was ready to settle for the purpose of the colony of Georgia for its own sake.

The lands lying between the most southern points in South Carolina and these most northern boundaries of the possessions of the Spaniards in Florida were as yet unclaimed and for the most part inhabited only here and there by Indians, but no actual settlement. The French were to the west in Mississippi, and as the Spaniards could interfere with their ease as the former attempted to cross the gulf to the ocean en route to Europe, they too, called the unclaimed location good. The wonder is that they should leave it so long without a fight. England certainly considered the undertaking of settling Georgia as a positive quality, since she realized that Spain's moving north meant that her settling there would be a permanent arrangement in their behalf. The French were somewhat less aggressive at the moment, but the only spot left on the Atlantic seaboard could not well be taken by any one country without a contest.

England had her various reasons as we have enumerated, which made this remaining territory a desirable location for these problems. She took her own persons who were ready to start over, and if the government of England could make this start possible, they were willing to try it in the new colony. Then, on the other hand, England decided on the persecuted Protestants, and the countries from whence they had come, would be in sympathy with the movement because of their own blood being there. England's stroke there was that of a master.

Self-Protection Needed

The charter mentions the protective qualities which were in the minds of the founders of Georgia, and this quotation about the powers that were to be in the rights of the officers which should from time to time be duly appointed to train, instruct and govern a militia for the special defense and safety of our said colony, was of equal importance. It was known that this colony in its dangerous location would have to be a protection to itself, and was not expected to exist just to take care of the other colonies nor their interests, nor was it to be considered to have served its purpose when the unquestioned right of the other colonies should be established.

The charter says further on the subject of Georgia having been founded for the purposes of its own: "to assemble in martial array the inhabitants of the said colony, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, expulse, repel, resist and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of our said colony; and also to kill, slay and destroy and conquer, by all fighting ways, enterprises and means whatsoever, all and any hostile persons, attempts or enterprises the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of our said colony, and to use and exercise the martial law in time of actual war and invasion or rebellion, in such cases where by law the same may be used or exercised; and also from time to time to erect forts and fortify any place or places within our said colony."

In order to make such a protection possible the charter makes the following provisions: "to furnish with all necessary ammunition, provisions and stores of war, for offense and defense, and to commit from time to time the custody or government of the same to such person or persons as to them shall seem meet; and the said forts and fortifications to demolish at their pleasure, and to take and surprise, by all ways and means, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade or attempt the invading, conquering or annoying of our said colony."

An Independent Colony

Whereas the colonial point of view might have been that of protection of the colonies already in America, but the English point of view is rather that England wanted this territory for her own and that she undertook the colony with that in mind. The charter says that Georgia was to be an independent province, not subject to South Carolina. Oglethorpe's idea was that he was to plant the colony and to establish and defend it.

In order to do these things the colony, General Oglethorpe appreciated the difficulties which he had to fight. He watched the Spaniards; he kept on friendly terms with the Indians in various kinds of negotiations, he gave them food and trinkets, then he would entertain them, but the important point of these dealings, he respected the Indians. Although the Indian could be a strong ally, with General Oglethorpe knew that his service they could be depended upon to render would have to be discounted but even at that they were of more service than the 600 soldiers whom Oglethorpe brought back to the colony from England in 1733. The Indians were used often as scouts and in this capacity were of most value.

The defense was primarily for the colony of Georgia, certainly as far as Oglethorpe was concerned. The general was trying to establish the financial standing of the trustees' accounts, and due to the irresponsibility of the trustees, Mr. Causton, General Oglethorpe wrote a letter to the trustees relating the fact that the secretary had let the wines go to the persons who had no money and were permitted later to pay for the same.

without paying any money back into the treasury, but were allowed to discharge "the debts by law labor in trifling works; whilst money was thus squandered the real necessary charges of the colony were not defrayed."

General Writes Trustees

Another instance of General Oglethorpe's enthusiasm and disappointment was that he deplored the fact that money should be spent for unnecessary while the scout boatmen, rangers and others who had defended the colony should have to go unpaid. After the secretary's failure in these matters, Oglethorpe wrote the trustees of these persons who had helped with the protection of the colony, "I have not the least doubt that they owe them money, and yet they were not only content to stay until my arrival, but when I told them the trustees' circumstances, the affection was great that they offered to serve, until the trustees' affairs were amended."

Regarding these difficulties, Oglethorpe again wrote: "I thanked them, but reduced the rangers since I could not pay them with hopes that I could not make good the scout boats which I have this month paid out of my own money, since they are absolutely necessary, and I will not charge the trustees with new debts."

The faith the colonists had in General Oglethorpe is a beautiful part of the early days of Georgia's beginning. The general speaks of this difficulty, about the secretary's failure, and says that there is a worse circumstance than that, as he refers to the bad management of the money in the colony's treasury. "The industrious poor people have lodged their little all in the store, hoping to have provisions from the secretary, and they must perish for want."

Troubles Appear

The letters of General Oglethorpe are burdened with his desire for the success of Georgia, and this letter, dated in Georgia, 20th April, 1741. "Notwithstanding the silliness and discretion of some of our inhabitants and underhand endeavors of the Spaniards, whose private agents in Charles Town have heightened every uneasiness, I still think this province is likelier to succeed than ever and become a strong frontier and useful in furnishing all those productions of warm countries which we have from the Mediterranean and by raising of them gives support to persecuted Protestants from foreign countries, and others who are willing to be industrious and do not doubt to accomplish the end mentioned in our first proposal."

The outside interferences were likewise an added care to Oglethorpe, but in the quotation from a letter of his to the trustees, we see that his spirit was not broken. "I have reason to believe this because we have had the utmost opposition, both public and private, that could possibly have been given by the enemy of the nation as well as by the island's wickedness and folly of our inhabitants and the jealousy and self interests of neighboring colonies. As God has been pleased hitherto to overcome all these oppositions, I think from thence we are much more likely to succeed than we knew."

There was no doubt of his willingness to keep his own interests uppermost if it meant success for the colony, as expressed here by him, as quoted from a letter. "The chief thing is to persevere and go on steadily in spite of calumny—the weak but poisoned weapons of important enemies."

In addition he said the three things that would insure permanence to the colony were: first, to have sent over from England married recruits with industrious wives; second, to get the Germans sent over from Rotterdam as they did in Philadelphia; third, protect the colony with coast guards, rangers and continue Indians as usual (and without the last of these the others would be useless). "If these three things are done," Oglethorpe said, "I do not doubt God would bless the endeavors with success. We want here some men fit for schoolmasters; Men of sober type are further mentioned as needed."

A Sense of Commerce

OF THE three countries which had the chance at the remaining territory on the Atlantic seaboard, England was the only one who took constructive steps to settle it, and to make a home out of it for her own subjects who were, for whatever reason, in need of a new home, and a chance to start life over. There were those in other countries, if for different reasons, in need of a new home or place to live their lives the way they wanted to live them, and since England was willing to add such persons to the colony, she was not her own expense with a guarantee for the things they desired most—freedom to worship God—she was able to get a group of people of stable habits of living for the colony who became English subjects with every protection that they would have had if born in Great Britain.

Since England became empire-conscious she has had a peculiar sense of commerce, and what she could not grow at home she tried to "annex" territory which could produce what she had need of, and to organize matters that the agriculture or manufacture would be beneficial to both, as a mutual profit.

Whether England had decided to settle this lone spot for protective purposes for the colonies already in existence, or whether she made up her mind to bring all these forces in her realm to seek solution in her youngest colony, to add not merely new territory but a new little world apart from the rest, would he brave enough to work out her salvation in the face of the enemy, we do not know—perhaps it was both. Whether she would say to those in need to the extent that these persons were "New here is your chance if you think you can go to the most dangerous spot in the New World and if you, after standing between the colonies and the enemy, survive the land will be yours, and to help you we will give you money to get a start, and a man to go with you who is a Christian gentleman, and by his teaching he will help you, in which you might succeed, you will have, in case you do, been a means of protection to those people who have already established their homes, and so in that case you will not have lived in vain, even if you die in the effort." The student has the right to draw his own conclusions, but their leader lived to see his dream a reality, giving his time and talents gratis, always believing in his project as one of the more important of others. He doubtless cast a long glance back across the ocean from his Old World home, while almost facing another new world, having waited just long enough before going to his last home, to see just what his Georgia would do in this, her new crisis. But when he was going he realized that although his little colony, once his own life, had not disappointed him, even if she had caused him grief, for she had retained the self-respect that Oglethorpe had entering her, and that she, too, was entering as was he, into a new life. . . . roared and grounded in, and not unlike the old.

Leading Georgia Women Plan Interesting Book on Gardens

By MRS. ROBERT L. COONEY.

In the last several years, an increasing interest in Georgia gardens has created a demand for a book. This demand is evidenced by the tide of tourists that bears down upon us, often missing much that is interesting and lovely in contemplation of the beaten path, was intensified by the meeting of the Garden Clubs of America in April, 1932, and brought to accomplishment by the celebration of the Georgia bicentennial of the current year.

It is fitting that the publication of a volume presenting Georgia gardens should be a part of the bicentennial celebration. Gardens perform an important function in the growth and culture of a community, and contribute much to the lives of its people. It is to be hoped that everything possible will be done to have Georgians appreciate Georgia and to have those outside the state share in the joy of its gardens.

Forming the book committee are the following:

Mrs. R. L. Cooney, Atlanta, chairman; Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun, Atlanta; Mrs. George Burrus, Columbus; Mrs. Jesse Draper, Atlanta; Mrs. Nellie Womack Hines, Milledgeville; Mrs. Clarence Anderson, Savannah; Mrs. Wimberly De Renee, Savannah; Mrs. George Street, Mrs. Inman Gray, Mrs. Arthur Tufts, Mrs. DeWitt Morton, Mrs. James D. Robinson, and Mrs. P. Thornton Marrye, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. McClinton, Athens; Mrs. Rodney Cohen, Augusta; Miss Irene Davis, Thomasville, and Miss Hattie Rainwater, Atlanta.

The compilation of such a book, presenting gardens of yesterday, today and tomorrow, in an accurate, attractive manner, in an attempt to lift the veil that has curtain them so charmingly. While other states have issued volumes proclaiming their share in

making the world more beautiful. Georgia has been content to enjoy its luxuriant Nantala roses, clambering wisterias and plantings of more prosperous forerunners unexcited by the enterprising activities of its neighbors.

With the kind expressions of visitors, the present opportunities are not to be overlooked. The desire to improve, to restore to plan again, to broadcast, is here. The most vivid impression one carries away from a visit to gardens is a conscious recognition of the ages of culture and cultivation that have produced them. According to Duchesne, "A garden of genius, a le Notre, only brings to perfection the popular conception of the gardens of his time."

The book of "Garden History of Georgia" is a compilation of valuable material obtained throughout the state by the writer, as well as a presentation of the outstanding gardens of the state, both old and new. Miss Hattie Rainwater of the Atlanta school board is editor, and in the section devoted to school gardens, will undoubtedly stimulate interest in the splendid work she has accomplished.

The sections on old gardens of the state has been completed after much research work to insure accuracy. It will afford an accurate conception of the gardens of the early days of the colony, through the War Between the States. These gardens will be illustrated with detailed and perfect plots by P. Thornton Marrye, with legends by Mrs. Marrye.

The modern garden section is the work of garden club members. Each selected garden is described and beautifully illustrated so that they can be intelligently appreciated or criticized from afar. Some of the best talent has been called into the making of this book, and it should prove of vast

interest to garden enthusiasts in this country and abroad. It will be several hundred pages in extent and there will be chapters both illuminating and delightful. One describing the wealth of plant material in Georgia by Dr. T. H. McClinton, of the department of horticulture at the University of Georgia, is of importance, and another describing the natural gardens, including Stone Mountain and the Okefenokee swamp. Over 100 gardens will be described, and illustrated, among them are the lovely ones, Wormsloe, Greenwood, Mimosa, Mrs. Fuller Calhoun's garden at LaGrange, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox's Woodhaven, Mrs. Bourne's lovely Augusta gardens, that should make the book desirable and beautiful in libraries of the country.

A NEW DEAL! In Life Insurance

FOR THOSE WHO NEED MORE PROTECTION
BUT WANT IT AT REDUCED OUTLAY



Economical—permanent—without trick features or special restrictions, the contract offers the most simple and direct solution for the problems of more men and women than any policy of which we know. It will enable them to possess a standard article at low cost when better times return. No other contract at comparable outlay offers comparable features.

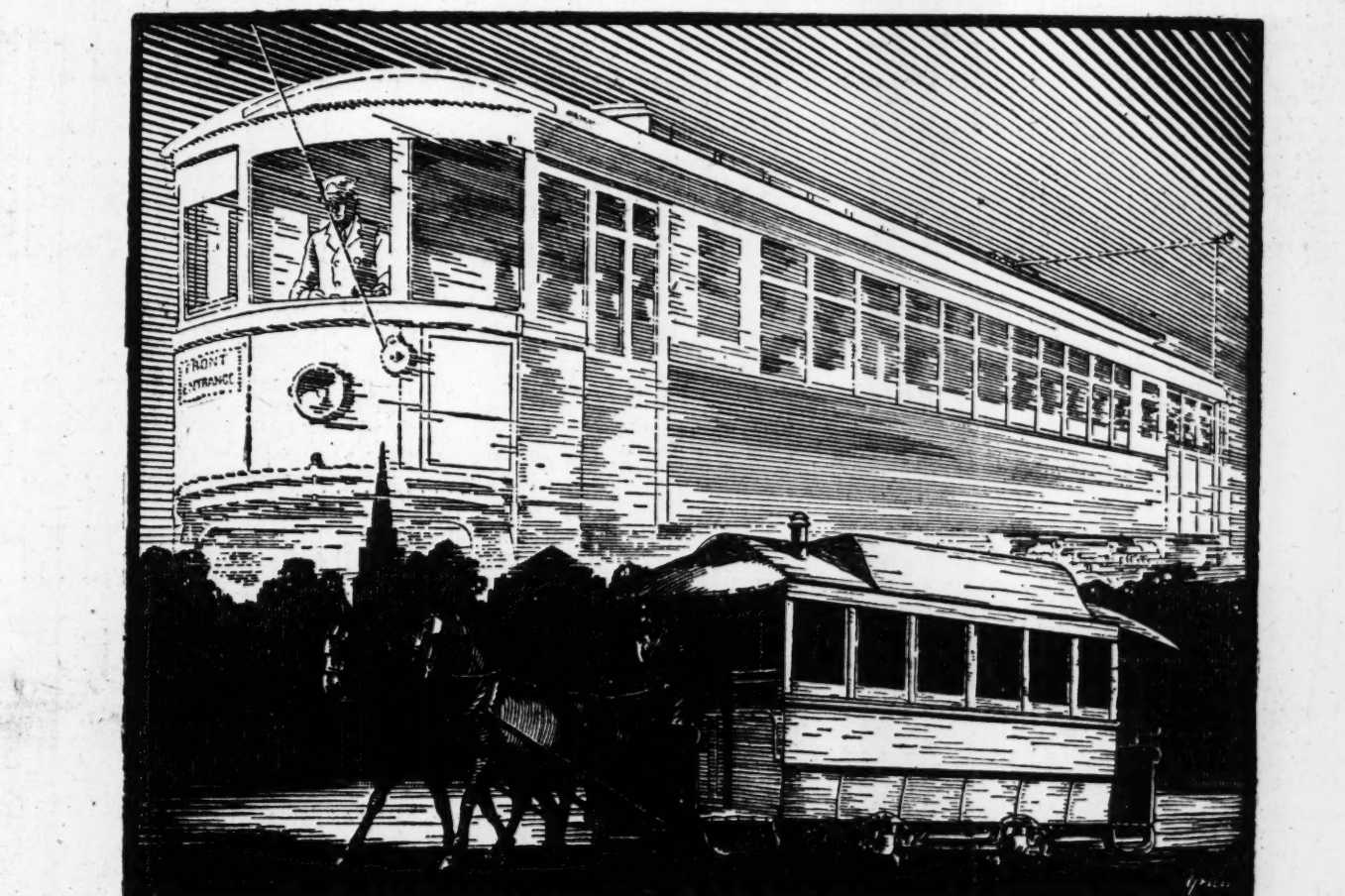
Let us show you this new solution to your insurance problem. Call or telephone, or mail the coupon below.

Return This Coupon for Detailed Information to
ROBERT L. FOREMAN, State Agent
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of Newark, N. J.

809 First National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

I should like to discuss the features and figures of the new type of policy outlined in your announcement. I understand that any information from you is given without any cost or obligation whatever.

NAME
ADDRESS
BUSINESS TELEPHONE
DATE OF BIRTH



THERE AND BACK IN MODERN TEMPO

It wasn't so many years ago—as history goes—when the klop-klop-klop of horses' hoofs was the musical accompaniment to Atlanta's most advanced mode of personal transportation.

Modern existence, with its speed and rush, demands more efficient, more rapid travel—and GETS IT.

Automobiles are much to be desired, and assuredly have played an important role in hastening humanity at its daily tasks. But—for down-town, thick-traffic, congested goings and comings in this hurrying age, there is a better way than the personal "horseless carriage."

Atlantians remember well the day when

driving to town in a shiny motor car was a gesture of distinction. It was the smart and (then) modern thing to do. This pleasing practice soon, like Frankenstein, created a monster that destroyed its own delights, a monster of traffic, dented fenders, yellow curbs, no-parking signs.

That's why modern Atlantians, smart Atlantians, use the street car for their downtown trips. They're easy-going, swift-arriving and care-free. Economical, too. The small sum of seven and one-half cents would buy a bargain, even if you got nothing more for your money than the operator's willingness to do all your traffic-worrying for you.

GEORGIA
POWER COMPANY

A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE

Throughout Nearly Fifty Years Coca-Cola Has Kept Step With the Progress of Georgia



Coca-Cola will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1936. This shows one of the handsome "wall" fountains used during the days when Coca-Cola was celebrating its first few anniversaries. Coca-Cola built the few scattered gooseneck fountains of 1886 into an industry of more than 100,000 modern establishments.

Above (right) when Madam Lillian Nordica posed for this Coca-Cola display in 1904, she was one of the reigning stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company.



The vivacious Coca-Cola girl of today greeted you recently as the central figure in 20,000 soda fountain window displays and on 15,000 billboard posters that appeared in all sections of the country.



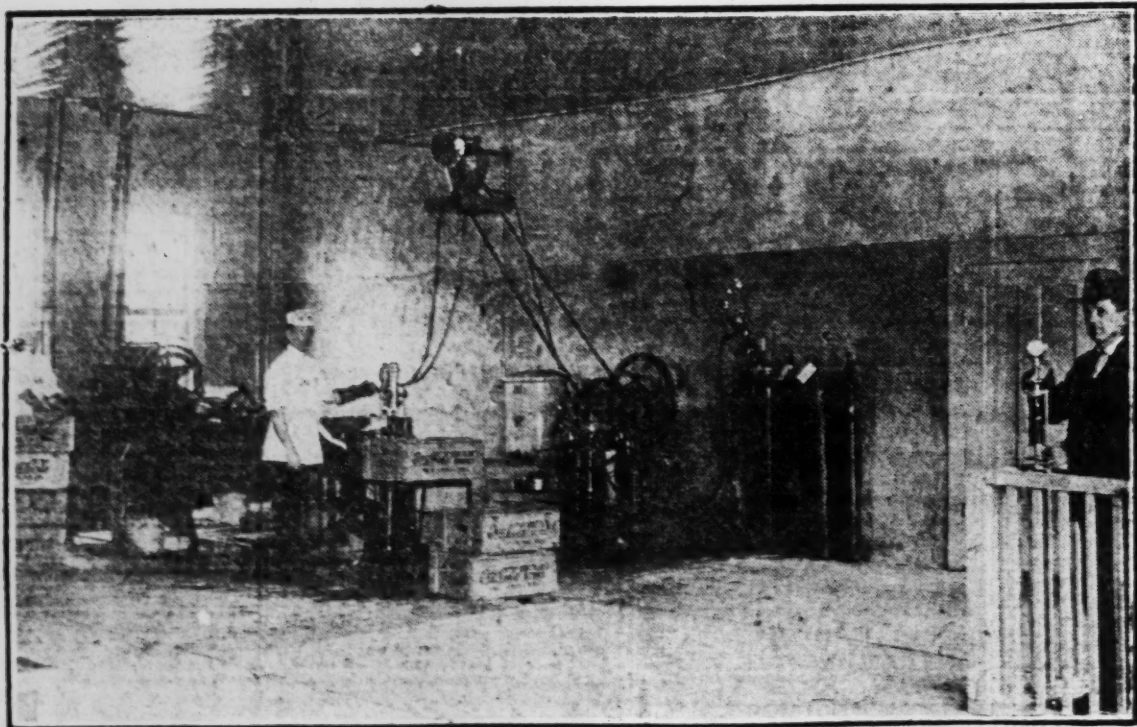
Pictures of Hollywood stars in natural color photography appear in 1933 advertising of Coca-Cola Company. This one shows Claudette Colbert, Paramount star.



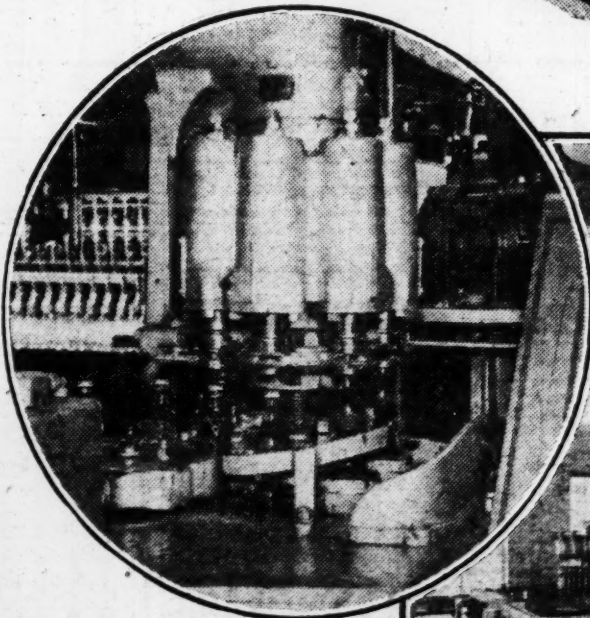
Visitors say that Atlanta's name is linked throughout the world with those of Coca-Cola, Bobby Jones, Stone Mountain and Peachtree Street. Two of these names are joined in the Coca-Cola spectacular sign at Peachtree and Pryor Streets, the only motograph sign in the South.



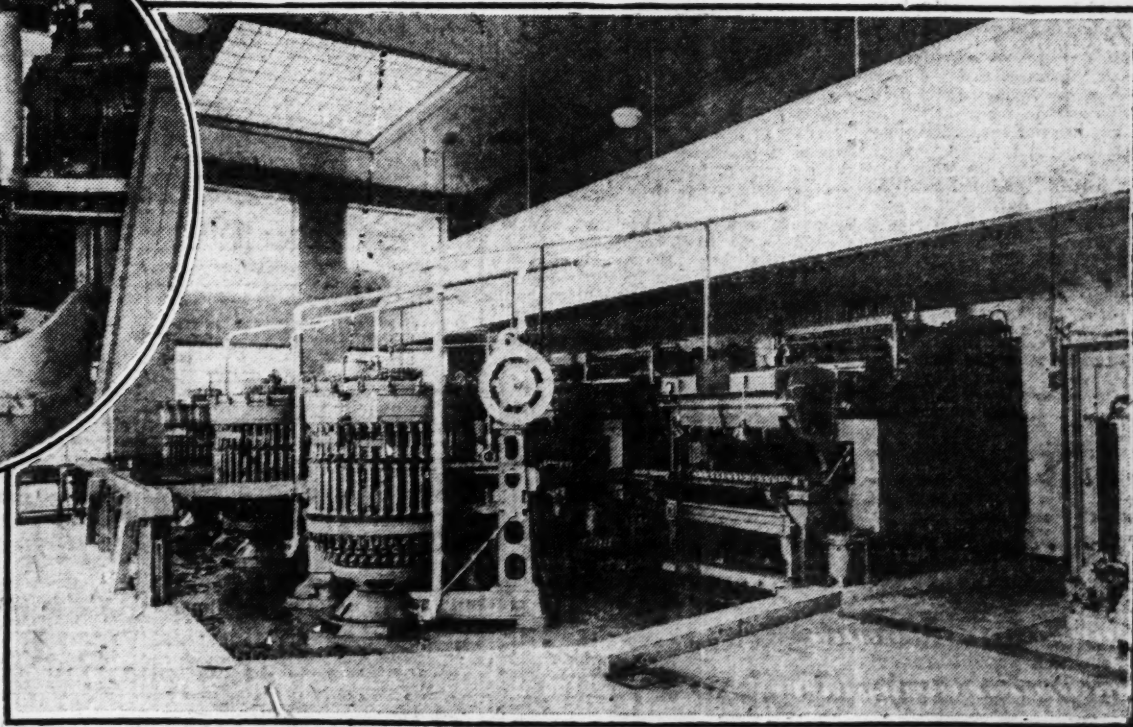
Seven out of every ten drug store customers visit the soda fountain, and this department accounts for nearly thirty per cent of the store's total sales volume. These facts have been established by the U. S. Department of Commerce surveys. The scene above is at a typical modern soda fountain.



Interior of a Coca-Cola bottling plant of many years ago, showing the antiquated hand-filling equipment and the lone operator.



The "crown" in a modern-day bottling plant. This is the final step in the bottling process which is carried in its entirety without the touch of human hands ever reaching the product.



The interior of a modern-day bottling room, where every precaution is taken to insure cleanliness and purity of product. The filling units shown here accommodate 40 bottles at a time and have a capacity of 120 bottles per minute.



A coy bathing girl of nearly two decades ago. Not so stylish now, but then she was dressed in the height of fashion.



The second automobile owned by the Coca-Cola Company. It was used by the New York office.

(At Left) A piece of the modern-day equipment used by Coca-Cola Bottling Companies. This truck will transport several hundred cases of 24 bottles each.

April Was Month of Events In Early History of Georgia

By BEVERLY WHEATCROFT,
Secretary, Georgia Library Association.

April was an eventful month in the early life of Georgia. Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, secretary of the Georgia Library Association, has compiled an interesting calendar of some of the more momentous occurrences during April, from 1733 to 1819. They are as follows:

- 1733—April 18—The trustees received from an unknown source a beautiful communion cup and platter for the colony at Savannah.
- 1734—April 7—Oglethorpe sailed for England on the Oldborough, accompanied by the Indian chief, Tomochichi; his wife, Senawke; his adopted son, Toonahowi, and other chiefs, their attendants and interpreters. Oglethorpe's object was to interest the English people in the Indians so that they would supply teachers and missionaries. He took with him eight pounds of silk to show what the silk industry amounted to. This was presented to Queen Charlotte for a dress.
- 1735—April 3—The council notified General Oglethorpe of their approval of his recommendations, forbidding slavery and the use of rum, in the colony and these became law. Georgia's first prohibition law.
- 1737—April 4—John Wesley, writing in his journal, said in part, "I began learning Spanish in order to converse with my Jewish parishioners."
- 1741—April 15—The colony is divided into two counties—Savannah and Frederica; William Stephens is made president of the latter.
- 1742—April 30—Thomas Stephens (son of William Stephens) claiming that he represented the people of Georgia petitioned the House of Commons, urging the need of negro slaves.
- 1750—April—St. George's Society was organized for the purpose of caring for orphans and widows (later it became the Union Society). Three of the five original members were Benjamin Sheftall, Isaacite; Richard Milledge, Episcopalian; Peter Tondee, Catholic.
- 1751—April—Henry Parker became second president of Georgia.
- 1763—April 7—The first issue of the Georgia Gazette was published by Mr. James Johnson. It was the eighth newspaper to be printed in the colonies.
- 1768—April 11—Benjamin Franklin was appointed agent "to represent, solicit, and transact the affairs of the Colony of Georgia in Great Britain."
- 1772—April—The eighth general assembly was dissolved by the acting governor, in obedience to royal command. This act was regarded as "unjustifiable interference with the legislative privilege."
- 1776—April—The provincial congress adopted a provisional constitution and named Archibald Bulloch as president and commander in chief of Georgia. He thus became the first republican head of the state.
- 1812—April—Josiah Tattnall, future Confederate commodore, received his appointment as midshipman. He became famous in 1859 when using the memorable phrase, "Blood is thicker than water," he assisted the British ships at the mouth of the Pei-Ho river.
- 1816—April—The steamboat Enterprise, owned by Mr. Howard of Savannah, made a trip up the Savannah river, at the rate of four miles an hour.
- 1819—April 6—Steamboat Savannah, in command of Captain Moses Rogers, arrived from New York.

Commission Heads Busy Telling World of Georgia

By PASSIE FENTON OTTLEY.

The bicentennial birth year of Georgia, just now getting into full service, is the only centennial celebration of our state that anyone now living can ever see. Certainly none of us were here in 1833 for Georgia's one hundredth birthday party, and it is fairly certain that not even the Bicentennial Babies of today will be here to celebrate Georgia's three hundredth anniversary in the year of our Lord 2033.

So it is now or never for those of us who love and would honor our own state (whether by birth or by adoption) in this two hundredth birthday year. Of course Georgia will have a two hundredth birthday whether her sons and daughters treat the occasion with consideration or not—we all know that not noticing a birthday does not keep it from happening. But Georgians and friends of Georgia are certainly not going to let this baby sister in the family of 13 original colonies have an uncelebrated bicentennial. The proof is that in the scant six weeks since the actual birthday of Georgia, February 12, 1933, more than 3,000 bicentennial celebrations have been already held in Georgia, and this ratio will be continued through spring-summer and fall of the birthday year which has been announced to extend from February 12 to Thanksgiving. These 3,000 observances have been held in churches, schools, clubs, groups and organizations of all kinds and actually reported (many with photographs) to Director Albert R. Rogers, at the bicentennial headquarters in the Atlanta National Bank building.

Director Knows Georgia.

Indeed, it is from this headquarters of the commission that the inspiration and information for these celebrations already accomplished and yet to come is constantly pouring out. Director Rogers is a tireless and experienced worker who has worked in the country. He has in addition a genuine enthusiasm for his work, and for the time being he is a thoroughly saturated solution of Georgia history and tradition. It is easy to thrill over the early history of Georgia if one knows it, and our young people especially are now dramatizing their beginnings as they never have before, and not the past alone is taking life and form in our own minds, but those rare and varied gifts, charms and advantages which have given to Georgia its title of Empire State are being publicized through the medium of this two hundredth birthday and spread abroad through the length and breadth of our great country.

If properly used this bicentennial occasion will put the state of Georgia on the map as it never has before been placed and will bring here through spring, summer and autumn months hosts of visitors who will thus become our friends. Much can be done for the present benefit of Georgia—if we care to use the opportunity the bicentennial affords as the bicentennial commission suggests.

What the Leaders Are Doing.

What is the bicentennial commission and how is its work being carried out? The general assembly of Georgia at a former session created a bicentennial commission charged with the duty of securing from the people of Georgia a proper and adequate observance of the state's 200th anniversary with a due regard for suitable exploitation of the many attractions Georgia has to offer today. This commission was appointed by Governor Russell and began its work some months ago with Pleasant Stovall and Gordon Saussey, of Savannah, as president and secretary, and Willis A. Sutton and Gu. Woodford, of Atlanta, as vice president and treasurer. Headquarters for the commission were set up at the capital of the state with Albert R. Rogers, as director in charge and Mr. Sutton as chairman of a

small executive committee located in Atlanta.

And so the immense work of informing Georgia and the world of the special significance of 1933 is being carried on with splendid response and ever-growing enthusiasm. An important point to be noted here, however, is that when the general assembly of Georgia created a bicentennial commission it provided no funds to carry on the work; the commission was instructed to do no more than its plan contemplates bicentennial celebrations all over the state to be financed by their own local groups and a part of the commission's service is to promote the organization and functioning of bicentennial county units everywhere through Georgia, which shall form and carry out such plans as they see fit. There must, however, be a central fund to carry on headquarters and supply information, inspiration, direction and expansion for what may be made the most helpful and profitable historic celebration yet given in our country.

Plan of Finance.

How shall this headquarters work in its innumerable ramifications be financed? The commission has formed one plan by which a number of individuals can unite in service for their state and not infringe too greatly upon their pocket plans. The patrons' committee of 200, corresponding with Georgia's life-span, will make a gift of \$250 each to carry on the expenses of operation and promotion at bicentennial headquarters, from May, 1932, when the preliminary work began, through November, 1933, which will mark the bicentennial's triumphal close. Invitations for membership on this patrons' committee of 200 are being sent to Georgians and friends of Georgia whose names have been suggested to headquarters by the 50 or more state organizations of men and women who make up the advisory council of the bicentennial. More nominations are requested from Georgians interested in making such suggestions.

These patrons, as the name implies, will make possible the proper, adequate and helpful observance of Georgia's bicentennial and their generosity will constitute a service to their state as dignified and actual as distinction in war, art, politics or letters. Many of these patrons' gifts, indeed, will involve actual self-sacrifice, and will be for that reason the more valuable to Georgia and the more gratifying to the givers. If we love someone it is a joy to do something that costs in their behalf. There are hosts of Georgians and friends of Georgia who would gladly do far more for Georgia if circumstances would permit. But certain it is that one person or group for each of Georgia's years will have the wish and find the means to serve the state in this necessary way at this important epoch in her history. Patrons' places may be taken under four heads as follows: Individuals (Mr. and Mrs., if desired), memorials, organizations, institutions.

A Memorial Tablet.

The general assembly has authorized the placing in the state capital of a tablet which will memorialize the bicentennial of Georgia and will carry the names of the patrons' committee as a "permanent roll of honor" of those who by their generous liberality made possible this great celebration in the history of the state. This just recognition is no mean honor. This tablet will carry many notable names but every name will represent love for and generosity to Georgia. The memorial plan is especially appealing. There could be no finer or more suitable place to enshrine the names of older Georgians who have mightily served their day and generation and gone on to their reward. If those men and women were with us today they would

Perceval, Earl of Egmont, Sponsored Colony in Britain



JOHN LORD VISCOUNT PERCEVAL.

John, Lord Viscount Perceval, first Earl of Egmont, was first president of the trustees for founding the colony of Georgia.

The Earl of Egmont did for the colony of Georgia in England what the founder, General Oglethorpe, did for the colony in Georgia. He was born at Burton, the county of Cork, in Ireland, in 1683, the date of his birth is stated variously as the 12th and the 23d of July. His membership in parliament was from the County of Cork lasting from 1703 to 1715; was member of parliament for Hardwick 1722-1734; created Baron Perceval, of Burton county, Cork, April 21, 1715, and Viscount Perceval, of Kent, County Cork, February 25, 1722-1723, both in the peerage of Ireland. He was not created Earl of Egmont ("County Cork in the Peerage of Ireland") until November 6, 1733, after he had been appointed the place of the first president of trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America at the time the charter was drawn up June 9, 1732.

Married Catherine Parker. June 10, 1710, Lord Perceval was married to Catherine, oldest daughter of Sir Philip Parker, second baronet of Erwarden, Suffolk. Their children who lived were John, who succeeded his father at the latter's death, becoming then the second Earl of Egmont, Catherine and Helena. The first Earl died May 1, 1746, having survived his wife two years.

Burke's "Peerage and Baronage," by Sir Bernard Burke, C. B. and L. L. B.; Ashworth P. Burke, published 1881, says that the line is dormant: "Since the death of Charles John, ninth Earl of Egmont, which event occurred 10 January, 1929, the succession to the Earl of Egmont has not been established." With some effort it has been determined that there is a present Earl of Egmont despite the record given above.

The following material was acquired by and through the efforts of a fellow traveler met last summer on a British boat, the Majestic. It was she who gave the clues which led to the following information, which was given by a barrister in Canada. "The present Earl of Egmont is one George Perceval, who was born and brought up on a ranch in Canada. The father inherited the title with the family estate in England some years ago, and removed with his son, the present earl, to England, where he died last summer."

"The present earl and his father found life uncongenial in the old country and the present earl, who is about 21 years of age, returned to Canada, having recently married a local girl."

Last Earl Lives in Canada. A Canadian newspaper of late says, in part: "The Earldom of Egmont is sharing the vicissitudes of these troublous times. This ancient title is passing under the influence of Canada's much-praised vast open spaces in her western domain. When the tenth earl fell heir to the estate, with its castles and broad acres, he was operating a ranch in Alberta, and it was his young son returned to the ancestral halls. The estate was heavily in debt; the new earl had little liking for the social life that had opened be-

autiful than in this spring of Georgia's two hundredth year.

Surely we can say as of Cleopatra, "Age cannot wither her—nor custom stale her infinite variety."

Large and important state organizations should claim a place upon this tablet and surely the alumni associations of our colleges and universities should arrange to have their names written there."

be first to answer this need of their state. Those who love them still can here memorialize their long devotion to their state.

For individuals it is a real opportunity to give even if it hurts to show how truly our hearts beat for this garden spot of earth which from the mountains to the sea never looked more

USEFUL TO GEORGIA for 67 Years



As the state of Georgia celebrates its 200th anniversary 200 years of progress, growth and achievement..... The First National Bank of Atlanta looks back over a career of usefulness of more than two-thirds of a century to the people of Atlanta and Georgia.

Millions of Dollars for Georgia's Progress

The history of this bank has always been entwined and interwoven with the progress of Georgia. It has loaned millions of dollars in support of Georgia's agriculture, trade and industry. . . . Today, as always, The First National Bank of Atlanta welcomes applications for loans from individuals, firms, corporations and institutions of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Southeast which can be handled on a sound and current repayment basis.

As Atlanta has risen from Civil War devastation to a great Southern Metropolis—and as Georgia, the Empire State of the South, has steadily developed its resources—this bank has kept pace with their continued progress. In this bicentennial year, we rededicate our large resources and complete facilities to continued usefulness and look forward to increasing service to the upbuilding of our city, state and section.



The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Atlanta

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$12,000,000

Checking Accounts . . . Savings Accounts . . . Trusts

Commercial and Personal Loans



MEMBERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA GROUP

The First National Bank of Atlanta

The Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta The First National Bank & Trust Co. in Macon
The National Exchange Bank, Augusta The First National Bank, Rome
The Fourth National Bank, Columbus The Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., Savannah



American Savings Bank

140 PEACHTREE STREET

Capital \$200,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$130,000

Organized 1886

4% PAID ON DEPOSITS

No Stocks—No Bonds—No Affiliations

CREDIT SERVICE Exchange

L. S. GILBERT

Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Volunteer Building
ATLANTA, GA.

JEW OF GEORGIA OBSERVING EVENT

40 Families Who Followed Oglethorpe Were Among Earliest Settlers

By RABBI ISAAS E. MARCUSON,
of Macon.

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the Settlement of Georgia finds the Jewish citizens of this state taking part as Georgians, but in addition rejoicing at the part their ancestors played in the settlement of the colony.

About the time that Oglethorpe was bestirring himself in the interest of those who were suffering in debtors' prisons, the London Jewish community found itself overwhelmed by refugees from the various countries of Europe, refugees forced from their homes by persecution and intolerance. These unfortunates had no means of livelihood and had become a burden on the London community. No doubt some of them, too, had found their way into the debtors' prison.

Planned to Colonize.

It was, therefore, decided that some of them should be sent to the new land and on September 21, 1732, a commission was issued to Anthony Da Costa, Frances Salvador and Alvaro Lopez Suiso, of London, "to take subscriptions and collect money for the purposes of the charter." There seems to have been a misunderstanding between this committee and the trustees. The trustees demanded that the money collected be turned into their treasury, while the committee of Jews interpreted the permission to mean that the money should be used to settle Jews in the colony without any help of the trustees.

In January, 1733, the trustees of the new colony having learned of the intention to settle Jews in the colony, directed their secretary to wait upon Da Costa and his colleagues and demand that they surrender their commission. They stated that Jews had been sent to Georgia contrary to the intentions of the trustees and that this might be of ill consequence to the colony, for, according to their restrictions, oppressed Protestants only were eligible to become members of the colony and receive grants of land, while Jews and Roman Catholics were to be excluded. It is interesting to note, however, that the charter of June 9, 1732, for the establishment of a colony in Georgia did not exclude Jews.

40 Families Arrive.

"It established and ordained that there shall be liberty of conscience allowed to all persons resident within the province and that all such persons except papists shall have free exercise of religion."

Oglethorpe arrived in February, 1733. He had scarcely settled and laid out his new city when a vessel bearing 40 Jewish families arrived in Savannah. Many of the names are still familiar in Savannah history. Abraham Minis with his daughters, Leah and Esther, Benjamin Sheftall and his wife were among those who came. This was not according to the taste of the trustees in London. They rebuked Oglethorpe who gave them a cordial reception. They protested that the colony would be overrun by Jews and demanded that they be excluded.

Oglethorpe replied, "To have done so would have been to strip the colony of some of its most moral, worthy and industrious citizens."

Some of these settlers seemed to have been affluent for the record shows that one of the groups purchased as many as 30 farms. This group seemed to have consisted entirely of Spanish and Portuguese Jews. From the journal of the Rev. Mr. Bolzius, a Protestant clergyman who arrived in the colony in 1734 with Protestant refugees from Salzburg, we learn that there were Jews who understood the German language and who spoke "high German."

He later says explicitly that some of the Jews called themselves Spanish and Portuguese while others called themselves German Jews.

Favored Jewish Majority.

Where these German Jews came from and when they arrived the records do not show. It was generally believed that the families sent by the committee mentioned above were impoverished German Jews and yet the list of names which has been preserved shows nothing but Spanish and Portuguese names. There evidently must have been two shipments of Jews that landed in Georgia and joined the colony.

One Thomas Coram writes, "I beg to say something of the Jews who have settled there contrary to the will and without the consent of the trustees. Unless you speedily take some vigorous resolutions to suppress these great evils, Georgia will soon become a Jewish colony."

As stated above Oglethorpe paid no heed to the opposition of the trustees. He particularly pays tribute to the medical work of Dr. Samuel Nunnis whose services were at the disposal of Christian and Jew alike and who had saved the colony from the ravages of an epidemic. It is interesting to note that contrary to the general impression, these Jewish colonists were not traders but took over farms and cultivated them.

Abraham De Lyon. One of the colonists, Abraham De Lyon, planted the first vineyard within the limits of Georgia. Stephens (Journal of the Proceedings in Georgia, 1-48) says, "Abraham De Lyon labored assiduously to improve the horticulture and extend its usefulness by introducing and cultivating valuable foreign plants and drugs." He further states, "The principal importers and merchants was an Israelite with whom Oglethorpe had dealings to a large amount. They cultivated the silk worm and carried on general agriculture."

According to the diary of Benjamin Sheftall, the Jews during the first year of the colony constituted one-third of the population. That they were a real asset to its development can be learned from the words of

William B. Stevens (History of Georgia, I, 104 1847): "Though in the narrow views which then influenced the trustees, they deplored their arrival in the colony, we looking back through the vista of 100 years, can aver that their settlement in Savannah was a benefit to Georgia and while the trustees were expending large sums in subsisting slothful and discontented emigrants whose idleness weakened and whose factions almost ruined their scheme of benevolence, these descendants of the 'Father of the Faithful' asking for no charity, clamorous for no peculiar privileges, demanding from the trustees nothing but the freeholds which their money purchased, proved their worth by services of real value and by offices of real devotion."

Jew Taught Silk Culture.

The first white child born in the settlement was Philip Minis, son of Abraham Minis. However, between the years 1740 and 1750, conditions became critical in Georgia. The Jews and Roman Catholics who had been admitted to the colony were denied the right of citizenship and many of them left the colony and went to the Carolina colony. So completely was the colony decimated that the congregation in Savannah which had been organized in 1733 was dissolved because there were insufficient Jews to support it. By 1750 many had returned and the silk culture which seemingly had been neglected received a new impetus.

An Italian Jew by the name of Joseph Ottolenghi was sent to the colony to aid in its development. During the days of the American Revolution Georgia Jews assisted nobly. Philip Minis advanced the sum of \$7,000 to pay the Virginia and North Carolina troops who were fighting on Georgia soil. Many Jewish names are found on the list of those disqualified from holding any office in the province because of their activity in the movement for freedom from England.

The Savannah congregation received a letter from George Washington upon his inauguration as first president thanking the members for their patriotic services. It is interesting to note that the spirit of Georgia was broad enough in those early days to form a unique, non-sectarian charity organization, the Union Society, composed of Protestants, Catholics and Jews, which still maintains an orphanage in Savannah. The Jews of Georgia can well look back with reverence and pride to their forefathers who contributed much of their energy and resources to the building of the colony of Georgia.

ELABORATE PLANS MADE BY ELBERT

"Homecoming Week" To Be Celebrated at Elbert County Museum Planned.

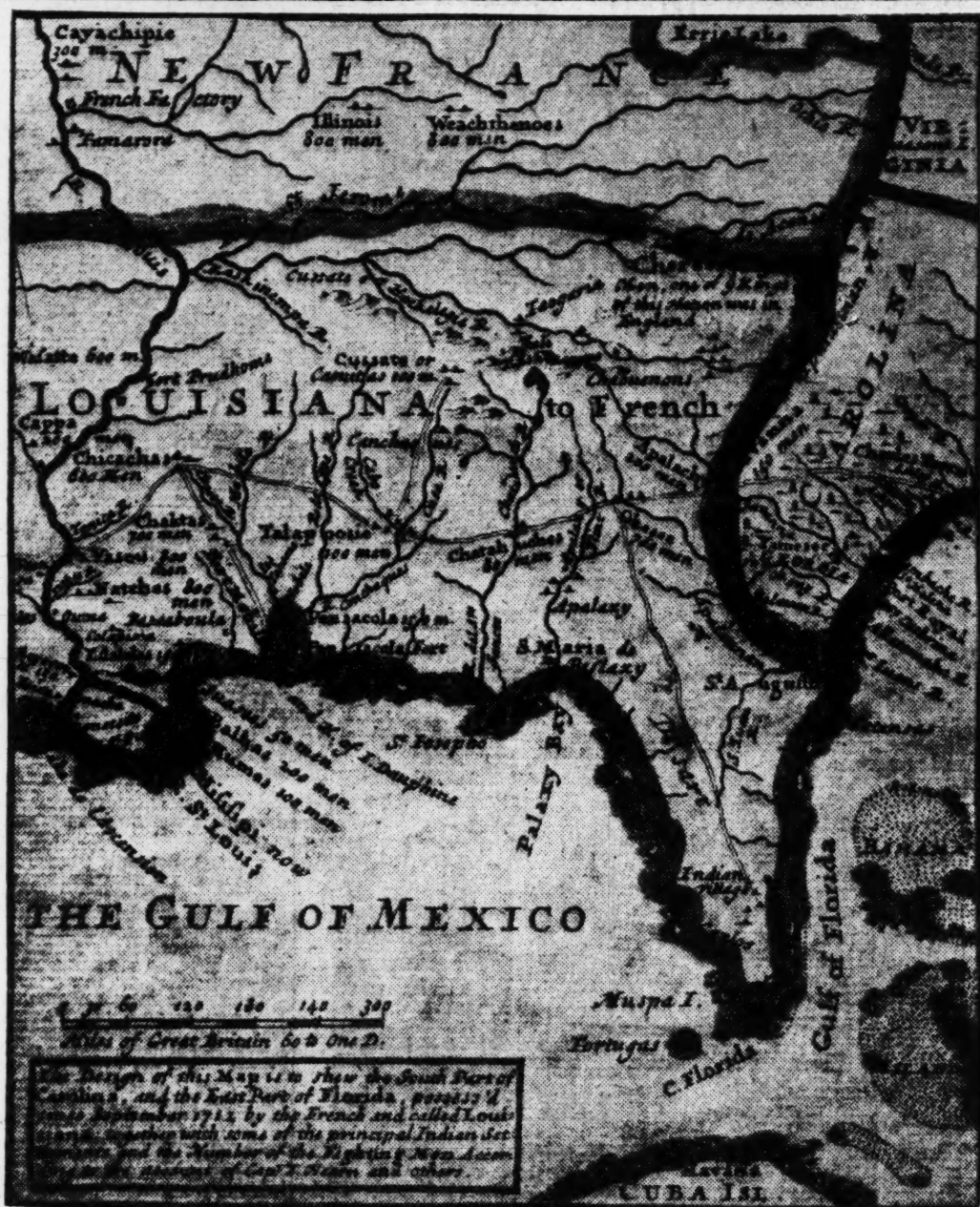
ELBERTON, Ga., April 23.—Elbert county, rich in colonial history, will observe the state bicentennial on May 10 with an elaborate program. The week including this date has been set apart as "Homecoming Week," and every person who was born or who has lived in Elbert county and is now living, has been invited to return for the week.

On Wednesday, May 10, the morning especially will be given over to a flower and music festival. For this occasion flowers will be banked around the park in the center of the

square, and a flower pyramid erected in each of the four squares of the park. The Elbert County Singing Convention will furnish appropriate music and songs during the day. In the afternoon there will be a huge parade of floats, each depicting some phase of the evolution of travel from the birth of the state to the present day. It will be headed by an old-fashioned oxcart and the latest automobile model will bring up the rear. This also will commemorate the fact that the first four-wheel vehicle ever brought into Georgia was brought by John White into Elbert county.

At night a pageant will be given, depicting various historic events of the state and county. This will be held in the outdoor amphitheater just

Original Birth Certificate of Georgia



The common belief that Georgia first existed as a colony when it was settled in 1733 by General Oglethorpe, and the equally popular fallacy that the youngest of the original 13 states was named for King George II of England, are disproved by the above map, which is dated 1712—21 years before Oglethorpe landed. King George the First then sat on the throne of England, and it was for him that the then newest colony was named. The name "Georgia" may be seen on the old map slightly before the first letter of "Carolina." Also may be seen the record of the old Spanish trail, beginning deep in south Florida, traversing Georgia, thence westward to the Mississippi river.

square, and a flower pyramid erected in each of the four squares of the park. The Elbert County Singing Convention will furnish appropriate music and songs during the day. In the afternoon there will be a huge parade of floats, each depicting some phase of the evolution of travel from the birth of the state to the present day. It will be headed by an old-fashioned oxcart and the latest automobile model will bring up the rear. This also will commemorate the fact that the first four-wheel vehicle ever brought into Georgia was brought by John White into Elbert county.

At night a pageant will be given, depicting various historic events of the state and county. This will be held in the outdoor amphitheater just

below the Old Town Spring adjoining the Central High school grounds.

During the week there will be opened in the Brown building a museum wherein will be shown many and varied articles, books and manuscripts of great historical value. The people of the county have been requested to place their antiques and colonial relics especially in the museum for exhibition. Newspaper and magazine articles will give sketches of various incidents of Elbert county history.

In addition, four of Georgia's dead towns will be honored in the pageant. These are Dartmouth, Petersburg, Edinborough and Alexandria.

The grave of Dan Tucker, made famous in song, is in Elbert county,

and both his life and grave will be shown.



I SAT and dreamed the other evening of the things which James Edward Oglethorpe might say to us, could he but return from the dim past of two hundred years gone by.

May I speak for Oglethorpe!

"Men and women of Georgia, two hundred years ago we landed on the shores of the Savannah River, a little band of one hundred and sixteen. For seemingly endless days we had sailed the ocean, facing storm and tempest. We landed in a wilderness, in a strange land, filled with unknown terrors, peopled by possibly hostile Indians. We had not even a roof over our heads—our homes, our food, our clothing, must henceforth be the product of our own hands. But we were a united group, fully conscious of our own problems and fully aware that we must face these problems calmly and with dependence one on another.

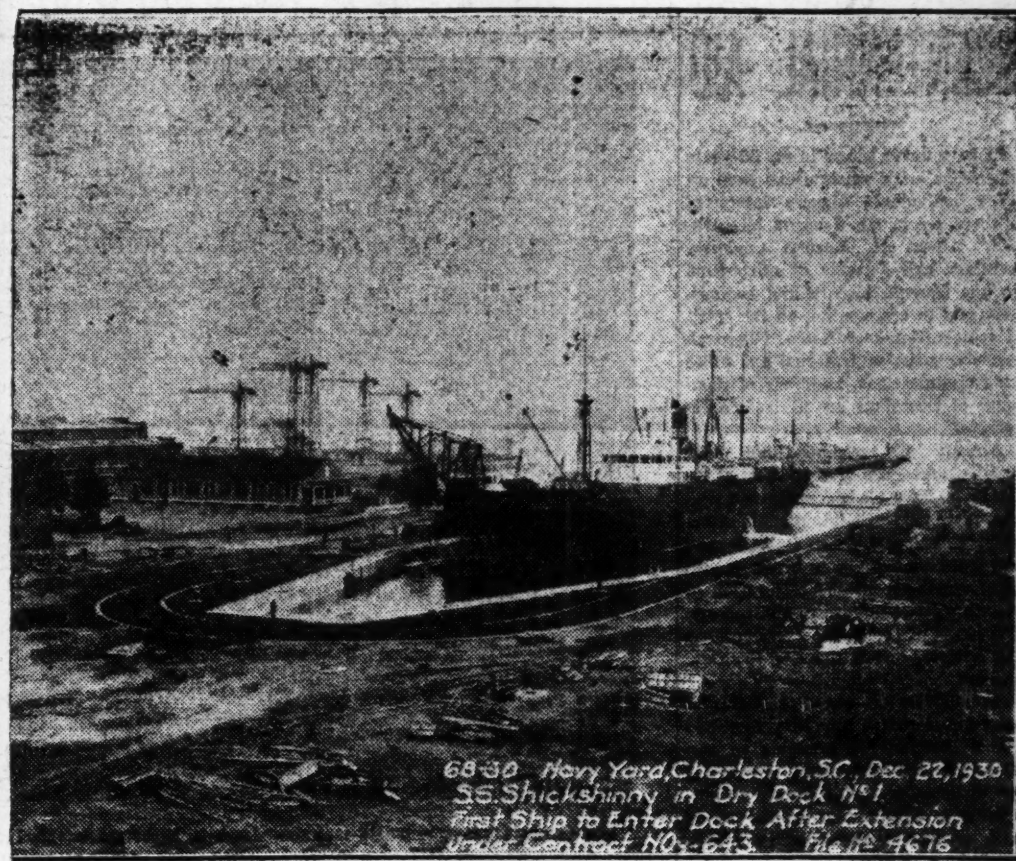
"That spirit I believe has been the heritage of Georgia and its people. It carried us on in the building of our colony. It carried on through the Revolutionary War. It carried on through the dire Reconstruction Period, following the War Between the States. It is the spirit which builded Georgia from my small colony to the Empire State of the South.

"Today, you men and women of Georgia are facing your own problems. But unlike my little band you face them in the midst of a great modern civilization. You face them in a state whose fertile soil has been richly developed—whose mineral and vegetable wealth has been disclosed—whose great industries have been built and carried forward. I am sure that the spirit which has been your heritage will carry on—the spirit of facing your problems calmly and with a united front, conscious of the fact that through these past two hundred years, Georgians have always risen to greater heights out of the depths of problems and hardships."

Thus did I dream that Oglethorpe might send to us a message on this, his Bicentennial Anniversary—a message of courage, of calm and collective action.

The MAN-ON-THE-STREET

THE CITIZENS & SOUTHERN
NATIONAL BANK
No Account Too Large... None Too Small



DRY DOCK AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Built By

MacDougald Construction Co.

M., D. & S. Railway Plays Big Part in Development of Middle Georgia Section

Progressive Communities Along Line Between Macon
and Vidalia—Fast and Adequate Service to
All Markets Provided Through Road's
Connections.

DOWN IN MIDDLE GEORGIA is a 92-mile railroad, stretching across some of the state's most fertile fields, that has a rightful claim to prominent mention in any history of transportation in the Empire State of the South.

It is known as the M., D. & S. to the citizens of the territory it serves, or, in more dignified parlance, Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad. Macon and Vidalia are its termini.

Compared with the major systems of the country, the importance of the M., D. & S. is microscopic. As a short line railroad, however, the Macon, Dublin & Savannah takes its place in the front rank as a connecting link of major importance, and is a trade outlet and developer for one of the richest sections of the State.

The M., D. & S. is a railroad, built for service, and as a citizen of the twenty-three communities it touches, in 1932 it paid \$15,027 in taxes to cities, towns and counties out of a total tax payment of \$19,116 made during the year.

A Georgia Corporation

Those who operate the road and those whom the road serves are proud of the fact that it is a Georgia corporation. The principal offices of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Company are in Macon. J. S. Crews is in charge of operation and G. H. Whitaker is traffic manager.

As railroads go, the M., D. & S. is comparatively new. The company was incorporated under the general laws of the State of Georgia on August 6, 1885, as the Macon & Dublin Railroad Company and for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad between Dublin and Macon, a distance of 54 miles.

The name was changed to Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Company on May 31, 1890, and on June 12, 1902, the home offices were moved from Dublin to Macon.

Actual construction work on the M., D. & S. was begun August 17, 1885, just eleven days after the company was incorporated, but it appears to have been discontinued during the following May and not resumed until about June 1, 1890.

Construction of the line from Macon to Dublin was carried on to completion during December, 1891. It was not until April, 1901, that construction was resumed in order to carry out the original idea of providing a short cut for freight from Macon to Savannah. This work was continued steadily until April, 1902, when the road was completed over the 38 miles between Dublin and Vidalia, thus completing the 92-mile line from Macon to Vidalia in order to connect at that point with the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The 54 miles of railroad from Macon to Dublin was operated until April, 1902, and the first train over the entire completed line from Macon to Vidalia was operated April 1, 1902.

Thriving communities prosper all up and down the line, which touches the counties of Bibb, Twiggs, Laurens, Treutlen, Montgomery, Toombs

and Wilkinson. Every few miles along the M., D. & S. there is a hustling community. Six miles is the greatest distance between any two of the communities on the line, while several are only two and three miles apart. Exactly one mile separates the communities of Allentown and Danville, the home of the first president of the road, Honorable Dudley M. Hughes.

The Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad prides itself on dependable and fast schedules between the central west and Florida, Florida citrus fruits and vegetables being among the principal commodities handled. The road also makes practically the same fast schedules in the opposite direction on all commodities from western points to Florida and south Georgia points.

Connects With Seaboard

The principal connection of the M., D. & S. is at Vidalia with the Seaboard Air Line for Savannah and other points east and south. It also connects at Vidalia with the Georgia & Florida Railway for Augusta and points east and southwest Georgia points.

At Dublin the M., D. & S. connects with the Wrightsville & Tennille railroad and at Macon with the Central of Georgia railroad, Southern Railway, Georgia Southern & Florida railway and Georgia Railroad, thus supplying fast and adequate outlets for an important territory to all markets.

The M., D. & S. serves a section of which all Georgia is justly proud. The territory comprises one of the most fertile agricultural sections of Georgia, reaching the country of magnificent farms where the land is well adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, peanuts, velvet beans, potatoes and tobacco and also live stock.

Outstanding Communities

Various communities are outstanding. Laurens county, for instance, of which Dublin is the county seat, is one of the most important cotton centers of the state. Along the M., D. & S. there is a good production of lumber and naval stores. Probably the principal product on the road is large deposits of clay and kaolin. Several mines have been opened up and are now in operation and there is sufficient deposit of clay and kaolin for tremendous future development.

Dublin is listed in the 1932 year book of the state department of agriculture as one of the 18 Georgia cities having a population over 10,000.

Wilkinson is one of the few Georgia counties in which deposits of bauxite have been discovered. Twiggs county, which is traversed by the M., D. & S., is a large producer of fuller's-earth, the annual output of the plants in this county along with those in Decatur and Stewart counties totaling \$1,570,000.

Vidalia is famous as a tobacco center. In this city are located Vann's warehouse and the Vidalia warehouse which in 1931 together sold over 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco at a value of almost \$300,000.

Some of the Fine Crops for Which Georgia Has Become World-Famous

FVLTON
NATIONAL BANK

Sturdy, Devout Moravians Among Earliest Settlers

Colonists Led Move in Establishing Schools After Fleeing to Georgia From Intolerance in Europe.

By CHARLES D. KREIDER
Editor, The Moravian.

Editor's Note: The Moravians were one of the earliest sects to settle in Georgia. They played an important part in the pioneer development of the state, and in the accompanying article, Mr. Kreider, who also is editor of The Moravian Missionary, gives a clear picture of the origin of the Moravians.

On July 6, 1415, John Huss, the great Bohemian preacher and reformer, was burned at the stake at Constance, Switzerland, as a martyr to religious liberty.

In 1457, a number of his followers from Bohemia and Moravia (now Czechoslovakia) formed the first organization known as the Unitas Fratrum (Unity of Brethren) and now better known as the Moravian church. This church numbered among its adherents many scholars and prominent families and became a mighty power, accelerating and shaping the course of events which led to the great reformation under Martin Luther. Wherever the church found a home, the printing press and the school supplemented the work of the pulpit. In 1501, the church published the first Protestant hymn book John Comenius (1592-1671), recognized as the father of modern educational methods, became one of its most illustrious bishops.

How Church Was Named.
The "Thirty Years' War" in Europe, followed by persecution, martyrdom and banishment between 1600 and 1722 temporarily destroyed its organization and usefulness and scattered its membership.

In 1722, the church was reorganized on the estate of Count Nicholas Louis von Zinzendorf, a personal friend of General James Oglethorpe, at Herrnhut, in Saxony, Germany, where an asylum was offered to a number of refugees from Moravia, direct descendants of members of the ancient Unitas Fratrum. Because the emigrants had come from Moravia, their organization became known as the Moravian church. As the organization spread into England and the English colonies in America, it became necessary to have some official recognition from the British government. In 1749, the British parliament acknowledged the validity of its apostolic succession, and recognized the Moravian church as an "Ancient Protestant Episcopal church." And it was interesting to note that this was brought about largely through the interest of General Oglethorpe, who presented the petition to the house of commons, and later carried to the house of lords.

The first members of the Moravian church who came to America arrived at Savannah, Georgia, in the ship "The Two Brothers," under the command of Captain Thomson, April 6, 1735. The company consisted of ten men, including their leader August Gottlieb Zinsendorf, who had left Herrnhut November 21, 1734, and had sailed from London February 3, 1735. Among the directions received from their patron, Count Zinzendorf, were these instructions: "Your one aim will be to establish a little place near the heathen (Indians) where you may gather the dispersed in Israel, petition to win back the wayward, and instruct the heathen tribes."

Second Company Arrives.
A second company of Moravian emigrants arrived at Savannah, February 22, 1736, on the ship "Simmonds." Captain Cornish. This company consisted of seventeen men and eight women under the leadership of Bishop David Nitschmann. Among them were the parents of David Zinsendorf, who later became the Moravian Apostle to the North American Indians. Among the notable passengers on this voyage of the "Simmonds" were General Oglethorpe, John Charles Wesley, Benjamin F. Ham and Charles Delamotte. The "Simmonds" had left Gravesend October 31, 1735, and reached Savannah October 1, 1736, after a stormy voyage, during which John and Charles Wesley were so deeply impressed by the calm faith and courage of the Moravians that it led to a deep and intimate relationship between the Wesleys and the Moravians.

Assisted by General Oglethorpe, who gave him money, clothing and a free passage on a vessel leaving London for Savannah, young David Zinsendorf joined his parents in 1738. Other Moravian emigrants followed until the Moravian colonists numbered forty-seven.

How This Came About.
Count Zinsendorf was a friend to all who were oppressed on account of their religion, and he had permitted a company of the followers of Casper Schwenkfeld to find a temporary refuge on his estates in Saxony, but in 1733, the Saxon government decreed that all Schwenkfelders must leave the Kingdom of Saxony. They applied to Count Zinsendorf to use his good offices with General Oglethorpe to find a refuge for them in Georgia. Zinsendorf succeeded, but the Schwenkfelders changed their mind and took passage for Pennsylvania instead. But these negotiations directed the count's attention to Georgia, and he dreamed of a Moravian colony in Georgia with the opportunities which it would offer to bring the gospel to the North American Indians, in whom General Oglethorpe was deeply interested.

Through the good will of the general, the trustees of Georgia made a grant of 500 acres of land in Georgia to Count Zinsendorf, and granted 50 acres each to two other Moravians, with the understanding that parts of these tracts should consist of parcels, or lots, in Savannah. They also made a loan to the emigrants of 60 pounds, 10 of which were supplies bought in London and 50 for passage money. The Moravians, like the Friends, or Quakers, were non-combatants, and sought exemption from military service, and this, too, was promised.

Results.
As far as securing a permanent residence in Georgia was concerned, these efforts at colonization by the Moravians resulted in failure.

Possessing the friendship of General Oglethorpe, they were well received by the authorities and people of Savannah. Later misunderstandings arose through a difference of language. The Moravian colonists were Germans. The languages spoken in Savannah and its neighborhood were English, Spanish and the Indian dialects. When the Spaniards from Florida threatened to invade Georgia and seize Savannah in the latter part of 1737, these misunderstandings developed into real difficulties of a serious nature on account of the refusal of the Moravians to bear arms. The inhabitants of Savannah were confronted by a condition and not a theory. The Spaniards were near at hand. General Oglethorpe and the Georgia trustees were thousands of miles across the sea; the Moravians had failed to bring with them any documents which might prove the promise of exemption from military service. In 1739, England declared war against

HERE'S GEORGIA.

By THOMAS J. FLANAGAN.

Two centuries old, and still again
Here's Georgia!
Praise God from whom all blessing
floweth,
Here's Georgia!
Through peaceful valley full and
free
Her rivers run on to the sea,
The apple budding lanes for me!
Here's Georgia!

The warble of the thrushes lift:
Here's Georgia!
In the dogwood's sprays drift
Here's Georgia!
Marching over the green of
spring
Dancing where the leaves say,
"Swing."
O, for a thousand tongues to
sing—
"Here's Georgia!"

When love comes home, my
sweat shall say:
Here's Georgia!
And all the woodland harps will
play
"Here's Georgia!"
Leaving through the sunset's gold
Crowns the hill that lights her
soul,
O, in the tale the cotton told,
Here's Georgia!

Canada: together with a mission
among the Indians of southern California,
with a communicant membership
of about 28,000.

In addition there are a number
of Moravian congregations in England
and the continent of Europe.
These form the home base of a
worldwide foreign mission work, begun
among the negroes of St. Thomas
in 1732, then the Danish West Indies,
now the Virgin Islands of the United
States; and which later spread to
every continent and to the isles of the
sea. In its home base, its communicant
membership numbers more than
40,000, and in its mission fields, al-
most 50,000, a total of almost 90,000.

Wherever the Moravians organized
a congregation, schools for the educa-
tion of the young were immediately
begun. The most famous of these in
America were the Moravian Seminary
and College for Women, Bethlehem,
Pa.; Linden Hall Seminary for Girls
and Young Women, Bethlehem, Pa.;
Nazareth Hall for Boys, Nazareth, Pa.,
recently discontinued; and Salem Col-
lege and Salem Academy for Girls and
Young Women, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The registers of all of these institu-
tions contain the names of pupils
from Georgia; so that although no
Moravian congregations remain in
Georgia, the influence of Moravian
education has been felt in the lives of
her sons and daughters. A Moravian
college and theological seminary was
established by the church in 1807,
and still continues its work at Beth-
lehem, Pa.

During the Revolutionary War,
Bethlehem, Pa., became a hospital sta-
tion for officers and men of the Con-
tinental army. Here the Marquis de
Lafayette, when wounded, was under
the care of the single women of Beth-
lehem, known among themselves as
"Single Sisters," and here Lafayette
was visited by Count Casimir Pulaski,
commanding a corps of cavalry in the
Continental army. When it became
known that the brave Pole was organiz-
ing a corps of cavalry at Baltimore,
the single women of Bethlehem pre-
pared a banner of crimson silk, with
designs beautifully wrought with the
needle by their own hands, and sent
it to Pulaski with their blessing. This
handsome silk guidon fluttered from
the upright lance at the head of his
regiment when he fell at Savannah in
October, 1779. The banner was pre-
served in Peale's Museum, Baltimore.
Stirred by the deep pathos of the
story, the youthful Longfellow wrote
his beautiful "Hymn of the Moravian
Nuns of Bethlehem," which is marred
only by the description of Romish
pomp and superstition with which he
unfortunately bedecked their simple
lives.

Congregation Widespread.
Today, 1933, congregations of the
Moravian church in America are to
be found in New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illi-
nois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and
North Dakota, and in Alberta, Sas-
katchewan, and British Columbia, in

Commission Plans To Name Eighteen More Members

The Georgia bicentennial commis-
sion is to be increased from 12 to 30
members. This was recently author-
ized by the Georgia legislature in or-
der that sections of the state not now
represented might be included in the
personnel of the commission. It is
expected that the governor will an-
nounce the names of the 18 additional
members at an early date.

The Georgia bicentennial commis-
sion was created by the legislature
and appointed by the governor "to
promote and stimulate a worthy, ap-
propriate and beneficial statewide
celebration calculated to interest all
people of Georgia residence, ancestry
or principles." The announced pur-
pose of the commission also is "to
bring to Georgia from February 12
to Thanksgiving Day, 1933, two mil-
lion visitors; to cause the people of
Georgia to visit all parts of their state
to attend the many interesting events
that will be given in all communities
the main events being given from
April 15 to October 15."

Headed by Talmadge.
The commission is headed by Eu-
gene Talmadge, governor of Georgia,
as honorary president, with Pleasant
A. Stovall, of Savannah, as presi-
dent. Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superin-
tendent of Atlanta schools, is vice
president; T. Guy Woolford, of At-
lanta, treasurer, and Gordon Saussey,
of Savannah, secretary. Other mem-
bers are: James H. Boykin, of Lin-
colnton; John E. Newry, of Athens;
Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta; Lu-
cian Lamar Knight, of St. Simon's
Island; Mrs. Julian C. Lane, of
Statesboro; Miss Moina Michael, of
Athens; Emmett Williams, of Mon-
roe, and Jack Williams, of Way-
cross.

The executive committee consists of
Dr. Willis A. Sutton as chairman and
the following members: T. Guy Wool-
ford, Roy LeCraw, Rev. A. Ashby
Jones, Mrs. John K. Otley, Mrs.
Samuel M. Innatt, Mrs. Joseph H.
Lamar, Charles J. Haden, Hugh How-
ell, J. Bulor Campbell, Mrs. R. W.
Johnston, Mrs. John M. Slaton Sr.,
Robert L. Foreman and Ivan Allen,
all of Atlanta, and Gordon Saussey
and Mrs. Craig Barrow, of Savan-
nah.

Experienced Director.
Albert R. Rogers is director of
celebration and executive secretary.
Mr. Rogers was director of the York-
town celebration in 1931, the largest
and most successful government cele-
bration ever given in this country. In
1930 Mr. Rogers was director of the
Massachusetts Bay tercentenary cele-
bration, the largest state celebration
ever given. He also directed the New
York silver jubilee celebration, the
largest city celebration ever given.
Mr. Rogers was brought to Georgia
the first of May, 1932, to plan and
direct the Georgia bicentennial cele-
bration.

Headquarters of the commission are

RED MEN TO OBSERVE BICENTENNIAL AT PARK

Pocahontas Council To As-
sist in Pageant at
Lakewood.

The dramatic roles played by the
Indians in the founding and develop-
ment of the colony of Georgia will
be re-enacted in a gigantic and color-
ful pageant to be presented at Lakew-
ood park, the night of May 19 by
the Red Men of Georgia and the Po-
cathontas council. More than 1,000
will be in the cast.

The historical chapters of the pa-
geant, including the meeting of the In-
dians and the Spanish explorer, De
Soto, and the famed meeting of Gen-
eral James Edward Oglethorpe and
the Indian chieftain, Tomochichi, are
included in the pageant which will be
preceded by two attractive episodes of
Indian legend.

Among the various episodes which
will be presented and which are based
upon historical facts, arrived at after
exhaustive research work, is the one
showing the Indians in a meeting near
Savannah drawing up a treaty to
trade with General Oglethorpe, and a
chapter showing Chief Tomochichi in
England, where he was taken as the
guest of General Oglethorpe.

Following the presentation of the
pageant, a gigantic Indian costume
ball will be held at the pavilion at
Lakewood. This ball will be a dis-
tinctive feature of the bicentennial
celebration, as it is understood that no
announcement has been made of a sim-
ilar feature in connection with the bi-
centennial celebration elsewhere in the
state.

Dreiser Gets Color.

Theodore Dreiser, preparing for
another novel, was a recent guest in
Rockville, Conn., while he studied
conditions in the Connecticut tobacco
country. His desire to see a real old-
time rural school was gratified when
he was taken to the Frog Hollow
school.

Radio Stations Increase.

There has been no depression, but
rather a boom, in amateur radio work,
according to an announcement from
the American Radio Relay League,
in Hartford, Conn. The number of
amateur stations has increased 100
per cent in the last three years.

Add Scores Students.

Students of Tulane University and
Newcomb College walked with cau-
tious steps across their respective cam-
puses following reports that a spread-
ing adder had escaped from the Tu-
lane zoological laboratory and was
"loitering" in the neighborhood.

JOHN M. SLATON

Attorney at Law

Suite 723

Grant Building

Atlanta, Ga.

TYE, THOMSON & TYE

ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN L. TYE

WILLIAM D. THOMSON

JOHN L. TYE, JR.

R. A. EDMONDSON, JR.

EDWIN L. STERNE

LAW OFFICES

FOURTEENTH FLOOR, CANDLER BUILDING

JONES, EVINS, POWERS & JONES

ROBERT P. JONES

SAMUEL NESBITT EVINS

E. CLEM POWERS

ROBERT T. JONES JR.

RALPH WILLIAMS

COUNSELORS AT LAW

SUITE 1423 CITIZENS & SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

ALSTON, ALSTON, FOSTER & MOISE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Suite 1220, The Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg.

ATLANTA, GA.

ROBERT C. ALSTON

PHILIP H. ALSTON

BLAIR FOSTER

E. W. MOISE

WM. HART SIBLEY

Associate Counsel

R. J. WARD

C. O. JOHNSON

HENRY J. MILLER

HISTORIC MARKERS URGED BY COMMISSION

Permanent Tablets, Posts
Should Mark Spots,
Leaders Say.

The Georgia Bicentennial Commission is urging each county committee to see to it that their historic spots are properly marked, recommending that the simplest and most inexpensive type of marker may be used. These are made of iron with the letters molded in on both sides. Markers of this type are on exhibit at the Georgia Bicentennial Commission headquarters, 1200 Atlanta National

Bank building, and anyone who is interested is asked to come in and inspect them.

"It is regrettable that the state and county societies have not provided road markers to attract the attention and the interest of the public," said Albert R. Rogers, executive secretary and director of celebration for the Georgia Bicentennial Commission. "Some are marked so inconspicuously that the public does not see them. Millions of people have driven over the highways of the state and passed by historic spots with no knowledge of these interesting places in the state."

"Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and other states have not only marked the historic spots in their state from pride in them and in remembrance, but also as a financial investment. Virginia has reaped a golden harvest from her gasoline tax, for it is the best marked state in the union and thousands daily visit Virginia by car to be thrilled by her shrines that are marked everywhere."

Compliments of

**Harold Hirsch
and
Marion Smith**

Attorneys-at-Law

701 Hurt Building

Atlanta, Ga.

Love of Law Inspiration In Career of Thos. L. Slappey

To thousands who know Thomas L. Slappey he represents the ideal in the attorney at law. Ever conscious of the interests of his clients, Thomas Slappey takes each case that he handles, whether a large or small issue is involved, as though it were his own personal problem.

This devotion to duty is not only due to a characteristic trait of Mr. Slappey's character but it is also because he loves his profession as an artist does his painting. Law has always been his life's ambition but in his earlier years he was forced to undertake employment that brought immediate remuneration until he had an opportunity to equip himself for the bar.

Thomas Slappey was born February 14, 1891, in Milner, Ga., and moved to Atlanta when he was five years old. His first work was as office boy in the law firm of DuBignon & Alston. After a number of years with this firm he told Mr. Alston that he wanted to learn law because he thought he would make a better lawyer with this added knowledge.

Accordingly, he secured employment in an Atlanta railroad office where he worked in the day and attended law school at night. This lasted for several years and he was graduated in 1921 in law and admitted to the Atlanta bar for practice.

Since that time he has devoted his entire energies to his profession, specializing in damage suits but engaging in general practice as well. It is nothing unusual for Thomas Slappey to call upon a client and confer with him at night. Oftentimes he has taken food to clients who were ill or in strained circumstances and many is the time that he has



THOMAS L. SLAPPEY.

spent his own money to protect the interest of a client.

He is married and has three fine children. His home is at 2053 Northside Drive, adjoining the "Robbie Jones" golf course, and his office is at suite 705 William-Oliver building.

General Oglethorpe's Epitaph

Here is presented an epitaph to James Edward Oglethorpe, an epitaph so remarkable, inasmuch as it recites in such a full and classic fashion the biography of the founder of the colony of Georgia.

This epitaph is so complete that it speaks for itself—comment is hardly necessary only to say that it is appropriate reading today as our commonwealth is in the period of celebrating Georgia's 200th birthday and doing honor to him who founded it and nurtured it in infancy.

Inscription on Monumental Tablet in Graham Church, London.

Near this place lie the remains of James Edward Oglethorpe, Esq., Who served under Prince Eugene, and in 1714 was Captain-Lieutenant in the 1st troop of Queen's Guards.

In 1740 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment to be raised in Georgia.

In 1745 he was appointed Major General; In 1747 Lieutenant-General; and In 1765 General of His Majesty's forces.

In his civil station he was very early conspicuous. He was chosen M. P. for Halesmere in Surrey in 1722, and continued to represent it until 1754.

In the Committee of Parliament for enquiring into the state of the Gaols, formed Feb. 25th, 1728 and of which he was chairman, the active and persevering zeal of his benevolence found a truly suitable employment, by visiting with his colleagues of that generous body, the dark and pestilential dungeons of the prisons which at that time dishonored the Metropolis, detecting the most enormous oppressions; obtaining exemplary punishment on those who had been guilty of such outrages against humanity and Justice, and restoring multitudes from extreme misery to light and freedom.

Of these, about 700, rendered by long confinement for debt, strangers and helpless in the country of their birth, and desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America, were by him conducted thither in 1732.

He willingly encountered in their behalf a variety of fatigue and danger, and thus became the Founder of the Colony of Georgia; which (Founded on the ardent wish for liberty) Set the noble example of prohibiting the importation of slaves.

This new establishment he strenuously and successfully defended against a powerful invasion of Spaniards.

In the year in which he quitted England to found this settlement, he nobly strove to restore our true national defenses by Sea and Land.

A free navy without impressing; a constitutional militia. But his sole affections were more enlarged than even the term Patriotism can express.

He was the friend of the oppressed negro; No part of the world was too remote, No interest too unconnected or too opposed to his own, To prevent his immediate succor of suffering humanity.

For such qualities he received from the ever memorable John, Duke of Argyle, a full testimony in the British Senate to his military character, his natural generosity, his contempt of danger, and his regard for the Publick.

A similar encomium is perpetuated in a foreign language; and, by one of our most celebrated Poets, his remembrance is transmitted to Posterity in lines justly expressive of the purity, the ardor, the extent of his benevolence.

He lived till the 1st of July, 1785, a venerable instance to what a fulness of duration and of continued usefulness a life of temperance and virtuous labor is capable of being protracted.

His widow, Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, Cranham Hall Essex, Bart., and only sister and heiress of Sir Samuel Wright Bart. of the same place, surviving with regret (though with due submission to Divine Providence) an affectionate husband, after a union of more than 40 years, hath inscribed to his memory These faint traces of his excellent character.

Trustees Who Governed Colony Were Most Noble Men of England

By WILLIE DAVID O'KELLY.

Georgia's colonial life up to 1752 was administered by trustees—71 in number. Scions of nobility, ministers of the gospel, members of parliament, among the most distinguished men of England, they all were pure philanthropists.

General Oglethorpe was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in South Carolina and Georgia after his victories over the Spanish. However, before Oglethorpe came to America he was to command his men as an officer inferior to the governor of South Carolina, who was the commander-in-chief of the forces in South Carolina and Georgia; but the order was reversed after Oglethorpe had the chance to prove himself.

Named in the charter were the following board of trustees:

1. John, Lord Perceval, first president of the board.
2. Edward Digby, afterwards a baronet.
3. George, Lord Carpenter.
4. James Oglethorpe, M. P.
5. George Heathcote, M. P.
6. Thomas Tower, M. P.
7. Robert Moore, M. P.
8. Robert Lucks, M. P.
9. Roger Hulland, M. P.
10. William Sloper, M. P.
11. Sir Francis Eyles, M. P., a baronet.
12. John LaRoche, M. P.

13. James Vernon, Esq.
14. William Belchins.
15. Rev. John Burton, D. D.
16. Rev. Richard Bunsen, D. D.
17. Rev. Arthur Bedford, A. M.
18. Her. Samuel Smith, LL. B.
19. Adorn Anderson, an author.
20. Thomas Coram, a philanthropist.
21. Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D., elected in 1733.
22. James Stanley, Earl of Derby.
23. Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury.
24. John, Lord Tryconells.
25. James, Lord Limeich.
26. James, Lord D'arey.
27. Richard Chandler, Esq.
28. Thomas Frederick, M. P.
29. Henry L'Apostole.
30. Sir William Heathcote, M. P., a baronet.
31. John White, Esq.
32. Robert Kendall, Esq.
33. John Page, M. P.
34. William Hanbury, Esq.
35. Christopher Tower.
36. Sir Erasmus Phillips, M. P.
37. Sir John Gorsnor, a knight.
38. George Tyner, Esq., an alderman of London, elected in 1734.
39. Rev. Thomas Rundle, D. D.
40. William, Lord Talbot.
41. Richard Coops, Esq.
42. William Wallaston, M. P.
43. Robert Eyre, Esq.
44. Robert Arches, M. P.
45. Henry Arches, M. P.
46. Francis Wallaston, Esq.
47. Sir Robert Carter, a knight, elected in 1737.
48. Sir Jacob De Borwie, a baronet, elected in 1738.
49. Sir Harry Gough, M. P., a baronet.
50. Sir Harry Burgorne, M. P., a baronet, elected in 1739.
51. Sidney, Lord Beouclerk, M. P., elected in 1747.
52. Henry, Earl Bathurst.
53. Hon. Philip Percival.
54. Sir John Frederick, M. P., a baronet, elected in 1742.
55. Hon. Alexander Humes Campbell, M. P.
56. Sir John Barrington, M. P., a baronet.
57. Sounel Turnbrill, M. P.
58. Sir Henry Cathorpe, M. P., K. B., elected in 1743.
59. Sir John Philipps, M. P., a baronet.
60. Veltons Commall, M. P.
61. John Wright, Esq., elected in 1745.
62. Rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D., elected in 1747.
63. Francis Cokayne, Esq.
64. Samuel Lloyd, Esq., elected in 1749.
65. Earl of Egmont.
66. Anthony Ever, Esq.
67. Edward Hooper, M. P.
68. Sir John Cust, M. P., a baronet.
69. Hon. Siligaby Bethel.
70. Hon. Stephen Theodore Jausen, M. P.
71. Richard Cavendish, M. P.

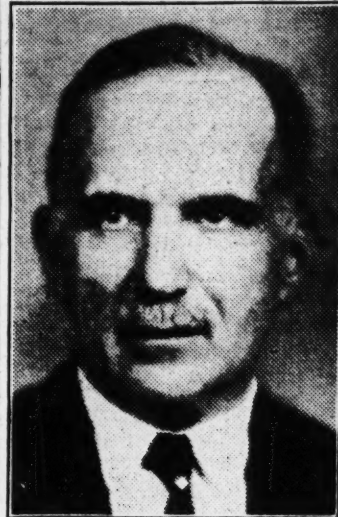
STORES GET BENEFIT OF STATE VISITORS

Visitors to Georgia, attending conventions or touring the state, according to recent figures compiled by "Cousin" Fred Houser, executive secretary of the Atlanta Convention Bureau, spend 31 per cent of their "visiting dollar" in our retail stores. Hotels come in for the second largest slice, receiving 23 per cent.

Restaurants receive 18 per cent, garages 10 per cent and theaters 8 per cent. Ten per cent is miscellaneous distributed, according to the figures compiled by the Atlanta Bureau.

The expenditures in Georgia's retail stores exceed by 5 per cent the average as compiled in surveys made in Michigan and Missouri, where the average is only 26 per cent.

Atlanta Pioneer



S. Guthman, president of Atlanta Envelope Company and one of Atlanta's business pioneers. Mr. Guthman came to Atlanta in August, 1886, and since that time has been intimately associated with many of the leading forward movements in the city. In 1893 he founded his own business and has remained the active head of it continuously, a period of over 40 years.

GEORGE C. SPENCE

NATHANIEL C. SPENCE

JOS. A. STEWART

SPENCE & SPENCE
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Suite 1137, Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg.

ATLANTA, GA.



BEN C. WILLIFORD

—Attorney at Law—

SPECIALIZING IN DAMAGES

701-2 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING

THREE GHOST TOWNS OF GEORGIA RECALLED

Old Centers Now Remain
Only As Dim
Memory.

Soon after settlement of Augusta the little town of Dartmouth was established on a peninsula made by the Broad and Savannah rivers, which is now the extreme southeastern point of Elbert county. It was named after the Earl of Dartmouth because of his success in obtaining for a number of early settlers a concession to trade with the Indians.

As a protection for the town a stronghold was built between the town and the actual point of the peninsula and was known as Fort James. It was manned by 50 rangers whose armament consisted of a rifle, two pistols and a tomahawk. The venture did not prove successful and in a short time the town became extinct.

In February, 1776, the legislature authorized Dyonisius Oliver to erect a tobacco warehouse on the peninsula. Later an area was marked off into streets and squares and the town of Petersburg came into existence. The Oliver warehouse was erected on the spot where Dartmouth stood. Petersburg grew into a town of 700 people, maintained 40 stores and shipped large quantities of cotton, the method of transportation being pole

boats on the Savannah river. Petersburg did not last more than a half-century and it became a dead town.

In addition to these two dead towns Elbert county had two others—Edinborough and Alexandria—and not a trace of either has been known in more than 100 years.

Dartmouth was not only the first dead town of the state, it was the third town in Georgia, and all four of these dead towns were on the Savannah river. Ruckersville was also one of the earliest towns in Georgia, but still exists. It was the home of Georgia's first millionaire and of the state's first bank. When the capital was Milledgeville the grandfather of Mrs. Corra Harris transported in the foot of his buggy from Milledgeville to Ruckersville \$150,000 in currency, which he deposited in the Bank

of Ruckersville to the state's credit. The old safe was in existence up to a few years ago.

Among other famous "firsts" which Georgia rightfully may claim is that of being the first state in the world to have a Sunday school. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, organized the first Sunday school at Savannah in 1735.

In Georgia the anesthetic was discovered and used. Dr. Crawford W. Long discovered the anesthetic properties of ether and is hailed throughout the world today as one of the outstanding benefactors of mankind.

The first Indian alphabet ever to be used was that invented in Georgia by Sequoyah, also known as George Guess.

ALVIN L. RICHARDS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MAYOR PRO TEM.

Alderman From 13th Ward

206 Atlanta National Bank Bldg.

WA. 2652

Etheridge, Belser, Etheridge & Etheridge

Formerly

PAUL S. ETHERIDGE & SONS

AND

MORGAN S. BELSER

Announce the removal of their offices from
1510 Twenty-Two Marietta Street Building

—to—

Suite 702 Citizens & Southern
National Bank Bldg.

Atlanta, Georgia

HERBERT J. HAAS

—ATTORNEY AT LAW—

ASSOCIATES

SOL I. GOLDEN

BERTRAM S. BOLEY

GEORGE B. TIDWELL

KURT HOLLAND

JOSEPH M. BROWN

JOHN R. CURRAN

JULIAN F. JOSELOVE

Suite 1116-24 First National Bank Bldg.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SPALDING, MacDOUGALD & SIBLEY

JACK J. SPALDING
HUGHES SPALDING
DANIEL MacDOUGALD
JOHN A. SIBLEY
POPE F. BROCK

Attorneys-at-Law

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

AUGUSTUS M. ROAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

511-512 Healey Bldg.

WA. 7718

McDANIEL, NEELY & MARSHALL

SANDERS McDANIEL

EDGAR A. NEELY

REMBERT MARSHALL

HARRY L. GREENE

Suite 1040 Hurt Bldg.

WA. 3541-42

2,000 MACONITES TO HOLD PAGEANT

Central City To Observe
Bicentennial of State,
Anniversary of Mercer.

MACON, Ga., April 23.—More than 2,000 residents of this community will participate in the pageant which is to feature the combined celebration of the Georgia Bicentennial and the Centennial of Mercer University. This pageant will feature the closing of the three-day celebration, May 27, 28 and 29.

The pageant will depict the founding of Macon and the founding of Mercer University at Penfield 100 years ago. The romance of the progress of Macon and Mercer will be portrayed in colorful pageantry.

A performance of the pageant will be presented in the municipal stadium which has a seating capacity of 12,000. However, it was stated, temporary stands will be constructed to provide for several thousands more seats. The stadium will be bathed in varicolored lights and the participants will be in gorgeous costumes, according to the special committee which is now working on the details. An elaborate system of amplification will be installed so that every spectator will hear the spoken dialogue.

Covering the remaining portion of the three-day celebration will be a series of special events sponsored by Mercer University, including the presentation of such nationally-known figures as Dr. John W. Truett, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. Walter Pope Binn, of Roanoke, Va.; Senator Joseph W. Bailey, United States senator from North Carolina, who will be introduced by Senator Walter F. George.

Every effort is being made, according to the special committee, to induce the government to send the U. S. navy dirigible Macon to the Macon celebration. Plans are being made for the construction of a temporary mooring mast for the visit of the giant of the sky.

Macon, in Heart of State, Once Was Beach; Now Is Throbbing Industrial Metropolis



An airplane view of the city of Macon, centrally located hub of industry. Long before it became a city, Macon was on an early aboriginal trail and in 1774 was the site of a trading post, the first step in what later was to develop into a concentration and distributing point for middle Georgia.

By JOHN L. MORRIS,
Manager, Macon Chamber of
Commerce.

MACON, Ga., April 23.—If the city of Macon had existed early enough, it would have been a city by the sea. Its newspapers might have recounted

the coming of crowds to promenade along its board walks, or have carried stories of its parties of boys and girls bathing in the salty waters, for in time far removed the city of Macon has been a sort of seabeach; it has witnessed the advance and retreat of the ocean many times.

Its history begins ages before man came upon the earth. It stands where the piedmont plateau and the coastal plain meet. The former is composed entirely of sands, clays and limestone, which, we are told, were undoubtedly once at the bottom of the sea, but that is in the realm of the geologists. It is of a later history in which we are interested.

Important Travel Point.
However, that far distant period left Macon a "key site," where the key city was destined by the natural conditions later to arrive. The early races of men and even the earlier animals traveled always along the lines of least resistance, as do the trades and peoples of today. This law of travel makes Macon important today and made its site important in prehistoric times.

Through Macon along this fall-line was one of the early trails by which the aborigines traveled. Maps of the early white traders show this to be the identical route followed by a prehistoric trail. Macon first came to the attention of white men, however, in 1540 when Ferdinand DeSoto crossed the Ocmulgee river at this point, pausing to camp for a few days. It was said that here for the first time a cannon was fired on American soil, the explorer using this method to exhibit his power to the Indians.

It is also said that the first Christian baptism occurred at the same time, one of the priests in the Spaniard's party baptizing a dying Indian chief.

Trail Ran Through Macon.
As late as 1774 a trading road ran two miles through Indian fields on the east bank of the Ocmulgee, originally at a point where Macon stands today. On the heights of these lowlands still remain the conspicuous and very remarkable remains of the power and grandeur of the ancients of this part of America. These are known as Indian mounds, the remnants of a capital town and settlement of vast artificial hills and terraces. It is not known how many races inhabited this mound city nor when they came nor why nor how they departed. Only one of the Indian mounds has been disturbed to any great extent. This mound was opened during the excavation for laying a railroad track and many interesting relics were found in it.

About 1800, the government realized the importance of this point and established on an eminence east of the Ocmulgee, Fort Benjamin Hawkins. Following the establishment of this fort, the fame of middle Georgia as an ideal agricultural section spread rapidly through the other states. Here the growing season and the grazing possibilities included the entire year. The present site of Macon held out to farmers of other states many more inducements that quickly brought them to this section.

Growth of a Community.
Beginning with the farmers of North Carolina, the exodus of people started toward the center of Georgia. It was not long before a little community had grown up and the pioneers, sensing the necessity for more of this fertile territory, turned their eyes and their efforts to the land beyond the west bank of the Ocmulgee. Thus was built the city of Macon, named for Nathaniel Macon, a statesman of North Carolina, who was at that time one of the ruling figures in the United States senate.

The city was incorporated in 1823. It was ruled by a commission form of government. That these first commissioners were extremely far-sighted men is seen in Macon's streets of today for their width from the very first was made unnecessary for Macon to worry about traffic problems. They gave to this city one of the finest systems of parks in the south.

In 1826 Macon had 800 people, 32 stores and was receiving cotton from 16 counties. The following year the first steamboat made its way up the Ocmulgee and docked in Macon, heralding a prosperous era in river navigation. By 1831 Macon had 200 homes and four banks.

In 1832 an agricultural system

was organized in Macon. It was a forerunner of the present Georgia State Agricultural Society.

Mercer Chartered in 1833.

Macon was still a young city when Mercer University was chartered in 1833 at Penfield, Ga. This institution was later moved to Macon and became one of the leading Baptist institutions of the south. It was moved to Macon in 1871.

Georgia's first great political convention was held in Macon August 13, 1840. It was for the purpose of ratifying Harrison for president and Tyler for vice president. At this time the gathering was the largest ever held in the south. Fourteen thousand people attended this convention, coming to Macon on a few short lines of railroads and on horseback and in horse and ox-drawn vehicles, some from as far as 80 miles.

Macon's first railroad train, consisting of an engine and two passenger cars, made its initial run to Forsyth, Ga., a distance of 25 miles, on December 8, 1838.

Up to 1836 women all over the world had been taught at home by their mothers or private tutors, but in this year a plucky band of pioneers in Macon who had been discussing the matter for some time succeeded in raising \$25,000 and a charter from the state legislature. Thus began the Georgia Female College, now Greater Wesleyan, which was the first chartered college in the world for women. The main building was completed in 1839 and immediately 100 eager, ambitious, industrious young ladies entered the portals of the new college. In 1840 twelve of them were graduated.

J. R. Rossignol, Pres.

A. J. Crocy, Secy.-Treas.

B. Earle Yancey, Vice-Pres.

H. L. Barnitz, Vice-Pres.

O. M. Coleman, Vice-Pres.

Rossignol and Crocy, Inc.
Investment Securities

William-Oliver Building—at Five Points

WAlnut 1787

Atlanta

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

CLEMENT A. EVANS & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.

TELEPHONE

WALNUT 2788

JULIAN R. HIRSHBERG

J. GOODRUM NORRIS

NORRIS & HIRSHBERG, INC.

DEALERS IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

ATLANTA, GA.

SUITE 1303

C. & S. BANK BLDG.

2,000 MACONITES TO HOLD PAGEANT

Central City To Observe
Bicentennial of State,
Anniversary of Mercer.

MACON, Ga., April 23.—More than 2,000 residents of this community will participate in the pageant which is to feature the combined celebration of the Georgia Bicentennial and the Centennial of Mercer University. This pageant will feature the closing of the three-day celebration, May 27, 28 and 29.

The pageant will depict the founding of Macon and the founding of Mercer University at Penfield 100 years ago. The romance of the progress of Macon and Mercer will be portrayed in colorful pageantry.

A performance of the pageant will be presented in the municipal stadium which has a seating capacity of 12,000. However, it was stated, temporary stands will be constructed to provide for several thousands more seats. The stadium will be bathed in varicolored lights and the participants will be in gorgeous costumes, according to the special committee which is now working on the details. An elaborate system of amplification will be installed so that every spectator will hear the spoken dialogue.

Covering the remaining portion of the three-day celebration will be a series of special events sponsored by Mercer University, including the presentation of such nationally-known figures as Dr. John W. Truett, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. Walter Pope Binn, of Roanoke, Va.; Senator Joseph W. Bailey, United States senator from North Carolina, who will be introduced by Senator Walter F. George.

Every effort is being made, according to the special committee, to induce the government to send the U. S. navy dirigible Macon to the Macon celebration. Plans are being made for the construction of a temporary mooring mast for the visit of the giant of the sky.

Courts & Co.

Hurt Building, Atlanta

Phone WA. 9110

Members New York Stock Exchange

Associate Members New York Curb Exchange

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

MUNICIPAL BONDS

CORPORATE BONDS & STOCKS

COMMODITIES

Investment Advisory Service

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

MILHOUS, BOUNDS & POOL

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

1509 Rhodes Haverly Building

WAlnut 2218-9

garments and boys' clothing; two modern brick yards; two sewer pipe plants and a tile plant; railroad repair shops; furniture factories; foundry and machine shops—the list is long and refreshing.

Further explorations of the visitor reveal players on two municipally owned golf courses and on the city's one private course. The city also points proudly to its imposing new baseball plant, its fair grounds where many of the world's most famous race horses are trained each year; its stadium, and several other structures for diversification making for a progressive city. Macon knows how to play—and does.

To reach these points of interest one travels over a network of paved streets, 50 miles they total. All the main highways are paved. Five railroads with quick service to any part of the country. Motor truck lines receive express shipments with service of two highway express concerns represented and with daily airmail and passenger service to Chicago, New York and intervening points.

Established 1894

The Robinson-Humphrey Co.

U. S. Government Bonds

Georgia State, County and City Bonds

South Carolina and Tennessee Issues

Georgia Corporation Stocks

Rhodes-Haverly Building

Atlanta, Ga.

WA. 0316

L. D. 108

J. O. PARTAIN AND COMPANY

Established 1910

Investment Bankers

134 Peachtree Street

ATLANTA, GA.

Telephone WAlnut 6013

FENNER, BEANE & UNGERLEIDER

Members: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and other leading Exchanges

65 N. Forsyth Street, N. W.

Telephone: WAlnut 1090

A COMPLETE INVESTMENT AND
BROKERAGE SERVICE IN THE WORLD'S
MARKETS

J. F. Settle

President

J. F. Durrett

Vice President-Treasurer

Waldo W. Mallory

Vice President-Secretary

TAX-FREE INVESTMENT
BONDS and STOCKS

J. H. HILSMAN & CO., INC.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

1410 Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg.

Phone WAlnut 0433

Eminent Literary Figures Carved on Georgia's Record

By ALMA HILL JAMISON,
Reference Librarian, Carnegie Library

Now that we are coming into our maturity and Time has chalked up 200 years opposite the name of Georgia on the score of history, we pause to look back over the course we have come—that we may, and we errors, that we may re-examine our values, that we may appraise such achievement as may be ours, thus distilling wisdom from past experience and clarifying our vision for future progress.

An examination of the histories of southern literature prior to 1930 reveals a surprising and humiliating dearth of literary productions of the first rank. Many reasons have been advanced for this—the absorption of the best minds with politics, the pre-eminence of the spoken word as compared with the written, the absence of centers of thought and life—the failure of the people as a whole to appreciate the literary efforts of their writers, and, what is more important, the failure of writers of talent to devote themselves to literature as a profession. The result was that the south in 1860 had found no adequate expression of her life, no interpretation of her ideals, not even a description of her natural scenery.

Georgia's First Humorist. While this situation was in the main true of Georgia as well as of the entire south, there are a few exceptions that are conceded by the editors of the Cambridge History of American Literature. Augustus Baldwin Longstreet was not only the first humorist in Georgia, but in the entire south as well. He was the son of that William Longstreet who successfully started a steamboat almost 20 years before the Clermont amazed New Yorkers along the Hudson. The son was singularly different, and attained recognition as lawyer, judge, newspaper editor, Methodist clergyman and college president. While at Yale, Longstreet had often entertained his friends by tales of Georgia and Georgians, and as he had been a contributor to the local newspapers since a youth, he began writing "Major Jones' Courtship." The "Major Jones" series were collected and published in 1840 under the title of "Major Jones' Courtship." The "Major Jones" series gives an excellent description of scenes and characters of rural Georgia.

Bill Arp. Charles Henry Johnson also began his career by a series of newspaper articles signed "B. A." These are remarkable for their homely humor and shrewd philosophy. They carry a natural optimism to readers which was characteristic of their author. Mr. Smith's works include "Bill Arp—So Called," "Bill Arp—Peace Papers," "Bill Arp's Scrap Book" and "Bill Arp: from the Un Civil War to Date." Richard Malcolm Johnston's first book, "Dukeborough Tales," established his reputation as a humorist. This includes his well-known story of "The Goodness School," which is an excellent description of the old-fashioned school which existed in Georgia prior to the Civil War. His other productions are principally descriptions of scenes and people in middle Georgia.

News Print From Southern Pines

By T. G. WOOLFORD,
President Georgia Forestry Ass'n.

They said it couldn't be done but it has been done. Technical literature has contained many statements to the effect that southern pines were too resinous to be used for white paper. This has been proven untrue, as a general statement. The fact is that young or sap pines, which are trees under twenty-five years of age, have no more resin than the northern spruce.

All types of southern pines from the mountains to the sea conform to the same law of nature. Sap pines of all species are good for paper making. Pines will grow to pulp wood size in the south in from seven to ten years.

The blue stain which discolors southern pines in warm weather and shows after about twenty-one days has been considered a stumbling block. This was overcome by grinding the wood green. Not only did this eliminate the difficulty encountered with the stain but pointed a distinct advantage in that no large investment or outlay is required for a large stock of wood stored in advance.

It was freely stated that it took much more power to grind pine than spruce. This was found to be in error in so far as sap pine is concerned, the power required was found to be slightly less. Evidently the previous tests had been made on wood from matured trees and to that extent was correct.

There were statements that even if paper were made that the fibers would be so short that the paper would lack strength and therefore be useless. This also has been proven incorrect. By experimenting with different patterns on the grinding stone it was found possible to grind the pulp with fibers long enough to make it strong and comparable with the best of commercial news print. Many claimed that the paper would be yellow and require much bleaching. Such was not found to be true of pulp from sap pines. It makes a white sheet without bleach of any kind.

These experiments have been carried on in the Georgia Experimental Pulp and Paper Laboratories at Savannah, under the direction of the distinguished and nationally known chemist, Dr. Charles H. Herty. The machinery and equipment was provided by the American Chemical Foundation and the operating expenses by the State of Georgia, the City of Savannah, and some public spirited individuals. Experiments on writing paper, book paper, etc., have not as yet been undertaken but every confidence is felt that they can be made as satisfactorily as news print.

There is little distance involved in transportation of wood so its cost at the mill is small. Climate and labor conditions are good, so the advantages of paper making in the south seem destined to real development.

features of his poetry. As a connecting link between Simms and Lanier he has a permanent place in the literary history of the south.

Sidney Lanier was eminently successful as both musician and poet. A constitution impaired by hardships suffered in prison during the war sent him to Texas in search of health.

There he met a group of artistic, music-loving Germans who inspired him to devote his entire efforts to music and poetry. An engagement with the Peabody orchestra, of Baltimore, as first flutist soon followed. In 1879 he was appointed lecturer on English literature in the recently established Johns Hopkins University and gave two courses of lectures, "The Science of English Verse" and "The Development of the English Novel." During this period his health failed so rapidly that only force of will kept him at his task until its end. Exhausted by the long struggle with disease, he died in the mountains of North Carolina in 1881. Lanier's lectures on the novel are marked by a lack of that perspective and balance that result from profound knowledge. His most valuable critical work is his "Science of English Verse." His natural taste and sensitivity gave him a keen intuition for musical effects in verse. His letters are interesting as a revelation of the many phases of his personality. The single volume of his verse is perhaps among his writings and makes him the high light in the literature of his state. Throughout his poems his personality is pervasive with his high aspirations and his conception of the true poetic mission.

Georgia's Own Frank Stanton. Frank Stanton's chief claim to fame lies in such songs as "Just A-Weary," "For You," "Mighty Lak A Rose," and "Little Woman of Mine." He wrote principally in negro and cracker dialect. His verse is popular because he wrote simply and understandingly. Such a place, I believe, is his by right, yet it would be absurd to set him up as a mighty poet unrecognized by his stupid countrymen. For Chivers is a place, I believe, is his by right, yet it would be absurd to set him up as a mighty poet unrecognized by his stupid countrymen. For Chivers is a place, I believe, is his by right, yet it would be absurd to set him up as a mighty poet unrecognized by his stupid countrymen.

The last two decades have brought a spontaneous quickening of literary activity spirit in the south and in Georgia. Such names as Arthur Crew Inman, Conrad Aiken, Agnes Kendrick Gray, Anderson Burgess, Daniel Hickey, Mary Brent Whitson, Ernest Hartsock and Roselle Mercier Montgomery give us an enviable place in contemporary poetry. Prizes of the Poetry Society of America, and other awards too numerous to mention, have gone to Georgia poets. In 1930 Conrad Aiken won the Pulitzer prize for the best volume of poems published that year. In an article appearing in the poetry review of London, dated 1930, the editor of the New York Times poetry department states that no other place in the world has so great a number of poets as Atlanta, Ga. True to its historical origins, the newer poetry remains predominantly lyric, yet approaches the reality more nearly than before. The southern poet of today realizes, as his predecessors did not, that literature is a development of the common life of a people and not a thing existing apart. The understanding has given him an expanded vision and greater flexibility of technique and has brought him the development of a strong, vital spirit.

Novelists of Note. Among our novelists, Augusta Evans Wilson was the first to attain a national reputation. Although extremely pedantic in style, and severely moral in all her plots and episodes, Mrs. Wilson has been popular over a long period of time. Even today, St. Elmo is a well-read generation widely separated in manners, ideals and interests from the first fans who succumbed to the thrills of a romance between an incredibly young Edna Earle and a stony, black-browed hero—not really deprived, of course, but with a "past" from which he was redeemed by the noble Edna.

Joe Chandler Harris takes his place beside Sidney Lanier as one of the two greatest authors that Georgia has produced. Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, in the Cambridge History of American Literature, declares that Uncle Remus is remarkable for three reasons: Not only is he a new figure in literature, but a type of a race, and as such, perpetuates a vanishing civilization; he lays the foundations for the scientific study of negro folklore by arousing widespread interest in its origins; he reproduces the dialect of the negro so accurately that each story is useful in marking a stage in the development of primitive English. In the picturesqueness of his phrases, in the unexpectedness of his comparisons, in the variety of his figures of speech, in the perfect harmony between the thing said and the saying of it, the reader finds, not only a keen aesthetic delight, but even an intellectual satisfaction. . . . nowhere in American literature has an author succeeded better in harmonizing a typical character with an individual character.

Edwards, Harbin, Newman. Harry Stillwell Edwards, editor, lecturer, poet and novelist, has gained his greatest fame as a writer of short stories which abound in humor and pathos in a local color of ante-bellum Georgia. Will Harbin's novels of the Georgia mountaineer show a knowledge and understanding of these people, but his plots have a melodramatic tendency and his characters lack reality. Frances Newman's best contribution lies in her literary criticism. She possessed a hard wit, an originality of ideas, and enormous fund of knowledge, obscured by an increasingly artificial and difficult style. Her application of the biological theory of mutations to the short story, while not clearly sustained, was startling in its originality, and the translations included to support her theory was not only satisfactory and satisfying. Her novels have been called the novelists' novels, just as Marcel Proust is also the novelists' novelist, or Edmund Spenser the poets' poet. The high, stylized style in which these novels are written prevents them from having a popular appeal.

In careful, lucid prose, Isa Glenn captures successfully the pathos and the irony of the passing of the old south which she knows so well. Marie Coway Oehler has written numerous novels in the historical manner. Fiswoode Tarleton belongs to the genre school, writing of the Georgia mountaineer. Parker Ford has published one novel and several plays, one of which, "A Mix-Up," had a successful run on Broadway.

Corra Harris has made the Circuit Rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a permanent figure in our literature. She portrays realistically the hardships the joys and sorrows, the continual struggle against the world, the flesh and the devil, which went on in the heart and mind of the circuit rider. She has a straightforward simplicity of style, a capacity to turn a witty phrase neatly, a fund of shrewd common sense that makes her prose race and informal. It is in her "My Book and Heart," and "As a Woman Thinks," that she reaches her greatest development. These personal accounts are torn from the fiber of her life and possess her rare scriptural exaltation, tempered by unflinching humor.

Stories for Young and Old. To Dr. F. R. Goulding goes the honor of being the first Georgian to write for children. His "Young Marooners" and "Marooners' Island" have been read by several generations of Georgians. Madge Bigham has written a number of pleasing stories for the very little ones. Gladys Blake

Athens Has Tree That Owns Self



The city of Athens, in north Georgia, boasts a tree that literally owns itself. Shown beneath its massive boughs are a group of University of Georgia freshmen co-eds. Small picture shows another group of girls visiting a granite quarry near Elberton.

writes for young girls mystery stories which have been very popular. Octavia Walton LeVert occupies a position unique in the literary history of Georgia. Although the author of several books of travel, her chief claim to fame is in her own personality. She was the first southern woman to preside over a salon to which her exquisite charm, her brilliant mind and scintillating wit attracted the leading celebrities of her day. Hugh McCall is the earliest of our

historians. His "History of Georgia," published in 1811, is the foundation of much of our knowledge about our state. C. C. Jones' "History of Georgia" is ranked as one of the best of all state histories. Its author was an editor, a journalist, an orator, whose great care to the collection of material to which he gave the fullest of treatment.

Stephens' Great History. A. H. Stephens wrote his "School History of the United States" that

there might be a real political history available as a textbook. His "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States" is not a history of the war, but of the best published defense of the southern position in regard to state sovereignty.

W. B. Stephens has written a standard "History of Georgia" based on original sources which is a model of excellence. Thomas Watson has written a history of France which traces clearly the development from class discriminatory legislation to the revolution. His several biographies are written in a fluent and easy style which forcibly carries his convictions. Ulrich B. Phillips touches almost every phase of the old south in his admirable histories and social studies. His prize-winning history, "Life and Labor in the Old South," is one of a series which he is to write on the history of the south.

Some Famous Editors. Henry Grady is the outstanding orator of Georgia, the spokesman of the new south which arose from the ashes of the old. As newspaper editor he had the opportunity to influence the political development of his day and awaken the south to a new sense of values, and to obtain recognition of that awakening beyond its borders. John Temple Graves was also a journalist, an orator, whose address on the death of Grady brought him such a reputation that he became a public lecturer. Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris, won the Pulitzer prize while editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun for his courage in exposing the machinations of the Ku Klux Klan.

Howard Odum's researches into and writings on sociology fitted him for his appointment to the president's research committee on social trends. His "American Epoch" constitutes a social history of the south invaluable to editors, teachers and scholars. John D. Wade's biographies show a combination of careful research with the animating force of a curious, humorous and impartial mind. W. E. Woodward has written several novels and a biography of Washington which links him with the iconoclastic school. Lucian Lamar Knight has produced a great number of historical and biographical volumes dealing with various phases of our life.

Julia Collier Harris, in her two volumes on Joel Chandler Harris, has performed a signal service in giving the world every phase of the wit and wisdom of her subject. These volumes have an intellectual and historical interest apart from the personality reflected in them. Laurence Stallings is known for his war plays and his novel, "Plumes," which record the grimness and anguish of war. Non Stephens has written several plays, "Roseanne," "John Barleycorn" and "Bush Parole," one of which had a successful run on Broadway. Lulu Vollmer is often claimed as a Georgian because of her brief stay in Atlanta. Her plays have their setting among the North Carolina mountains that she knows so well.

This survey of our literary history reveals a record of past achievement of which we may be justly proud. From small beginnings there has been a gradually increasing growth in sincerity in depth and vitality, in breadth and vision, that is most hopeful for a greater flowering in the future.

Early County Pageant. Early county observed Georgia's 200th anniversary Saturday, April 15, with a parade, pageant, outdoor dinner and community singing. Decorated floats depicting the various chapters of Georgia's history from the landing of Oglethorpe up to the present were in the line of march in the big parade which was staged in Bayley. The floats were entered by the 4-H Club and by neighboring communities.

Following the parade, an outdoor

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

there might be a real political history available as a textbook. His "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States" is not a history of the war, but of the best published defense of the southern position in regard to state sovereignty.

W. B. Stephens has written a standard "History of Georgia" based on original sources which is a model of excellence. Thomas Watson has written a history of France which traces clearly the development from class discriminatory legislation to the revolution. His several biographies are written in a fluent and easy style which forcibly carries his convictions. Ulrich B. Phillips touches almost every phase of the old south in his admirable histories and social studies. His prize-winning history, "Life and Labor in the Old South," is one of a series which he is to write on the history of the south.

Some Famous Editors. Henry Grady is the outstanding orator of Georgia, the spokesman of the new south which arose from the ashes of the old. As newspaper editor he had the opportunity to influence the political development of his day and awaken the south to a new sense of values, and to obtain recognition of that awakening beyond its borders. John Temple Graves was also a journalist, an orator, whose address on the death of Grady brought him such a reputation that he became a public lecturer. Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris, won the Pulitzer prize while editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun for his courage in exposing the machinations of the Ku Klux Klan.

Howard Odum's researches into and writings on sociology fitted him for his appointment to the president's research committee on social trends. His "American Epoch" constitutes a social history of the south invaluable to editors, teachers and scholars. John D. Wade's biographies show a combination of careful research with the animating force of a curious, humorous and impartial mind. W. E. Woodward has written several novels and a biography of Washington which links him with the iconoclastic school. Lucian Lamar Knight has produced a great number of historical and biographical volumes dealing with various phases of our life.

Julia Collier Harris, in her two volumes on Joel Chandler Harris, has performed a signal service in giving the world every phase of the wit and wisdom of her subject. These volumes have an intellectual and historical interest apart from the personality reflected in them. Laurence Stallings is known for his war plays and his novel, "Plumes," which record the grimness and anguish of war. Non Stephens has written several plays, "Roseanne," "John Barleycorn" and "Bush Parole," one of which had a successful run on Broadway. Lulu Vollmer is often claimed as a Georgian because of her brief stay in Atlanta. Her plays have their setting among the North Carolina mountains that she knows so well.

This survey of our literary history reveals a record of past achievement of which we may be justly proud. From small beginnings there has been a gradually increasing growth in sincerity in depth and vitality, in breadth and vision, that is most hopeful for a greater flowering in the future.

Early County Pageant. Early county observed Georgia's 200th anniversary Saturday, April 15, with a parade, pageant, outdoor dinner and community singing. Decorated floats depicting the various chapters of Georgia's history from the landing of Oglethorpe up to the present were in the line of march in the big parade which was staged in Bayley. The floats were entered by the 4-H Club and by neighboring communities.

Following the parade, an outdoor

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

there might be a real political history available as a textbook. His "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States" is not a history of the war, but of the best published defense of the southern position in regard to state sovereignty.

W. B. Stephens has written a standard "History of Georgia" based on original sources which is a model of excellence. Thomas Watson has written a history of France which traces clearly the development from class discriminatory legislation to the revolution. His several biographies are written in a fluent and easy style which forcibly carries his convictions. Ulrich B. Phillips touches almost every phase of the old south in his admirable histories and social studies. His prize-winning history, "Life and Labor in the Old South," is one of a series which he is to write on the history of the south.

Some Famous Editors. Henry Grady is the outstanding orator of Georgia, the spokesman of the new south which arose from the ashes of the old. As newspaper editor he had the opportunity to influence the political development of his day and awaken the south to a new sense of values, and to obtain recognition of that awakening beyond its borders. John Temple Graves was also a journalist, an orator, whose address on the death of Grady brought him such a reputation that he became a public lecturer. Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris, won the Pulitzer prize while editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun for his courage in exposing the machinations of the Ku Klux Klan.

Howard Odum's researches into and writings on sociology fitted him for his appointment to the president's research committee on social trends. His "American Epoch" constitutes a social history of the south invaluable to editors, teachers and scholars. John D. Wade's biographies show a combination of careful research with the animating force of a curious, humorous and impartial mind. W. E. Woodward has written several novels and a biography of Washington which links him with the iconoclastic school. Lucian Lamar Knight has produced a great number of historical and biographical volumes dealing with various phases of our life.

Julia Collier Harris, in her two volumes on Joel Chandler Harris, has performed a signal service in giving the world every phase of the wit and wisdom of her subject. These volumes have an intellectual and historical interest apart from the personality reflected in them. Laurence Stallings is known for his war plays and his novel, "Plumes," which record the grimness and anguish of war. Non Stephens has written several plays, "Roseanne," "John Barleycorn" and "Bush Parole," one of which had a successful run on Broadway. Lulu Vollmer is often claimed as a Georgian because of her brief stay in Atlanta. Her plays have their setting among the North Carolina mountains that she knows so well.

This survey of our literary history reveals a record of past achievement of which we may be justly proud. From small beginnings there has been a gradually increasing growth in sincerity in depth and vitality, in breadth and vision, that is most hopeful for a greater flowering in the future.

Early County Pageant. Early county observed Georgia's 200th anniversary Saturday, April 15, with a parade, pageant, outdoor dinner and community singing. Decorated floats depicting the various chapters of Georgia's history from the landing of Oglethorpe up to the present were in the line of march in the big parade which was staged in Bayley. The floats were entered by the 4-H Club and by neighboring communities.

Following the parade, an outdoor

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

there might be a real political history available as a textbook. His "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States" is not a history of the war, but of the best published defense of the southern position in regard to state sovereignty.

W. B. Stephens has written a standard "History of Georgia" based on original sources which is a model of excellence. Thomas Watson has written a history of France which traces clearly the development from class discriminatory legislation to the revolution. His several biographies are written in a fluent and easy style which forcibly carries his convictions. Ulrich B. Phillips touches almost every phase of the old south in his admirable histories and social studies. His prize-winning history, "Life and Labor in the Old South," is one of a series which he is to write on the history of the south.

Some Famous Editors. Henry Grady is the outstanding orator of Georgia, the spokesman of the new south which arose from the ashes of the old. As newspaper editor he had the opportunity to influence the political development of his day and awaken the south to a new sense of values, and to obtain recognition of that awakening beyond its borders. John Temple Graves was also a journalist, an orator, whose address on the death of Grady brought him such a reputation that he became a public lecturer. Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris, won the Pulitzer prize while editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun for his courage in exposing the machinations of the Ku Klux Klan.

Howard Odum's researches into and writings on sociology fitted him for his appointment to the president's research committee on social trends. His "American Epoch" constitutes a social history of the south invaluable to editors, teachers and scholars. John D. Wade's biographies show a combination of careful research with the animating force of a curious, humorous and impartial mind. W. E. Woodward has written several novels and a biography of Washington which links him with the iconoclastic school. Lucian Lamar Knight has produced a great number of historical and biographical volumes dealing with various phases of our life.

Julia Collier Harris, in her two volumes on Joel Chandler Harris, has performed a signal service in giving the world every phase of the wit and wisdom of her subject. These volumes have an intellectual and historical interest apart from the personality reflected in them. Laurence Stallings is known for his war plays and his novel, "Plumes," which record the grimness and anguish of war. Non Stephens has written several plays, "Roseanne," "John Barleycorn" and "Bush Parole," one of which had a successful run on Broadway. Lulu Vollmer is often claimed as a Georgian because of her brief stay in Atlanta. Her plays have their setting among the North Carolina mountains that she knows so well.

This survey of our literary history reveals a record of past achievement of which we may be justly proud. From small beginnings there has been a gradually increasing growth in sincerity in depth and vitality, in breadth and vision, that is most hopeful for a greater flowering in the future.

Early County Pageant. Early county observed Georgia's 200th anniversary Saturday, April 15, with a parade, pageant, outdoor dinner and community singing. Decorated floats depicting the various chapters of Georgia's history from the landing of Oglethorpe up to the present were in the line of march in the big parade which was staged in Bayley. The floats were entered by the 4-H Club and by neighboring communities.

Following the parade, an outdoor

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

F. R. Goulding, a Georgia citizen, invented the sewing machine, and the first such device was used in Georgia.

dinner was served and Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, delivered the principal address. A community singing in the park during the afternoon completed the celebration.

Georgia sent the first woman senator to the United States senate—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton.

Press of Georgia Has Aided In Shaping State's Destiny

Past President of Press Association Records Histories of Most Outstanding Papers; First Was Printed at Savannah.

By EMILY WOODWARD.

No force in Georgia has played a more significant and potent part in the making of her history during these 200 years than the press. Georgia's newspapers richly deserve a place of honor in any well-rounded review of the state's noteworthy events.

Newspaper has been a part of Georgia with the installation of a printing press in Savannah and the appearance of the first newspaper, the Georgia Journal, in 1733. The Georgia Journal, published by James Oglethorpe, was the first newspaper printed in Georgia. It was a small, hand-printed sheet, and it was the only newspaper in the state for many years.

The Georgia's first notable service in news distribution was on July 14, 1774, when a call to patriots to assemble at Liberty Bells front of Tondee's tavern in Savannah was carried over the signatures of Noble Wimberly Jones, Archibald Bulloch, John Houston and John Walton. This first Georgia newspaper became temporarily a political organ under the control of the royal governor, but the paper was changed later to harmonize with the primary aims of the patriots. Publication was suspended in 1779.

Chronicle Is Oldest.

Georgia's oldest living newspaper is the Augusta Chronicle. It was founded in 1785. The Constitutional, established in Augusta in 1790, was later merged with the Chronicle. Another merger with the Sentinel, a newspaper in Augusta which came into prominence under the influence of the brilliant and fearless pen of Judge Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, left the Chronicle again in control of the newspaper field of Augusta.

This veteran in Georgia's newspaper field has always maintained a policy of political aggressiveness. Its editor is Thomas J. Hamilton Jr. In 1790, the Louisville, Ky. Gazette emerged from the bed of an old oak press shipped to this country from England. Louisville was at that time the state capital and the paper was designed largely for the hatching of capital news. On March 16, 1823, the first copy of the Messenger was printed on the same press and issued by Fort Hawkins. The plant of the Messenger was moved to Macon in 1824, where a publication under a different name appeared until 1869 when it was consolidated with the Telegraph.

Dr. Myron Bartlett founded the Macon Telegraph in 1826. The Telegraph first appeared as a daily on October 1, 1831. After two years it suspended as a daily and regular journal service was not resumed again until the early part of 1840. Since the War Between the States the Telegraph has claimed a leading place among Georgia's newspapers. It is now owned by W. T. and P. T. Anderson of Macon. Among its ablest editors have been Charles R. Pendleton, George Long and Mark Ehrhridge. The Telegraph holds a unique place in Georgia journalism in its policy of fearless presentation of views. An open forum is maintained on its editorial page, topped by Voltaire's famous epigram, "I despise everything you say—and I will fight to the death for your right to say it."

The oldest Recorder, published first in 1819, is possibly the oldest surviving weekly in Georgia bearing its original name. The Recorder took over the Federal Union, another Milledgeville publication, in 1825. Other newspapers figuring in the early history of Georgia were the Savannah Georgian, published first in 1818; the Savannah Museum, launched in 1820, out of which emerged the Savannah Morning News. The Press, formerly owned by Pleasant Stovall, prominent Georgian, who is still its editor.

Georgia's early editorial writers were distinguished for their bold and mordant pens. The old sheets sometimes fairly sizzled with the caustic views of their editors, and, not infrequently, they were made forums for polemics so hostile and bitter that nothing short of an engagement on the field of honor would satisfy the participants. The belligerent editor has not altogether gone the way of the Indian in Georgia. Public questions and partisan politics still evoke editorial combat, but much of the old dramatic fire that flamed from loyalty to a cause championed for public weal is missing from the editorial page of the modern newspaper. The exigency of making a newspaper financially remunerative has not only tempered the heat of editorial pens but has also brought about the occasional sad metamorphosis of the propaganda sheet substituted for the legitimate newspaper.

Post-War Period. The period following the War Between the States produced the most brilliant galaxy of newspapermen in Georgia's history. Leading the group was the illustrious Henry Woodfin Grady, whose dynamic pen and rare oratorical powers were used so impressively and effectively in the post-war reconstruction that had to do with sectional relations.

Grady was born in Athens in 1850 and was graduated from the Universities of Georgia and Virginia. A letter written to him from the latter institution to The Atlanta Constitution gave him his first newspaper assignment as reporter for a press trip. Grady edited for a while two papers in Rome, later locating in Atlanta, first as a representative of the New York Herald, subsequently as editor and part owner of the Atlanta Herald. He finally acquired an interest in The Atlanta Constitution.

A priceless heritage was left to The Constitution in the wide influence gained for it through his masterly versatile pen. On a monument erected to him in Atlanta from contributions that came from every section of the country, is written this classic and worthy tribute from a brilliant friend and contemporary, John Temple Graves. "And when he died he was literally leaving a nation into peace." The address delivered by Grady at Boston, Philadelphia and a press meeting in 1870 were considered his oratorical masterpieces.

John Temple Graves. An understanding friend of Grady's, John Temple Graves also shared honors with him as a peer among writers and orators. Graves was born in South Carolina but his father was a native of Washington, Ga. Through his maternal ancestry he was the great grandson of Patrick Calhoun. This great orator and editor began his public service as a teacher in the public schools of LaGrange and West Point. The first stepping stone to his newspaper career was an article inspired by the sensational contest between Joseph E. Brown and A. R. Lawton, which was published in Avery's "History of Georgia" and declared the "finest bit of descriptive writing of that decade."

Grady's first newspaper work was done on the Daily Tribune at Rome. Later he went to Florida and there won distinction for his scholarly, fear-

less writing and eloquence in political debate. Failing health in 1884 brought him back to Georgia, where for a time he was editor-in-chief of the Atlanta Journal. Graves left The Journal to accept the management and editorship of the Rome Tribune. After three years there he resigned and his next newspaper service was as editor for four years of the Atlanta News. In 1906 he became associated with the Atlanta Georgian as editor, continuing there only a year when he accepted a call to the editorship of the New York American.

John Temple Graves was educated at the University of Georgia. No higher ideal for an editor could be desired than is expressed in his own summing up of his service as an editor and citizen. "I have never felt that I was greater than others. I believe the merit of all my work is in its sincerity. I have never in one conscious moment of my life said one word I did not believe to be true. I have never used position, power or opportunity to gratify a private grudge or prosecute a private gain. I have loved my country, loved humanity and revered God, and in the greater honors that I have deserved, which have come to me so lavishly, I have always felt the pain of my own unworthiness and endeavored to myself and to the world no other explanation than I was sincere."

Another noted newspaperman produced during this period was Joel Chandler Harris, the author of the saint of little children in literature, "Uncle Remus." As Mr. Harris became universally known, was born in Putnam county December 9, 1848. He was a native of Georgia and received no college training, his self-education beginning at 12 years of age when he entered the office of the Countryman, a plantation newspaper published by a wealthy planter near Eatonton. Prior to 1876 he was on the editorial staff of the Savannah Morning News, going from there to The Atlanta Constitution, where he became renowned as an editorial writer and interpreter of negro lore.

The Rome Tribune brought to Georgia another bright light of this golden literary era. Frank Lebby Stanton, another finally found his way to The Atlanta Constitution, where he conducted a column, "Just From Georgia," until his death. He was a singing pen and leading periodicals all over the country published his poems, which have been compiled in two volumes, "Songs of the Soil" and "Come One With a Song." Stanton's "Mighty Locomotive" set to music, is a masterpiece of delicate rhythm and gentle sentiment.

Other stars in Georgia's literary galaxy who have contributed to the state's leading newspapers include Harry Stilwell Edwards, who won fame as the author of "Sons and Fathers" and "Aeneas Africanus," and Corra Harris, Georgia's most brilliant novelist and short-story writer of all time, also on the staff of the Journal at this time.

Constitution Rated First. The city of Atlanta ranks first in Georgia in number of newspapers and publications. There are three dailies supplying up-to-the-minute news and all other features that go into the making of a well-rounded modern news service. The Constitution stands first in

point of age and colorful background. The Journal, younger, has to its credit a progressive and substantial career. The Georgian-American has made a distinctive place for itself as a vehicle of news.

Identified with The Constitution since 1884, Clark Howell Sr., who has had the paper's active direction since 1880, has been a leader in the state's political life for a half century. Elected before he was 31 to the legislature, he was later chosen speaker and afterwards president of the senate. In 1892 he was elected Democratic National Committeeman and continued in that office for many years. He is a prodigious worker, sitting at his desk from eight to ten hours daily. His interest in public affairs has not abated with the passing years. Personally, and through his paper, his influence is still strongly felt in state affairs. Mr. Howell possesses the affability and charm that characterized the men of the old south. He is a happy and forceful speaker.

The Smaller Papers. Weighing in as great if not greater than that of the metropolitan dailies are the newspapers serving Georgia's smaller communities. There are approximately 200 of these newspapers, among them many shily edited ones that are performing invaluable service to their clientele. Of more than passing interest is the fact that the ravages of the recent economic debacle have carried few Georgia newspapers in their wake. While other business institutions have been crashing on all sides, the wheels of the country newspaper presses have continued to turn—less rapidly, perhaps, but unflaggingly.

The Georgia Press Association is an organization of weekly and daily newspapers and other publications. Originally there was a Georgia Press Association composed of daily papers only. The last president of this organization was Henry H. Cabanis, who was at that time business manager of the Atlanta Journal. The Georgia Weekly Press Association was organized in 1887 at Milledgeville. Mark D. Irwin, then editor of the Countryman, was the first president. Mr. Conyers is still living, his present home being at Lawrenceville. Douglas Wikle, of Cartersville, was the first secretary. In 1918 at Wrightsville the name of the Georgia Weekly Press Association was changed to the Georgia Press Association and Georgia dailies were made eligible to membership. Georgians who have presided over this group include Ben F. Perry, Elam Christian, Rev. J. L. Underwood, S. W. Roberts, Sam T. Black, Walter S. Coleman, Hal M. Stanley, A. S. Hardy, C. M. Methvin, P. T. McCutcheon, J. C. McAluffie, P. T. Harber, J. Kelly Simmons, W. G. Sutton, C. D. Rountree, Ernest Camp, Emily Woodward, Louie Morris and Jack Williams.

Present Officers. The present officers are Jack L. Williams, president; M. F. Fleetwood, vice president; Hal M. Stanley, executive secretary; Charles E. Bunn, recording secretary; and J. B. Hardy, treasurer. Mr. Bunn has served as secretary consecutively for 20 years. Mr. Stanley, "Happy Al," has functioned as a sort of human fulcrum for the organization during the 24 years he has held the office of executive secretary. He has given his time and thought unstintingly to its service and deserves credit for a large measure of whatever progress it has made.

The association holds annual meetings and from time to time has made excursions to points of interest in the state, nation and on foreign soil. In February, 1928, at Mercer University, a press institute was established by the association. Three of

Girl Scouts First Organized By Juliette Low, Savannah

World-Wide Society of Juvenile Girls Was Born in Coastal City; Beginning Modest.

By IRMA L. HARRIS.

As Georgia celebrates her 200th birthday, Girl Scouts all over the United States are celebrating their twenty-first. It seems right indeed that Georgia and Girl Scouts should celebrate together, because Girl Scouting in America owes its being to a Georgia woman, Mrs. Juliette Low, of Savannah.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell was one of Mrs. Low's friends. On her frequent visits to England she conferred with him. Much impressed by the value of the Boy Scout movement and the Girl Guide program, she returned to Savannah with well-defined plans for the girls of her own country. She invited a little group of 11 to tea and found them immediately sharing her enthusiasm. The pictures she showed them of the activities of the Girl Guides, hiking, camping, enjoying themselves in every way, made the little girls clamor for a troop of their own. "Very well," said Mrs. Low, "you may use the stable back

of the house for your meetings. My vacant lot across the street you may use for your outdoor games."

First Troop Formed. And so the first troop of Girl Scouts was formed, with a friend of Mrs. Low as the leader. Savannah Girl Scouts are still using the stable as a "Little House." I thought it a delightful place when I visited it two years ago.

Mrs. Low, almost completely deaf, not young, not very strong, but possessed of an indomitable will and a faith in her plan that overrode all obstacles, started out immediately to visit all the larger cities, to speak to all the leading clubs, to see hundreds of influential women. Such enthusiasm was contagious. From the little troop in Savannah troop after troop was formed in other cities until today thousands and thousands of Girl Scouts, proud to honor her memory, celebrate the birthday of Girl Scouting.

And so, due to the imagination and the efforts of a Georgia woman, it grew to be a nation-wide organization, of such importance that it can claim the first lady of the land for its honorary president and the former first ladies for its honorary vice presidents—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. T. J. Preston Jr. (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland), Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Hoover's activities. Mrs. Hoover's affiliation goes further back than that of any of the other honorary officers; she was one of the first to join the organization. She published the Washington News after the death of her husband in 1890 and also managed a job printing shop. Georgia's women editors are alert and capable. They are active in the work of the association. Distinction has come to a number of Georgia newspapers through their clever paraphrases. The Literary Digest's Topics in Brief, supposed to be the cream of current epitomized newspaper wit, pays weekly tribute to these authors of piquant briefs. The Macon Telegraph, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Thomaston Times, Brunswick Pilot and Greensboro Journal-Herald are the most frequently quoted.

No group in the state gives more generously of their service than Georgia's editors. James Russell Lowell in his "Bigelow Papers" gave terse expression to the newspaper's function in these lines, "Behold the whole earth sent to me hebdomadally in a brown-paper wrapper. The Copper in 'The Progress of Error' gives this fuller delineation of the character and influences of newspapers:

"How shall I speak thee or thy power address. Thou God of our idolatry, the Press? By thee, religion liberty, and laws Exert their influence and advance their cause;

By thee worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell, Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell; Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise; Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies; Like Eden's dead probationary tree, Knowledge of good and evil is from thee!"

and women. From the national organization, with headquarters on the top floor of a towering office building in New York, to the lone troop captain in an isolated mountain community, there is work for all. Local councils and community committees are groups of representative citizens, banded together to promote girl scouting, to maintain standards by providing a high type of leadership.

First Allegiance. Let me quote from the Girl Scout Movement: "A Girl Scout's first allegiance is given to her troop through her patrol. Above and beyond this she knows that she is the sister of every other girl who wears the trefoil pin to indicate that she has taken the threefold promise of duty to God and country, helpfulness to other people and obedience to the Girl Scout laws. She is a member of a patrol and a troop, but she is also a member of an organization strictly nonsectarian which has active members in nearly every community."

Through membership in the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts the national council maintains 1819.

a close relationship between girl scouting in the United States and the activities and developments of the Scout movements for girls throughout the world."

Last year I heard Dr. Rice, of Emory University, speak on "Adolescence." He used the phrase "shabby emotional stimuli." In an age when so much that is offered our young people is emotionally cheap, we who are privileged to use and interpret the Girl Scout program are doubly proud. There is no standing still in girl scouting. We say, with the queen in "Alice Through the Looking Glass," "It takes all the running we can do to stay in the same place."

Today the Girl Scouts of Georgia feel a particular pride in stressing the contribution Juliette Low made to the world as a citizen of this state. They feel that her spirit carries on and is perpetuated in every Girl Scout.

The steamship Savannah, first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts the national council maintains 1819.

Counties Plan Fetes. Many Georgia counties will stage pageants and in other ways celebrate Georgia's bicentennial during April, according to a schedule of these events which is kept by the Georgia bicentennial commission. In addition to the big three-day celebration which will be observed in Savannah April 27-29, Walton county will hold a big celebration at Social Circle April 24. Chattahoochee is planning to stage a one-day celebration at Cusseta April 28.

The colored people of Augusta Monday, April 17, staged a mass celebration, which was patriotic in its devotion and historical in its make-up, while the colored people of Atlanta, under the auspices of the Live Wire Social Club, are completing plans for a big celebration to take place April 26, to be preceded on April 23 with a historical and musical program at the Rose Hill Memorial Baptist church.

Today the Girl Scouts of Georgia feel a particular pride in stressing the contribution Juliette Low made to the world as a citizen of this state. They feel that her spirit carries on and is perpetuated in every Girl Scout.

The steamship Savannah, first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts the national council maintains 1819.

Story of Sunshine FIRE ROASTED Pimientos

The early Spanish explorers found a peculiar, sweet, red pepper in Central America. It was exceedingly mild, of a delightful flavor and beautiful color. They sent it back to Spain with the gold and loot of the ravaged country. In the course of time this member of the pepper family, originating in Central America, became the Spanish Pimiento of commerce and, during the comparatively last few years, again has made the ocean voyage to find a new home in two small sections of Georgia and of Southern California. In all the world now it is produced in greatest abundance and in improved quality around Griffin, Georgia, by the Pomona Products Company, packers of Sunshine Brand Pimientos.

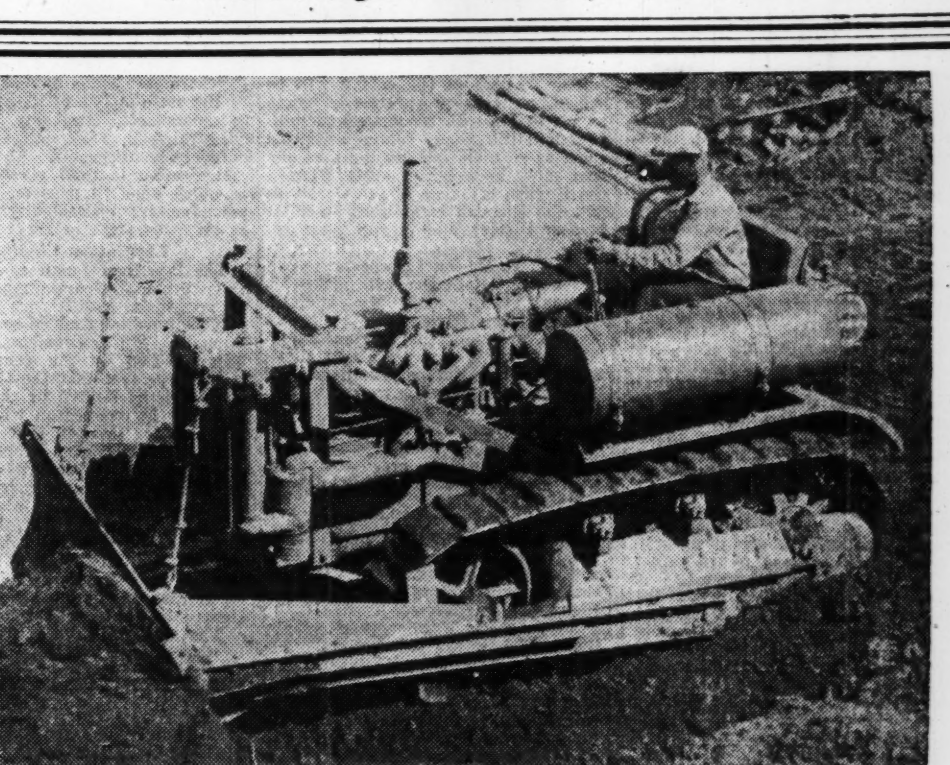


This is our own patented process of fire roasting pimientos. They have a tough, hard skin. The Spaniards early discovered that roasting on trays in ovens until the skins had been charred black was the best way to remove the skins and prepare the pimientos for canning. The burned, charred skin flaking off in later washing. The Pomona Products Company have gone the Spaniards one better and developed continuous lines of spindles on which the pimientos are placed and then carried through white hot heat, roasting and roasting them in an even manner impossible without such equipment.

The changing food habits of the American people have made pimientos popular and are going to make them more popular. We are becoming a nation of salad and sandwich eaters. Pimientos naturally fit into these changing food habits.

The Pomona Products Co.

Griffin, Georgia
"World's Largest Cannery of Pimientos"



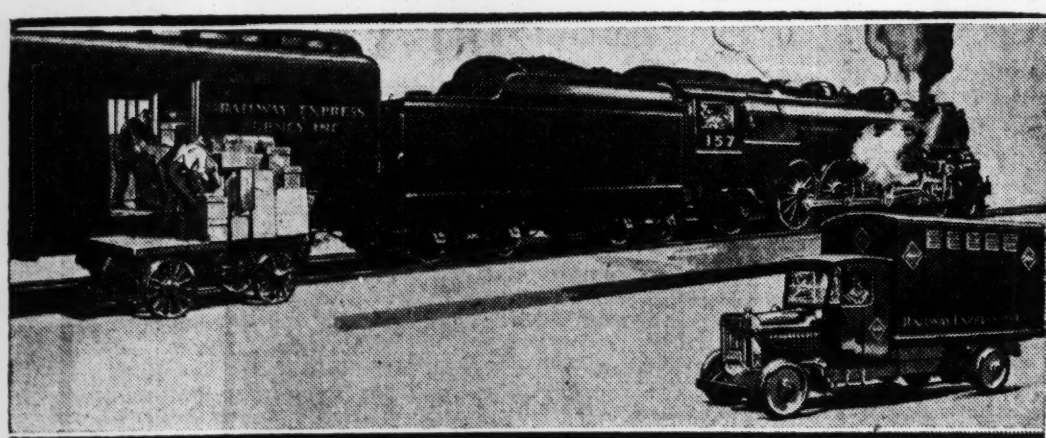
"CATERPILLAR" TRACTORS

-- Road Machinery --
Contractors' Supplies

We sell and service only the tractors, machinery, tools and equipment that are nationally recognized as the leaders in their respective fields. Each has been tested and proved by us and by our customers for delivered performance at low cost. Each will get its particular job done better, quicker and cheaper. You are invited to call on us for full information. Let us help you to a "new deal" in profits for 1933.

YANCEY BROTHERS, Inc.

634 Whitehall St., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.



NATION WIDE SERVICE

DURING most of Georgia's second century as one of the great commonwealths of the South, the Railway Express has sought to serve faithfully and well the commerce and industry and the citizenship of the state generally. It, too, extends congratulations to Georgia on its two hundredth birthday!

For Railway Express is typically American in character and purpose. It is constituted to meet almost every shipping need of the business man, the manufacturer, the producer, distributor and the private home.

It co-ordinates into a fast through service the highly efficient facilities of the nation's principal railways, of which it is a part, supplemented by its own vehicle operations. For its territory, Railway Express has 223,000 miles of steel highway and its own representa-

tives and facilities in 23,800 of the most important cities and towns throughout the land.

Thus, it provides "store door delivery" and pick up, too, in all of the important business centers of the nation. But it is more than mere transportation alone—it is a personal service that only a long experience and responsible organization of 60,000 men under a single management can offer.

Whatever your shipping requirements may be, you can DEPEND upon Railway Express to meet them to your entire satisfaction. Your packages, luggage and other shipments will be transported quickly, safely and surely to destination.

This is an extremely convenient and efficient service at low rates, offering advantages provided by no other medium. It is YOURS to command.

In Atlanta, we call for and deliver shipments anywhere within the corporate limits of the city.

Your telephone will start this service into action. Call—and we call!

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, Inc.
In Atlanta: 89 Luckie St. Telephone: MAin 3471

A Service of Speed for Every Shipping Need

SAVANNAH IS CITY OF QUANTUM BEAUTY

Seaport Has Parks, Fine Homes, Broad Avenues; Year-Round Resort.

The ideal location of Savannah as an all-year resort, its picturesque beauty, remarkably mild climate and outstanding facilities for the entertainment of visitors, are well known throughout the United States and Canada. Georgia's great seaport and birthplace has become the Mecca of winter tourists and seashore visitors, not alone from the south but from all parts of the world.

Savannah is a most progressive city; her citizens and an ever-increasing number of visitors are continually finding more pleasure and interest in this charming community.

The many parks, the broad avenues and hard-surfaced driveways, passing through glorious scenery and bordering on beautiful streams and ocean beaches, are a never ending source of pleasure.

Five unexcelled 18-hole golf courses open for the use of visitors, horseback riding, boating, hunting and fishing (both salt and fresh water) in a wonderful climate, combine to make Savannah an "all-year" and "all-the-time" ideal location for both business and pleasure. The Savannah open golf tournament, held in the middle of the winter season, attracts the most famous golfers annually.

Leading Beach Resorts.
A major attraction is Savannah Beach, on Tybee Island, one of the leading south Atlantic seashore resorts. The beach is only 18 miles from the city and may be reached by either rail or hard-surfaced road, within an hour.

Savannah is the only city in the United States (until recent date) except Washington, D. C., which was planned before building. The squares (parks) were designed as places of refuge in the event of attacks by the Indians or Spaniards. Due to this wisdom and foresight of its early settlers, Savannah is one of the most charming and unique cities of the world. It possesses, as few cities of the New World do, a great historic past filled with romance and sentiment.

In the city may be found the oldest church in Georgia, where the first Protestant Sunday school in the world was founded by John Wesley. The first golf club in America was founded in Savannah, while the oldest orphanage in the United States, Bethesda orphanage, the oldest theater in active use in the United States and the oldest military organization, in continuous service, the Chatham Artillery, are to be found within its confines. The cannon in front of this building were captured at Yorktown and presented to the organization by General George Washington.

Port of First Steamer.
From Savannah, in 1819, sailed the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah. The first brick house in the state, where once George Washington was entertained, is still in use and in good repair. General Nathaniel Greene is buried in the city, the corner stone to his monument was laid by Lafayette. General Sherman's headquarters is now one of Savannah's most beautiful homes. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts in America, lived in Savannah, and her home, where Thackeray once visited, now is headquarters for the Girl Scouts and Colonial Dames. The city abounds in many more points of never-ending interest and historic value. Markers and monuments of early colonial and revolutionary history are to be found around Savannah and its environs.

Not the least of Savannah's attractions is the climate. Savannah has a moderate temperature experienced. The temperature of both winter and summer is moderated because of the city's nearness to the ocean and its proximity to the Gulf stream. Facing the Atlantic on the east, it has the advantage of being located in the beautiful pine forest section of the southland. In the past 25 years there were only 15 days in which snow fell, over a period of 25 years there were only 12 days in which sleet fell.

Industrial Center.
Savannah is ideally located as an industrial center. Work is not delayed by cold weather, nor by heat in the summer. The city is served by five trunk line railroads, with a total of 11 lines which give access to all parts of the United States. Water transportation by coastwise steamships permits the delivery of goods to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston in less time and at less cost than can be found west of Pittsburgh, or from many points south of the Potomac river. The manufactures at Savannah, can, therefore, economically supply not only the south, but also the northwest. There are regular steamship sailings to Europe, South America, and the Pacific ports of the United States; also there are frequent sailings to the far east and East Indies. Cuba is at Savannah's front door.

The public school system is modern and efficient. This system is included senior school for whites, three junior high schools and eleven grammar schools. The system also has six grammar schools, one junior high and one senior high for negroes.

Hotel accommodations in Savannah are excellent. The hotels are most modern in every respect, all rooms are outside rooms with every convenience for the guest. Broad lobbies, and spacious lounge rooms are arranged and designed for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

Savannah is a most attractive convention city and entertains many national, regional and state organizations in annual convales. The unexcelled facilities, reasonable hotel rates, splendid meeting rooms, and municipal auditorium, supplements its capacity for handling this business. These meeting places are a part of the service rendered conventions. An active convention bureau renders valuable service in this field.

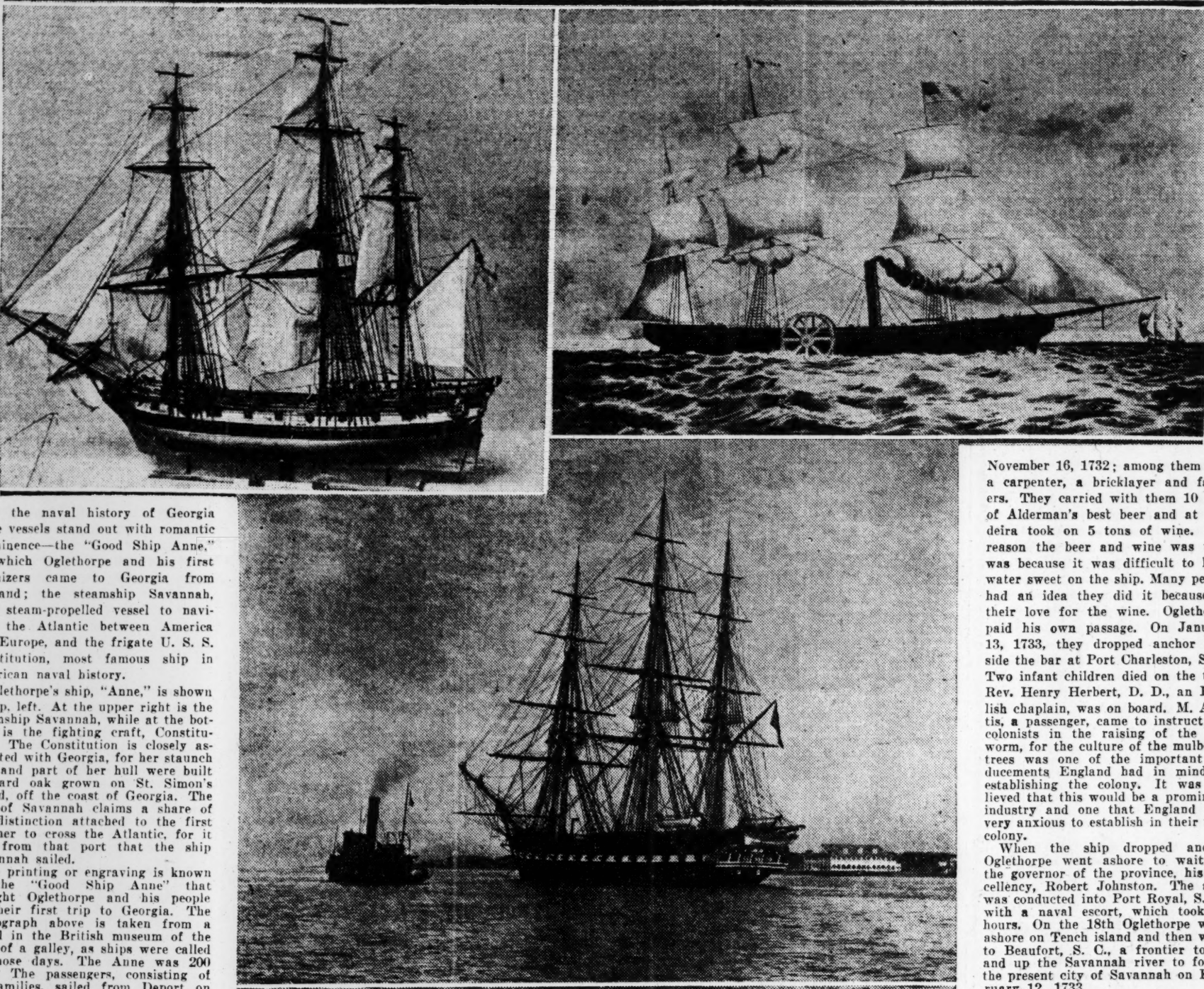
Theaters, Churches.
The city worships in 41 churches of practically every religious denomination.

Savannahans are liberal supporters of the theater. There are seven first-class theaters located in the city, including a specially built town theater for local talent.

The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, probably one of the best of its kind in the country, is located in Savannah, and open to visitors free of charge.

The public library system consists of one main and two branch buildings. In one of these buildings is located the Georgia Historical Society, where most valuable documents and old relics, pertaining to the history of the state and colony, are kept. There is a downtown branch in the heart of the business section.

Three Famous Ships Woven Into the History of Georgia



In the naval history of Georgia three vessels stand out with romantic prominence—the "Good Ship Anne," on which Oglethorpe and his first colonizers came to Georgia from England; the steamship Savannah, first steam-propelled vessel to navigate the Atlantic between America and Europe; and the frigate U. S. S. Constitution, most famous ship in American naval history.

Oglethorpe's ship, "Anne," is shown at top, left. At the upper right is the steamship Savannah, while at the bottom is the fighting craft, Constitution. The Constitution is closely associated with Georgia, for her staunch keel and part of her hull were built of hard oak grown on St. Simon's island, off the coast of Georgia. The city of Savannah claims a share of the distinction attached to the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, for it was from that port that the ship Savannah sailed.

No printing or engraving is known of the "Good Ship Anne" that brought Oglethorpe and his people on their first trip to Georgia. The photograph above is taken from a model in the British museum of the type of a galley, as ships were called in those days. The Anne was 200 tons. The passengers, consisting of 35 families, sailed from Depton on

November 18, 1732; among them was a carpenter, a bricklayer and farmers. They carried with them 10 tons of Alderman's best beer and a Madeira took on 5 tons of wine. The reason the beer and wine was used was because it was difficult to keep water sweet on the ship. Many people had an idea they did it because of their love for the wine. Oglethorpe paid his own passage. On January 13, 1733, they dropped anchor outside the bar at Port Charleston, S. C. Two infant children died on the trip.

Rev. Henry Herbert, D. D., an English chaplain, was on board. M. Amittis, a passenger, came to instruct the colonists in the raising of the silk worm, for the culture of the mulberry trees was one of the important inducements England had in mind in establishing the colony. It was believed that this would be a prominent industry and one that England was very anxious to establish in their new colony.

When the ship dropped anchor Oglethorpe went ashore to wait on the governor of the province, his excellency, Robert Johnston. The ship was conducted into Port Royal, S. C., with a naval escort, which took 10 hours. On the 18th Oglethorpe went ashore on Tybee island and then went to Beaufort, S. C., a frontier town, and up the Savannah river to found the present city of Savannah on February 12, 1733.

votes in the race for United States senator, but it had only six unit votes; at the same time, Quitman county cast 26 popular votes and had two unit votes. In the one county, then, 7,000 votes are equal to 26 in another.

County Rule Criticized.
The great Jefferson, then, believed in popular election of officials and that the will of the majority should prevail. Nothing was said about rule of territorial areas here.

Actually in Georgia we have rule by counties, not rule by the people. We have long since departed from the great principles of Jeffersonian democracy. I do not believe that the framers of the Georgia constitution intended this should happen; certain-

ment of the people, by the people, for the people, or, in other words, a democratic government? Let us examine it more closely and see. We have already seen how many of the people are actually disfranchised by our system of representation. The unit system of nomination used by the democratic party is based on representation in the lower house of the general assembly, so that popular votes do not count. This unit system applies by law to the nomination of all candidates for state-house offices and United States senator; it applies by custom to almost all congressional nominations. In the primary elections last fall Fulton county cast 22,117

Article III, Section 3, with regard to the composition of the lower house of the legislature. This provision as amended calls for the eight largest counties in the state to have three representatives each, the 30 next largest two each, and the remaining 121 counties to have one representative each. Back in 1877 when Georgia was largely agricultural and there were few cities of any size, the inequality was not so great and so apparent as today; however the principle was bad enough at that time. With the industrial development in the state, many large cities have grown up and there has been steady migration from the farms to these urban centers.

Antiquated Borough System.
Georgia today has borough representation which is, in many respects, comparable to that of England prior to 1832. Certainly no state in the American Union can vie with it for honors in this field. Fulton county has approximately 320,000 people and yet it has only three representatives in the lower house of the Georgia general assembly, while little Echols county has only 2,744 people and has one member in the same body. Here we have one county with one representative for every 110,000 people and yet the smallest county in the state has one representative for only 2,744 people.

Some people try to justify the inequality of representation in Georgia on the ground that land or property must be represented. If this was the purpose of the framers in 1777, it is no longer justified. Fulton county pays 24 per cent of the taxes of the state of Georgia, or 3 per cent more than 80 small counties, but she has only three representatives to 80 for these small counties.

John Locke was the founder of constitutional government. He held that government rests upon the consent of the governed. Here we have the idea of popular sovereignty. Now the Georgia constitution says in Article I, Section 1, Paragraph 1, the following: "All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. How does the Georgia measure up to that?

Type of Government.
Do we have in Georgia a govern-

ment of the people, by the people, for the people, or, in other words, a democratic government? Let us examine it more closely and see. We have already seen how many of the people are actually disfranchised by our system of representation. The unit system of nomination used by the democratic party is based on representation in the lower house of the general assembly, so that popular votes do not count. This unit system applies by law to the nomination of all candidates for state-house offices and United States senator; it applies by custom to almost all congressional nominations. In the primary elections last fall Fulton county cast 22,117

Article III, Section 3, with regard to the composition of the lower house of the legislature. This provision as amended calls for the eight largest counties in the state to have three representatives each, the 30 next largest two each, and the remaining 121 counties to have one representative each. Back in 1877 when Georgia was largely agricultural and there were few cities of any size, the inequality was not so great and so apparent as today; however the principle was bad enough at that time. With the industrial development in the state, many large cities have grown up and there has been steady migration from the farms to these urban centers.

Antiquated Borough System.
Georgia today has borough representation which is, in many respects, comparable to that of England prior to 1832. Certainly no state in the American Union can vie with it for honors in this field. Fulton county has approximately 320,000 people and yet it has only three representatives in the lower house of the Georgia general assembly, while little Echols county has only 2,744 people and has one member in the same body. Here we have one county with one representative for every 110,000 people and yet the smallest county in the state has one representative for only 2,744 people.

Some people try to justify the inequality of representation in Georgia on the ground that land or property must be represented. If this was the purpose of the framers in 1777, it is no longer justified. Fulton county pays 24 per cent of the taxes of the state of Georgia, or 3 per cent more than 80 small counties, but she has only three representatives to 80 for these small counties.

John Locke was the founder of constitutional government. He held that government rests upon the consent of the governed. Here we have the idea of popular sovereignty. Now the Georgia constitution says in Article I, Section 1, Paragraph 1, the following: "All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. How does the Georgia measure up to that?

Type of Government.
Do we have in Georgia a govern-

Mary Brent Whiteside, Poet, Is One of State's Gifted Women

Miss Mary Brent Whiteside has achieved especial distinction as a poet and Atlanta points with especial pride to this gifted woman. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson Whiteside, prominent members of both Tennessee and Georgia social contingents and has inherited from her parents a love of writing.

Distinguished contributions to literature are attested to in the fact that she is a member of the Poetry Society of America and a vice president of the Poetry Society of London, both honors of far-flung importance. Her first volume of collected poems appeared in 1925 under the title of "The Eternal Quest," and received enthusiastic reviews on both sides of the Atlantic. Her verse, brief poetic

plays, poetic and dramatic criticisms, have appeared in Harper's, Yale Review, North America, Review, The Forum, Poetry Review, Contemporary Verse, The Independent, Ladies' Home Journal, Atlantic, McCall's, The Survey, The Graphic, The Review, Double Dealer, Lyric, Holland, Lyric West, Poet Lore and other publications.

Miss Whiteside is a member of the editorial board of The Step Ladder of Chicago and she is deeply interested in the development of literature in the south. She was awarded the prize offered by the Poetry Review of London in 1925 and was recognized in 1925 under the title of "Again a Sapphire" was awarded the prize in the contest held by the Poetry Society of that state.

ly they did not foresee that it would be carried so far to the extreme. The Neill act which makes the unit system mandatory in primaries uses the representative as the basis for the "unit." I want to make it clear that the unit system is not provided for in the constitution, but is, however, based on representation fixed by this document.

It seems to me that it is up to the people of the smaller rural counties of this state to come forward and help remedy this situation. Any good, genuine democrat can very readily see the injustices that exist today in this state. I do not think that the rural people understand their city cousins' government by the consent of the go-

and there just as good people in the city. Contrary to the ideas of some of our rural editors, I think I can safely say, that there is probably no more machine politics in the city than in the country. I have lived in both the country and the city and I find city people are not so wicked as they have been charged with being.

Georgia needs a new constitution today. When this constitution is framed the great principles of constitutional government should be adhered to. Let us do away with county rule and substitute rule by the whole people. Then, indeed, will we have what we pretend now to have—government by the consent of the go-

This is the "Oldest Agency in Atlanta" and probably the second oldest in the State. In 1856 the late Major John C. Whitner was a resident of West Point, Ga., and was a merchant and also cotton representative of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company. In 1858 he added fire insurance to his enterprises and continued until he entered the Confederate services in 1861. The closing years of the war found him in Atlanta and in 1865 he opened a fire insurance agency in this city. The present local agency is conducted by his four grandsons. The firm has always taken great pride in the fact that it has an unusual number of patrons who have been placing their insurance with it for a great many years. As an illustration, there is a stone building on Whitehall street erected in 1865. The insurance was placed originally with Major Whitner and is still being written by the firm.

Since its founding in 1865, the agency has passed through many conflagrations: Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco and Atlanta, and no policyholder has ever lost a dollar by the failure of any company represented by them. The firm has been agents of one company, The Palatine Insurance Company, since January 1, 1894, over thirty-nine years. Such a long connection is exceptional. Together with the above-named company, the agency represents several of the largest companies doing business in Atlanta.

The firm is composed of Henry F. Whitner, James T. Whitner and Charles F. Whitner Jr., and their associates are John Charles Whitner, Martine L. Harmsen and Edmund W. Hurt. All are experienced in the various insurance lines and are prepared to render prompt and efficient service.

SAVANNAH READY TO HOLD PAGEANT

Thursday-Saturday Set Aside for Brilliant Scenes at Seaport.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23.—The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Georgia will be celebrated by Savannah April 27-29 with an historical pageant depicting the more important incidents in the first hundred years of the history of the state. As a background for the founding of the colony the pageant will show the earlier Spanish explorations of the sixteenth century, the missionary activities of the Spanish priests, and the conflicts between Spanish, French and English traders for control of trade with the Indians and occupancy of the territory now comprising the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

The trustees of the colony will be shown, examining prospective colonists as to their moral, economic and military qualifications, before accepting them as suitable settlers for a colony that must be a buffer state between the English colonists of the Carolinas and the Spanish established in what is now Florida and in the West Indies.

To Re-enact Scenes.
General Oglethorpe will make his famous treaty with the Indians. Other actors from various parts of Europe will join the original colonists. The Hebrews, Highlanders, Salzburgers, Congregationalists and German-Swiss coming to settle permanently in the colony, the Moravians to migrate again to the northern colonies because of their religious convictions, which prevented them from bearing arms even in defense of their homes.

The third chartered Masonic Lodge to be organized in the United States was founded in Savannah in 1734 and will be represented by its present members of this same Solomon's Lodge.

Scenes from 18th century colonial life will show the cultural, religious, and industrial development of the colony. The Mulberry Grove Singers will sing negro spirituals for the incidental music for these scenes. The revolutionary period will be represented by the arrest of Governor Wright (the last royal governor) by the council of safety, and the Victory Parade held in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A Galaxy of Events.
The earlier years of statehood will be represented by the burning of the Yazoo Land act, sailing of the S. S. City of Savannah, a ball for President Monroe, Cherokee evacuation, and the development of higher education. The last procession will be a reproduction of the Centennial Celebration parade as described in the press of that year, 1833.

Reviewing these incidents as they pass will be the state, the five capitals, important cities and the 200 years since the founding of the colony personified by as many women either appointed by the governor or selected by the officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who have this in charge.

The "Spirit of Savannah" is to be represented by a group of young women, in classical attire, always present, always inspiring, always leading from one achievement to another those personified by groups representing the actual colonists and citizens who have built up the city of Savannah from its modest beginnings in 1733 to its present status as one of the leading social, industrial and commercial centers of the United States.

First Scrip Appears.
The first of a \$10,000 scrip money issue made its appearance recently in Missouri. Mont. Certificates valued at five cents to \$10 were issued and will be paid and accepted by the Missouri County People's Exchange. They are exchangeable for food and supplies held in stock by the exchange.

Georgia Constitution Outworn Political Science Head Says

Prof. Gosnell, of Emory, Raps Borough System, Hits "Rule by Counties" in Article.

By CULLEN B. GOSNELL, Director, Institute of Citizenship, Emory University.

The constitution of Georgia, which was made in 1877, is somewhat outworn and archaic today.

This constitution was made in the days following reconstruction in Georgia and naturally the framers of it were distrustful of legislative bodies. They remembered too well how corrupt and wasteful the legislature had been, so they proceeded to place all sorts of limitations upon it. Consequently an attempt, and a successful one, was made to legislate in the constitution. As a result of this constitutional legislation, it is necessary to have a constitutional amendment added to the constitution in order that certain kinds of taxes might be levied. Furthermore, bonds could not be issued by the state or one of its arms except by amendment. Probably this was a good thing in 1877, but it works a hardship on the voter. At every general election in even years the voter is called upon to pass on a flock of amendments; occasionally there are as many as eight or ten.

Legislature Limited.

The late Sam Small said that the constitution of Georgia reminded him of grandpa's pants since so many patches have been added to it. Something like 120 amendments have now been ratified by the people of the state. The fact that the Georgia legislature is so limited by the constitution may be one reason why few able men run for seats in the present legislature. In order that strong men may offer for the legislature there must be considerable power lodged in that body. Wherever the initiative and referendum are in use, legislatures have declined in personnel. The reason for this lack of prestige is similar to that in Georgia, where the legislature has been hedged in and limited by the constitution.

The most outstanding defect of the constitution of 1877 is to be found in

Article III, Section 3, with regard to the composition of the lower house of the legislature. This provision as amended calls for the eight largest counties in the state to have three representatives each, the 30 next largest two each, and the remaining 121 counties to have one representative each. Back in 1877 when Georgia was largely agricultural and there were few cities of any size, the inequality was not so great and so apparent as today; however the principle was bad enough at that time. With the industrial development in the state, many large cities have grown up and there has been steady migration from the farms to these urban centers.

Antiquated Borough System.
Georgia today has borough representation which is, in many respects, comparable to that of England prior to 1832. Certainly no state in the American Union can vie with it for honors in this field. Fulton county has approximately 320,000 people and yet it has only three representatives in the lower house of the Georgia general assembly, while little Echols county has only 2,744 people and has one member in the same body. Here we have one county with one representative for every 110,000 people and yet the smallest county in the state has one representative for only 2,744 people.

Some people try to justify the inequality of representation in Georgia on the ground that land or property must be represented. If this was the purpose of the framers in 1777, it is no longer justified. Fulton county pays 24 per cent of the taxes of the state of Georgia, or 3 per cent more than 80 small counties, but she has only three representatives to 80 for these small counties.

John Locke was the founder of constitutional government. He held that government rests upon the consent of the governed. Here we have the idea of popular sovereignty. Now the Georgia constitution says in Article I, Section 1, Paragraph 1, the following: "All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. How does the Georgia measure up to that?

Type of Government.
Do we have in Georgia a govern-

Mortgage Guarantee Building

Centrally Located

Now 81½% Rented

Vacancy 18½%

Nice rooms, well kept. All outside rooms on

Prominent Streets

Ellis Street and Carnegie Way

Good Service

Reliable Tenants Desired for the Vacancy

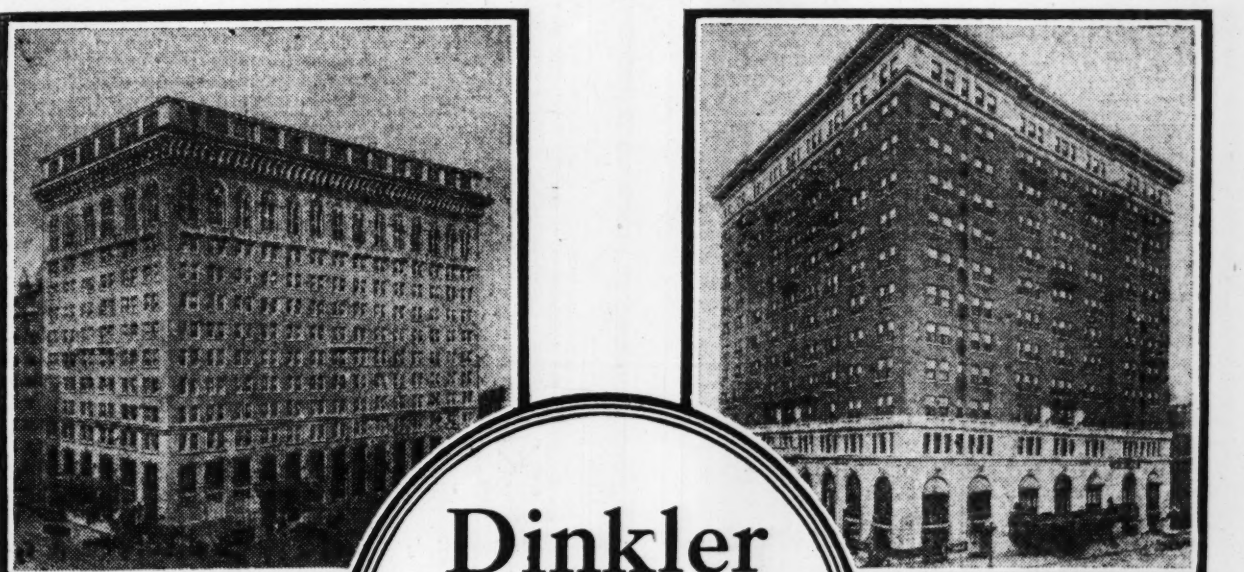
Call at Office

Room 1122

Telephone WAL. 2226

Mortgage Guarantee Building Company

HOSPITALITY of Colonials... Plus 200 Years of COMFORTS!



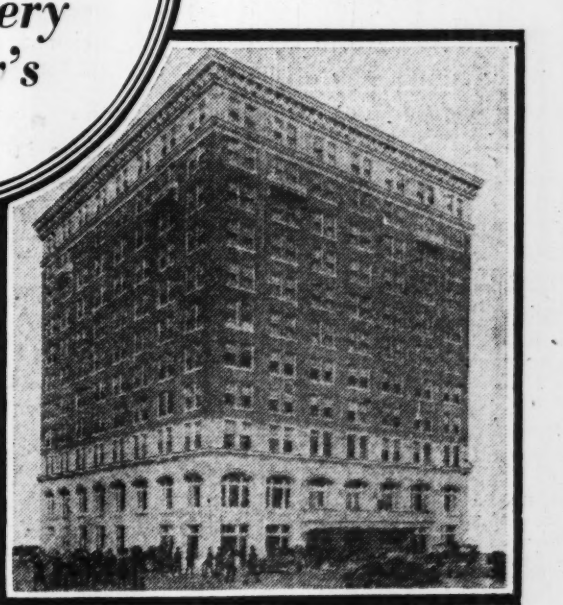
Dinkler Hotels
Serve Every Traveler's Need

Ansley Hotel, Atlanta
400 rooms, each with private bath, radio and electric fan; moderate rates.
Guy Lavender, Mgr.

Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham
400 rooms, each with private bath, radio and electric fan; moderate rates.
R. Burt Orndorff, Mgr.



Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville
250 rooms, each with private bath, radio and electric fan; moderate rates.
Robt. P. Love, Mgr.



Jefferson Davis Hotel, Montgomery
250 rooms, each with private bath, radio and electric fan; moderate rates.
W. H. Moore, Mgr.

Dinkler hotels, located at strategic points in the Southeast, and conveniently located in their respective cities, offer the friendly, wholesaled hospitality that characterized the old South. Modern in every particular, they afford the traveler of moderate means comforts and luxuries that Oglethorpe and his royal associates never dreamed of.

DINKLER HOTELS, Inc.

CARLING DINKLER, President

HENRY C. HEINZ, Treasurer

True Dispensers of Southern Hospitality

Spain's Dream of Empire Lost in Colonization of Georgia

Epic Story of Georgia Cited As 'Silent Place in History'

Robert L. Foreman Sr., Pays Glowing Tribute
to Mary Ross, Georgia Writer, in Painting
Graphic Portrait of England's Frustration
of Early Spanish Aims.

By ROBERT L. FOREMAN SR.

"A MONG the silent places in American history, the story of seventeenth century Gual, or the record of the golden age of Franciscan labor in the region now known as Eastern Georgia, is notable." These are the words of a distinguished historian, a Georgia woman, Mary Ross by name, the daughter of a Confederate veteran of Brunswick, who for many years has been on the faculty of the University of California. To her, and to Professor Herbert E. Bolton, head of the historical department of that university, I am indebted for the historical data contained in this paper.

I have carefully examined three of the best-known Georgia histories—that of Hugh McCall, published in 1811, William Bacon Stevens, published in 1847, and Colonel C. C. Jones, 1883. McCall's only reference to these early days is the statement that, "A jealousy had long existed between Great Britain and Spain respecting the boundaries of their settlements in North and South America."

STEVENS mentions the voyages of Vazquez de Ayllon, early in the sixteenth century, to the coast of Santa Catalina, which was called Santa Elena, the site of the present town of Beaufort. He described De Soto's adventure at some length. In explaining that it was almost impossible to trace De Soto's route through Georgia, he says: "Ruins of ancient fortifications have been found along the Georgia coast, made in accordance with military rule; arms, coins and implements of various kinds have been dug up in various places, but it is evident that these were not of Spanish origin." He tells of the visit of Ribaut, the French privateer, who, under the patronage of Admiral Coligny, visited Florida, where he left a small settlement at the mouth of the St. Johns, and then cruised along the coast of Georgia to Port Royal, S. C. He relates how Philip II sent Pedro Menendez de Aviles to wipe out these evidences of French occupation, but reaches this conclusion: "In all these voyages the seaboard of Georgia was well explored, but no settlement made, though a few miles north of the Savannah, and a few miles south of St. Marys, the French and Spanish had erected forts and planted colonies."

EARLY INDICATIONS OF SPANISH INFLUENCE.

COLONEL JONES has a chapter on early Spanish explorers, such as Verrazano, Narvaez and De Vaca, and devotes 30 pages to the odyssey of Hernando (or Ferdinand) De Soto, and has this to say in conclusion: "It will be perceived that by none of the voyagers whom we have mentioned, nor by any others, so far as we are advised, had even temporary settlements been founded between the rivers Savannah and St. Marys, and yet, from certain signs of tabby foundations at a few important points, we cannot resist the impression that at some remote period, small forts were built, or look-outs erected on the Georgia coast, antedating the advent of Oglethorpe. We refrain from everything save a bare mention of them because the origin, possession and abandonment of these remnants of things that have passed away are enshrouded in the darkness of an unrecorded past."

So it is not generally known that beginning in 1565—178 years before Oglethorpe came and 42 years before the landing of the English at Jamestown, from St. Marys river on the south to Port Royal on the north, little centers of Spanish influence were planted in the midst of nearly every coast tribe. Scores of devoted missionaries lived among these children of the forest, and small soldier-garrisons protected them and guarded against the intrusions of unwelcome European neighbors. Most of the Spanish settlements were on the sea islands, for these were terra firma, while the adjoining mainland was largely swamp and salt marshes.

Missionary activity in Georgia was not confined to the seaboard, but extending westward from the Atlantic coast, a line of missions stretched along the southern border, all the way from Cumberland Island to the lower reaches of the Apalachicola and thence northward along the banks of the Chattahoochee to the falls near the present site of Columbus, then known as Sabacola, the headquarters of the great Coweta tribe.

In view of these facts it makes one smile to note that the Georgia historians all refer to Spain's opposition to Oglethorpe's colony as "The Spanish Invasion of Georgia."

SPANISH CLAIM MADE
FOR GEORGIA COLONY.

IN 1736 Antonio de Arredondo, a distinguished engineer and soldier, was sent from Havana to Frederica to protest to Oglethorpe against the establishment of a colony. He was active in perfecting the fortifications, drawing maps and writing reports for the forthcoming struggle with England, and was chief of staff of the Spanish campaign against Georgia in 1742. In his celebrated work entitled

coasted down the inland passage and hanged some of the offenders. When their chance came, the Gualeans returned the compliment by massacring nine Spaniards at Espogache, a village near the Altamaha.

These Indian disturbances were encouraged by French corsairs who harried the coast. Other Frenchmen had followed in the wake of Ribaut, who traded profitably in sassafras and intrigued with the Indians, but they frequently paid dearly for their ventures. Strozi, head of one of these marauding bands, was captured by Marques in Gual, taken to San Augustin, questioned and executed with 22 of his men in 1579. The following summer, no less than 20 French corsair vessels were seen on the Georgia coast. Their leader, Gil, was slain in a hot-fought battle in the San Juan (St. John) river. Other visits from the sassafras gatherers were repelled with equal vigor.

Such a frontier demanded more missionaries and the place of the Jesuits was taken by Franciscans, who began a work in Georgia which lasted for a century. Churches were built in the principal towns, at Tolomato, Tupique, on St. Catherine, and at Tosa, above the mouth of the Altamaha. On the southern coast, San Pedro (Cumberland Island) became important, where Father Baltasar Lopez won fame, but the hero of all this early Franciscan period was Fra Alonso Reynoso, devout, gentle, zealous and tireless. His figure, though shadowy in the distance, still looms large and strong.

Guale's importance was increased by Drake's raid about 1585, and the garrison at Santa Elena was moved in 1587 to San Augustin, and Santa Catalina, the mission near the Savannah river, was now the northern outpost. A new era of activity began when Governor Avendaño conducted five more friars to Guale. Gratifying success attended their labors in the towns along the Georgia coast; old churches were restored or new ones built. These holy fathers labored unceasingly on Cumberland, Jekyll, St. Simons, and on the mainland at Tolomato, Sapelo Island, at Tupique, three leagues north, and also at Santa Catalina. Encouraged by bountiful crops, Father Choses and Vilasco journeyed eight days on horseback to distant Tama and Ocute, Creek towns near the Altamaha. Their enthusiastic reports revived old tales and stirred up new dreams of frontier conquest.

TOLOMATO CHIEF HEADS MASSACRE.

FOR two years the Guale missions flourished, then suddenly the thunderbolt of rebellion came out of a clear sky. Juan, the heady young chief of Tolomato, organized a conspiracy, and in 1597 fell upon the missions. Father Corpa was slain and beheaded. From Tolomato the angry mob rushed to the other missions, gathering strength as it went. The tide first turned north, and thence surged southward to Tupique, Santa Catalina, St. Simons and Jekyll. All were killed save Devila at Jekyll who was wounded and carried into captivity. But the Indians at San Pedro (Cumberland) remained faithful and there the bloody massacre spent its force.

To punish these offenders, Governor Canzo sailed up the inland passage from San Augustin with 150 soldiers. The Indians everywhere fled in terror. At Jekyll, Tolomato, St. Catherine, Santa Catalina, Tupique and St. Simons, Canzo destroyed all that was left of towns and cornfields, but he could find no Indians to chastise.

A few years later the Indians submitted, releasing Father Davila from captivity, and a young hostage who confessed to a part in the uprising was hanged. The harsh treatment had its effect. The Guale chiefs renewed their allegiance, were granted pardons, and once more loyally furnished laborers for the public works.

Restorations of the missions was urgently needed, the coast demanded protection against a new swarm of French corsairs, the interior beckoned, and to prepare the way for new missionaries, the governor made a triumphant visit to the Guale towns. Destroyed churches were rebuilt, the Georgia forests echoed the peaceful tones of the angelus bell in the missions of San Pedro, Espogache and Santa Catalina. The governor set all hands to work eradicating mosquitoes and cutting stone for churches and forts. Governor Canzo then left San Augustin for an official visit to the Guale missions, where he was everywhere enthusiastically received and the Indians promised to be good and foster the sassafras trade. Miss Ross' description of his visit to Tupique on the Altamaha delta in 1603 may interest you. "There on February 10, escorted by a number of chiefs who had come out in their canoes to meet the expedition, the governor dropped anchor. His landing was dramatic. On the high bank above the stream (about five miles from the present site of Darien) stood his old friend, the Mico of Espogache, attended by a throng of men and women who had come out to greet their Spanish overlord and the attendant clergy. Quickly the boats were moored and the Spanish assisted ashore, where they promptly found themselves surrounded by a crowd of hilarious natives, who embraced the governor and profusely kissed the hands of the missionaries. Then repairing to the lodge, espe-

Blazed Trail Through Georgia



HERNANDO (FERDINAND) DE SOTO.

cially prepared by the Indians, Canzo and his company rested and refreshed themselves with a hearty supply of cakes and fritters of maize and other things which the squaws had supplied.

BISHOP OF HAVANA PAYS STATE VISIT.

DURING the next year the new governor—Ibarra—also paid a state visit to the Guale missions, but the missions were now becoming so

April 11, 1900, that Bishop Cabezas Altamirano sailed for Guale. His first visit was to Talaxee Mission, described as "10 leagues north of San Pedro (Cumberland) up a large fresh water river. This location places the mission on the Altamaha. Today the ruins of an extensive establishment are to be found at Elizafin, an old plantation on the William Dupont estate on that river. These once notable but now ruined tabby structures, consisting of an octagonal garrison and a commodious mission building, mark, no doubt, the site of the mission Santa Domingo Talaxee. That is the opinion of Miss Ross; and this writer, having had the pleasure of visiting these ruins, agrees with her.

The bishop also visited the residence of Chief Tupique and Mico Espogache. Miss Ross estimates its old site, therefore, to be about 18 miles from the south fork of the Altamaha. To quote her again: "The extensive ruins of an old Spanish mission (Casa Fuerte), monastery buildings, and a circular well are to be found on Pense creek, on the Lewis Crumb estate, known as 'The Thicket,' or the Mansfield place. This location dominates the marshes of McIntosh county, and gives a commanding view out toward the Atlantic that embraces Sapelo light, Wold and Doboy islands. This venerable monument to Spanish rule in Georgia is one of the rarest possessions of the Empire State. Close by is the harbor of Doboy. In Spanish days it was designated as the bar of Espogache. This similarity of names, 'Espogache' and 'Espogache,' suggests the probability of an immediate or near location for the residence of the Mico of that name."

SPAIN SEES DAWN OF NEW, GOLDEN ERA.

"THE visit of Bishop Cabezas Altamirano was an overwhelming success. Thousands of communicants were confirmed, the sorrows and tribulations of the last decade had been swept away and Guale had been readmitted to the fold. The dawn of the golden era of Spanish Georgia was at hand. For three-quarters of a century it continued; and then the Anglo-Saxon came up out of the Caribbean and hammered at the Gualean gate. For a brief space the tabby walls held, then before a savage onslaught they gave way, to stand throughout the year mute and gray amidst desolate folds and fields, but still monumental evidences of the erstwhile sway of Spain over that land."

The above is quoted verbatim from Mary Ross.

To resume our story, activity in the Georgia missions was stimulated about this time by the English settlement at Jamestown. Philip III might easily have crushed this little post, but, weakling that he was, and misled by his advisors to think that the struggling colony would fall through disease and starvation, he ignored it. More missionaries were sent to Georgia in 1612, and all through the century others followed at frequent intervals—30, 40 or even 50 at a time, was the usual corps in the Florida province, of which Guale was a part. Of the missions on the coast, we have a picture drawn in 1565, as quoted by Professor Bolton: "Five of the missions were within the present Georgia, San Pedro on Cumberland, San Buenaventura on St. Simons, Santa Domingo at Talaje on the mainland, San Jose on Sapelo Island, and Santa Catalina on St. Catherine Island."

"Varied indeed were the labors of these pioneers of Georgia and South Carolina. At the missions there were chapels and houses to be built, and the monotonous round of spiritual offices to perform, children to instruct, daily masses to be sung, and special ceremonies to be performed; there were marriages to be solemnized, babies to be baptized, last rites to be performed for the dead. All these activities must be carefully written down as a matter of record. This, too, was faithfully done, for models of neatness are the old mission books."

Missions were not solely a matter of friars and soldier guards. The Indian was the central figure and he was not always happy. He was between two masters, the secular and the spiritual arms of the state.

SHADOW OF JAMESTOWN FALLS ATWARTH COLONY.

THE shadow of Jamestown soon projected itself into the Carolina Georgia back country. Ever since the days of the Roanoke colony, English settlers had talked of Spanish mines, and the west flowing rivers in the interior. Guale Indians reported strange men on horseback who found favor with the Indian women.

During these years things were happening on the southern fringes of Georgia. The old Timucua mission (Cumberland) reached northward to minister to the Indians in the region where Stateville and Valdosta now stand. The center of the new movement was Apalachee, with San Luis, now Tallahassee, as its focus. Toward this important region in the back country, French and English pirates on the Gulf pointed the finger of prophecy. The Apalachee Indians had long been asking for missionaries. This petition was answered in 1633.

Twenty years later there were nine flourishing missions in Apalachee, all within a few leagues of the principal mission of San Luis. Apalachee became a lively center for trade in deer skins and wild turkeys. Of maize and beans, three or four thousand bushels were shipped annually to San Augustin. At Aucilla, a royal plantation was opened. Hostile Choctaws

Foreman's Recital of Georgia's History a Beautiful Romance

Describes De Soto's Adventure in Empire
State of Southeast—Examines Numerous
Histories in Telling of Spain's Activities
Before and After the Founding of State.

In the west, pirates on the gulf, and English traders in the back country increased the importance of Apalachee; the military defense of San Luis became a base for advance towards Pensacola and up the Chattahoochee into western Georgia.

About 1670 a new menace threatened in the north. Heretofore the Spanish settlements had contended with pirates and hostile European traders, but now they were to face organized interference backed by powerful governments. Out of the Caribbean where the plantations were playing out, came the English in search of more fertile lands. Sir John Colleton, a Barbadian planter, interested a group of men along the Carolina borders granted to eight proprietors, covering all the region from latitude 36 to 31, meaning Norfolk to Daytona, Fla., and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, quite regardless of the fact that Spain at that very moment had within the area granted a line of settlements stretching up the coast for 150 miles, some of them nearly a century old, and the fact that this grant included El Paso, Santa Fe and many other important settlements made from Mexico.

EXPLORES EXCHANGE
IMPORTANT HISTORIES.

WILLIAM HILTON first explored the Carolina coast, but finding Spaniards at Port Royal, he withdrew. Three years later, Robert Sandford came down the Cape Fear river settlement and with him Dr. Henry Woodward, perhaps the most interesting figure on the English side in those pioneer days. They found no Spaniards at Port Royal on their arrival, but a "fair wooden cross of Spanish erection," and signs of preparation for building. When Sandford departed on July 8 he took with him the nephew of the enigmatic of Santa Elena as a hostage, and in his place left Dr. Woodward. The arrangement was sealed with ceremony, and before the assembled village Sandford delivered Woodward into the keeping of the head chiefs and their wives. Woodward was placed beside the cacique on a throne and given his niece for a housekeeper and endowed with formal possession of the whole country to hold as tenant at will of the right honorable lords proprietors.

The key to that whole border was now in the pocket of Dr. Henry Woodward; he studied and learned the tongues of the natives. After some months he was carried by the Spaniards to San Augustin. The English account has it that he was captured; the Spanish claim that he went of his own accord; but he found favor at San Augustin, lived with the parish priest, joined the Catholic church and assumed a Spanish name. With these advantages he soon learned the secrets of the country and took advantage of the first visit of an English pirate to escape and return to Port Royal, which was now chosen for the seat of a colony under the name of Charleston. A few weeks later, under the charter of 1670, England's right to Charleston was legalized and the principal adopted of actual occupation. By this Spain recognized all English settlements then established, but no others.

Immediately the English commenced to complain that they were "in the very clasp of the Spaniards" and then began a long series of attacks and reprisals which lasted for many years.

England and Spain were nominally at peace, but this did not prevent Carolina trade and intrigue with the Indians. The Guale missions were a menace to Charleston and their neophytes would make good slaves on Carolina plantations. In this way a slave market was created, in which the Indians did a thriving business with captives snatched from enemy tribes.

ENGLISHMEN LEAD
INDIANS IN ATTACK.

EARLY in 1680 the storm broke across the Savannah. Three hundred Indians headed by Englishmen attacked the mission at Santa Catalina, and while this attack failed, the neophytes forthwith deserted the mission. Some hurried southward to Sapelo, others fled westward to take refuge in the Chattahoochee border. With the Indians close behind them, Captain Puentes and his soldiers withdrew to Sapelo, where soldiers were sent from San Augustin with orders to construct a fort, and it is apparently the remains of this fort that are plainly visible on Sapelo Island today and known as the "Old Sugar House."

Carolina traders continued to tighten their hold on the Guale Indians. English trade in Indian slaves grew at an appalling rate. The Carolinians purchased captives and thus encouraged the tribes to make war on their southern neighbors. In this way the Yamasees were won over and turned against the mission Indians. Simultaneously came a staggering blow in the shape of pirate raids. In 1683 the notorious Agramont, known as Abraham, plundered the missions of southern Guale, despoiled them of provisions, carried off church bells and ornaments, and killed neophytes. The survivors fled to the forest. When the scare was over, the southern Guale missions were nearly ruined.

More and more the English colonies steadily encroached on the Spanish settlements in Guale, while in the back country traders challenged Spain's hold on the Apalachicola confederacy. The advantage was with the more aggressive contestant. Step by step the Spanish frontier receded, until after more than a century of actual occupation of the Georgia coast, in 1680 Spain withdrew her Guale outpost from St. Catherine to the Altamaha. Six years later new raids of Carolinians, Indians and buccaners forced the frontier to retreat as far as St. Marys and a decade and one-half later, during Queen Anne's war, it fell back to St. Johns. Nor could Spain exclude the English from the hinterland. In vain she sent missionaries to Sabacola; in vain she fitted out expeditions to capture the traders; in vain she fortified the Chattahoochee. The contest for Georgia's future relations and drove the lower Creeks eastward to the Ocmulgee. The Carolinians ruthlessly laid waste to 13 missions in the Georgia back country that had been continuously occupied by Spain for 70 years.

SPAIN LOSES LAND
EAST OF MISSISSIPPI.

THE Yamasee war in 1715 demonstrated to England the need of a buffer outpost south of the Savannah. The effort to do this by Fort King George near the Altamaha had ended in sharp diplomatic controversy and failure. With the coming of Oglethorpe to Georgia in 1733, the contest for Guale entered its last stage, and became a part of the larger struggle known as the war of Jenkins's Ear. The effort of English diplomacy Spain entered the Seven Years' War and thereby lost all her lands east of the Mississippi. The century-long contest over the Georgia country thus came to an end.

The recital of this story naturally suggests certain pertinent questions. How is it that at this late date we are learning things of which our historians seem entirely unaware? Professor Bolton and Mary Ross tell us that the English archives are rich with documentary material concerning the long period of Spanish occupation and Franciscan activity in Georgia. The history of early California being so large a subject, it was only natural that its historians should have had a thirst for more details concerning that interesting period, and it was with searching the archives in the royal library at Madrid that the early history of Georgia came to light.

But the answers to our question, Drake raided our coast in the time of Elizabeth. Through the buccaners of their far-flung sea traffic the English government and people were kept in touch with what was going on in Georgia. The diplomacy of the period will show much negotiation and a number of treaties, and certainly the English were not silent since he represented his government in the famous negotiations with Arredondo at Frederica. With these facts in mind we can only conclude that the history of Georgia is a story of silence and some wonderfully clever propaganda. As far as possible, Spanish names were changed or translated into English. Santa Catalina became St. Catherine; Zapala became Sapelo; Ospo became Jekyll; Asao became St. Simons; San Pedro became Cumberland; and San Augustin became St. Marys. In fact, everything was done to wipe out even the memory of Spanish occupation.

So successful were these efforts that not only the average Georgian is ignorant of this part of his state's history, but the farmers and fishermen who live beneath the shadows of the historic Stateville and Valdosta on the coast and sea islands have little or no knowledge of their significance. The remains of an octagonal fortress that once defended an important military post on the Altamaha delta, near Darien, were found to have been used as a pig sty, whereas the ruins of an old fort on Sapelo were put to an industrial use as a sugar mill.

MARY ROSS ACHIEVES
MERITORIOUS SUCCESS.

IT remained for a Georgia woman—Mary Ross—to dig up this history from the Spanish archives. Having witnessed the wonderful enterprise of California, she turned her attention to the Spanish missions from San Diego to San Francisco, and connecting them with a scenic highway that has made them a part of the world, she naturally urges us, if for no other reason than selfish commercial purposes, to restore our ruins of even greater interest.

Another natural question: Why did Spain, after doing so much, allow this great empire to slip through her fingers. At the time Florida was discovered the great Emperor Charles V had just relinquished the Spanish crown to his son, Philip II, whose interests were confined almost entirely to religion and his royal family. Under Philip III and IV Spain gradually decayed, so that her pioneers in distant lands had very little help or backing from the home government.

It was the time of fierce religious hatreds and persecutions. It was the massacre of the Alamo that drew the first French colony to Florida, and it was only natural that there should be such bitter feeling between the Huguenots and the Spaniards who settled South Carolina and Georgia, and their Spanish neighbors on the south, but even so, it is difficult to understand how their very memory was blotted out.

While Spain's pioneers in the western world built missions and military posts along the whole southern frontier, apparently they never realized the importance of bringing Spanish families to multiply and replenish the race, to build homes and towns, to cultivate the soil and build up a commercial fabric, and in every practical way establish and spread Spanish civilization. Had they followed the benign example of our English ancestors by trading the Indians out of their eyes teeth, then killing them off and grabbing their lands, instead of wasting time in converting them to Christianity, this might have been a different story.

Antique Wesley Woodcuts Discovered in Far-Off Japan



JOHN WESLEY.

Forty years ago in far-off Kobe, Japan, W. E. Towson, of Smyrna, then a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal church, South, discovered two old English woodcuts and purchased them from a Japanese Christian friend who had bought them at an auction.

These woodcuts show (above) John Wesley preaching on his father's tomb in Lincolnshire, and Charles Wesley (below) preaching to the North American Indians in 1745. The prints are very old and as far as the owner has been able to discover, are the only ones in existence. They are being exhibited at the headquarters of the Georgia Bicentennial Commission, 1209 Atlanta National Bank building.



CHARLES WESLEY.

Interest inspired by Georgia's two hundredth anniversary has unearthed a wealth of valuable records, paintings and facts of the early history of the colony of Georgia that have reposed beneath the dust of ages, all but lost to posterity.

Rev. W. E. Towson, of Smyrna, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, almost 40 years ago was browsing through a wayside bookshop in Kobe, Japan. There, among books of all nations, he found two framed woodcuts which arrested his attention. One was a picture of "The Revd. John Wesley preaching on his father's tomb in Epworth churchyard, Lincolnshire," and the other, "The Revd. Charles Wesley preaching to the North American Indians, 1745."

"I bought these woodcuts of a Japanese Christian friend who had purchased them at an auction sale. How they got to Japan from England, for they are of English make, I cannot tell. I know nothing of their history beyond this," Mr. Towson said.

"I have made a number of inquiries among those who are acquainted with Wesleyana, but have never heard of anyone who has ever heard of or seen the picture entitled 'Charles Wesley preaching to the

North American Indians," so I believe it is the only print in existence, and as far as I can determine, it is not shown in any book about the life of Charles Wesley," he said.

"The picture showing John Wesley preaching on his father's tomb," according to Mr. Towson, "is a fairly familiar scene to Methodists, a similar scene being reproduced in many of the books dealing with the life of John Wesley, though the woodcut is different in many respects from any of the published pictures."

The pictures were published in London by S. Lipsitz & Sons, a firm not now listed in the English Trade Register. Both pictures bear the earmarks of being very old. In addition to their physical appearance, evidence of their age is attested to in the spelling of Epworth, which appears on the print spelled Epworth, and also the spelling of North America, which appears on the print as one word.

These two pictures, so closely identified with Georgia's early history, are now being exhibited at the headquarters of the Georgia Bicentennial Commission, 1209 Atlanta National Bank building, where students of Wesleyana and others interested may view them, according to Albert R. Rogers, executive secretary of the commission.

Achievement Far Surpassing Oglethorpe's Fondest Dream Manifested Throughout All Georgia Today



JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE
From an original portrait painted by Simon Francois Ravenet, from a mezzotint by Burford in the print room at the British Museum.

BY VICTOR BARRON.

TWO HUNDRED years old, and yet a fragrant rose, planted in deep-center of a magnificent meadow, expanding and blooming almost beyond belief throughout its width and breadth of nearly 60,000 square miles, smiling Georgia, the thirteenth colony, joyously and impressively observes its birthday, and pays tribute to its namesake—King George II of England.

A prayer of gratefulness ascends to its founder, James Edward Oglethorpe, an English gentleman of great benevolence and ability, who sailed up the Savannah river two centuries ago to select a place for his settlement after months of dangerous voyaging across the Atlantic, and on a high bluff, shaded by pine trees interspersed with live oaks and magnolias, he chose a place and called it Savannah.

This great man, a member of parliament, and at one time an officer in the British army, was accompanied by one hundred and sixteen emigrants. On February 12, 1733, the colonists arrived, and on the 20th was commenced the first house of the new city, which Oglethorpe called Savannah from the name of the river—Yamacraw. They found the yellow jasmine shedding its fragrance everywhere, and the forest filled with the songs of birds. The streets of the future city were laid out with great care, leaving space for public squares at regular distances. All houses were built of rough boards and on one plan.

The colonists in Georgia were required to pay an annual rent of 20 shillings for every hundred acres of land, and if any part of this sum was unpaid in six months after it became due, the land was to become again the property of the trustees.

Not far away was an Indian village, in which lived an old chief of the Muscogee tribe named Tomochichi. Oglethorpe made him a visit, and Mary Musgrove, an Indian woman who married an Englishman and had learned something of the English language, acted as interpreter. Tomochichi presented Oglethorpe with a buffalo robe, on the inside of which were painted the head and feathers of an eagle. "The feathers of the eagle are soft," said he, "and signify love; the buffalo skin is warm, and is the emblem of protection. Therefore, love and protect our little families."

OTHER Indian chieftains made a visit to their English neighbors and signed a treaty to give up the country as far south as the St. Johns. The trustees kept the Indians on terms of friendship by making them presents once a year of guns, ammunition and other articles. The guns, useful to them in killing deer, were given in small numbers. Oglethorpe's kind treatment of the Indians secured their friendship and opened the way for the missionaries who came afterwards to teach them of the true God.

The Salzburgers were inhabitants of a valley among the Alps, and many of them had been Lutherans. Leopold, Duke of Austria, persecuted these Protestants and drove them from their country, often separating husbands from wives, and children from parents. The trustees in England collected money and offered fifty of these suffering families a free passage to Georgia and a home free of rent for 10 years. In a few months after Oglethorpe and his party landed, these new settlers came with their Bibles and hymn books and catechisms. Their leader was allowed to select a place for their settlement. The people wanted a country that abounded with hills and pure springs of water. Oglethorpe accompanied them on their journey to the interior. After traveling along the bank of the Savannah about 30 miles, they were so much pleased that they did not care to go farther. As an evidence of their gratitude to God, they sang a psalm and set up a stone, they named the place Ebenezer, which means, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The city of Augusta, on the Savannah river, was begun about 1735. Being near to the Cherokee country, it was at first inhabited only by traders, but it soon became a place of importance. The trustees would not allow rum or African slaves to be brought to Georgia. They thought the white men would not care to work if they had slaves; they also feared that the Spaniards in Florida would incite the slaves to insurrection or entice them away from their masters.

Thus was planted the seed of a tiny oak that was destined to grow and spread over thousands and thousands of square miles, that ultimately sheltered one of the richest, most progressive and fertile areas in the United States of America.

No attempt is made here to tell the wonderful story of the founder of this great commonwealth—space is too limited—but a complete chronicle of this magnificent gentleman, whom King George II of England selected to execute the idea of founding a home for the poor of Great Britain and a place of refuge for the Salzburgers and other persecuted sects of the continent of Europe, where both slavery and rum would be prohibited, will be found elsewhere in this Bi-centennial of Georgia edition.

GEOORGIA, the heart and center of the great southland, the home of approximately 3,000,000 congenial, progressive, educated and religious citizens, steps forward today in its new robe of development that sparkles with rich ornaments of transformation of a former woodland—a wilderness into a mammoth vista of every conceivable development that its vast resources and untold wealth gave birth to one of the fastest-growing areas of North America.

Its millions of acres of flourishing agricultural land, its towering industrial skyline, its network of railroad, motor and air transportation facilities, its tremendous hydro-electric resources, educational and religious institutions, city and state-wide municipal beautification and other marvelous achievements, stand out as a giant monument to the founder of this great state.

Georgia, where opportunity beckons insistently and where public sentiment is more than fair and friendly than probably in any area on the North American continent, has been assisted greatly in its forward progress through all its years by offering such outstanding inducements as these:

Georgia has satisfactory tax laws.
Georgia has tremendous developed and unharnessed water-power resources.

Georgia has a vast supply of raw materials—agricultural and Georgia has an almost ideal all-year-round climate, with nine months of absolute open weather.

Georgia has ideal labor conditions, with almost no foreign element.

Georgia has mountains of unexcelled beauty, rolling and flat country of high productivity, and the seacoast.

Georgia has good schools and churches.

Georgia has all desired forms of transportation, telegraphic and telephonic facilities and communications.

Georgia is surrounded by a number of states laden with untold wealth and resources of a great variety.

In fact, if a wall was built around Georgia it could be entirely self-sustaining. Any crop possible to raise between the frigid and tropical zones can be matured in Georgia sufficient to support ten times the state's general population.

The difficulties involved in an attempt to present within the compass of this article the agricultural and industrial potentialities of Georgia would be appreciated by any one who tried to place the Atlantic ocean inside a barrel with the aid of a teacup. Perhaps no one but a relative stranger would make the attempt at all.

Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. It is teeming with opportunities for the farmer and artisan—for those who would work, or play or simply enjoy.

Georgia is marvelously rich in climate, soils, minerals, forests, fruits and flowers, with excellent schools, thriving cities and towns, ports beyond compare, and industrial activities growing and extending with amazing rapidity. There is and has been so much of it that its nearly 3,000,000 busy people are unequal in number to the task of development.

There is enough and to spare, and in the spirit of the founders of the colony in 1733, who adopted as their motto *Non sibi sed aliis* (not for themselves, but for others), Georgia smiles its welcome and extends its invitation to the people of other states and countries where the rigors of climatic and other conditions are less favorable to successful husbandry to come and share in its abundant resources.

There is no room in Georgia for any lazy and shiftless, but for ambitious, self-respecting people, who, independent of sex, recognize the dignity of honest labor, who fear God, revere the sanctity of the home, and are amenable to law and order, there is a hearty welcome, a fair field, a kindly soil and a golden harvest to be gathered.

Sunny, smiling Georgia! Sir Richard Montgomery, to whom the lord proprietors of the Carolinas had granted part of it in 1717, described it as a veritable paradise, "the most delightful country," where, he said, "the flowers bloom earlier, the birds sing sweeter, the water was colder and purer, the air was always balmy, and winter was not known."

Sir Richard never gained his paradise, but others did, and as they journeyed farther from the coast and upward into the west and north, new delights were experienced, soils and zones of climate and vegetation were found in numberless variety, and each could choose a home-site to accord with his own ideals. The same freedom of choice exists today in Georgia.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for any artist, or chronicler of Georgia's advancement, to give a complete, finished pictorialization of the state. It is growing, expanding, in every direction and in every way ever hour of the day. Its greatest growth lies in the future.

With the inheritance of ambition, determination, faith and confidence of those great pioneers and forefathers, the present generation is carrying Georgia to higher and its just rewards. They, too, visualize a greater Georgia, just as did those pioneers. It is great inspiration to see the hands of these energetic men and women of today carry on the unformed work of those who have answered the last roll call.

From the towering mountains, rising some 5,000 feet above sea level, down to the sandy coastal plains on the coast, Georgia offers the present generation an inheritance banked high with development and entrenched with richness that bespell a continuance of its perpetual growth and development.

In the place of former red-clay sidewalks and highways, Georgia today has a state-wide system of paved streets and highways, connecting it with every section in the United States. The railroad facilities and highways for automobile travel have brought the urban and rural communities closer together. In fact, it now is an overnight ride via rail or motor to a neighboring population of some 15,000,000, and less via air route. Long since have passed the ox, horse and buggy era of transportation.

Georgia has risen from a former strictly agricultural state to one of the largest and most developed industrial states in the Union, and at the same time King Cotton has maintained its supremacy as a financial revenue bearer. Under normal conditions Georgia's agricultural and industrial revenue represents an income of approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually.

Oglethorpe Surveying the Site of Savannah.

For instance, in 1929—a fairly normal period of prosperity—Georgia's agricultural products were estimated at a valuation of nearly \$400,000,000, while factory products showed a total valuation of more than \$750,000,000, with textiles far in the lead with approximately \$250,000,000.

Here are the agricultural crops that have brought Georgia prosperity, independence and which still are in their infancy of development:

Cotton, lint and seed, corn, tobacco, peanuts for all purposes, wheat, oats and rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, peaches, hay—wild and tame, cane and sorghum, watermelons, cowpeas, apples, pecans, soy beans, pears, rice, fish, oysters and shrimp, miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, dairy products, live stock, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Georgia's major factory products embrace textiles, which run approximately \$250,000,000 and presenting the largest industrial compensations in the state; foundry products, furniture, fixtures, etc., soft drinks, cottonseed oil products, candy, bakeries, etc., flour, grist mills etc., naval stores, printing and publishing, fertilizers and nitrate barrels, crates, etc., ice plants, wearing apparel, leather goods, brick, tile and other clays, marble and granite—finished, canneries, medical compounds, cigars, cigarettes, etc., chemicals.

Thus, Georgia is recognized as more than a BILLION-DOLLAR STATE!

Georgia has some of the largest and most valuable clay and mineral deposits in the world. In fact, Georgia marble is recognized as the outstanding product of the soil of its kind in the world.

Here's Georgia!

Written 16 Years Ago and Dedicated to the Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

BY THE LATE FRANK L. STANTON.

Queen of the richest Promised Land,
Here's Georgia!
Ringed and wreathed with a golden band,
Here's Georgia!
With a woman's smile for her lovers true,
Here's Georgia!
Bright as light in her skies of blue,
Here's Georgia!
She tells the country "Howdy-do,"
Here's Georgia!

Singin' the song of Hope and Home,
Here's Georgia!
Fields light-white with the fleecy foam,
Here's Georgia!
Where the corn hangs heavy and climbs so high
Here's Georgia!
It tells the gold in the mines "Good-bye,"
Here's Georgia!
And hides the hills from the mornin' sky,
Here's Georgia!

So honey-fair and hearty fine,
Here's Georgia!
Shinin' star of the states in line,
Here's Georgia!
Just let 'em move to the music's sound
Here's Georgia!
To win the prize for the golden ground,
Here's Georgia!
She'll match 'em 'avin' the world around,
Here's Georgia!

She calls to the listening peoples far
Here's Georgia!
"Come to the land of the Mornin' Star,"
Here's Georgia!
"Come from the cabin and sky-line dome!
Here's Georgia!
Come, to the land where the world's at home!"
Here's Georgia!

Call o' the golden-hearted hills
Here's Georgia!
The gold-deep mines and the whirrin' mills
Here's Georgia!
Clear as the mornin's trumpet-call,
Here's Georgia!
The notes o' the message rise and fall;
Here's Georgia!
"Hear us to hold you and homes for all
Here's Georgia!"

Her tables creek with the plenty spread
Here's Georgia!
With Peace herself for to bless the bread
Here's Georgia!
The welcome word is the word we know:
Here's Georgia!
God's own land, where the good things grow;
Here's Georgia!
The Horn o' Plenty's the horn we blow
Here's Georgia!

under normal conditions being more than half a billion dollars. Atlanta, capital of the state, is the financial centerpiece of the commonwealth's monetary breastworks. Here is located not only the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank, but also large national and state banking institutions, with resources and deposits aggregating millions and millions of dollars.

Before numerous consolidations of banking institutions, Atlanta bank clearings surged above \$3,000,000,000 and the state's postal receipts rank among the highest of any state in the Union with area and population far greater than Atlanta.

Georgia is the main point of cotton concentration and distribution in the south. By virtue of its strategic location, its huge warehouse facilities, transportation—rail and water route—its financial resources, nearness to the great consuming centers of the country and abroad, Georgia is destined to continue its forward strides as the leading cotton market of the southeast.

Georgia is proud of its 59,475 square miles, being larger by 1,274 square miles than England and Wales combined, and nearly in size to all New England. On its northern border are North Carolina and Tennessee, on the northeastern side, South Carolina; on the east, the Atlantic ocean; on the south, Florida; and on the west, Alabama.

Georgia's area is composed of more than 58,700 square miles of land surface and 540 miles of water. Its sea coast on an air line is more than 100 miles long. The greatest length of Georgia is 320 miles from north to south, and is about 225 miles across at its widest point. It is bounded in part by three rivers—the Savannah on the east, the St. Marys on the south and the Chattahoochee on the west.

The surface of Georgia varies from sea level on the coast to an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet in the northern part.

The state is divided into three distinct sections. The northern area is mountainous, being traversed by the Blue Ridge chain of the Appalachian mountains. Middle Georgia, known as the Piedmont or foothill section, consists of broadly rolling upland surface, trenched by deep and narrow valleys, and is traversed by a large number of water courses.

The section lying south of a line drawn from Augusta, through Milledgeville and Macon to Columbus, and comprising about three-fourths of the whole state, although hilly in sections, especially in the northern part, is on the whole so greatly rolling and level that it appears as a broad and even plain. The southern part of this section is called the coastal plain.

GEOORGIA has an ideal all-year-round climate—hardly excelled by any state in the Union; no heat prostrations in summer, nor deaths from freezing in winter. Rainfall is abundant and seasonal.

Since the landing of General Oglethorpe at Yamacraw Bluff 200 years ago, Georgia, who contributed valiantly to the winning of American independence, and was among the earliest to ratify the constitution of the United States, has played a prominent and honorable part in the nation's history, thus far surpassing Oglethorpe's fondest dream of the future achievement of the Empire State of the South.

Georgia rose from an old Indian village. While the state suffered scores of relapses during its remarkable history, it has emerged triumphantly each time.

The prophetic vision of Henry Grady, when he pictured the Old South dead and predicted the New South as a land pulsating with life and surging forward eagerly, is now true in every detail.

The new south is the outstanding section of the nation, and with each passing year it becomes the Mecca for other thousands who are forever seeking better lands. It extends the hand of welcome and good fellowship to all who seek to become a part of its great empire.

Georgia not only is the largest of the South Atlantic states, but is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. It has an unusually wide range of climate, due to a great variation of altitude and latitude, and, therefore, having the greatest range in the variety of flora, whether useful for timber, foodstuffs, fabrics, ornamentation or other purposes, than are to be found in any of the other southern states.

The natural resources exceed in variety those of any other of the South Atlantic states, and in quantity surpass most of them.

Before the advent of the weevil Georgia ranked second to Texas in the production of cotton. It formerly produced between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bales. With the appearance of the weevil production dropped to around half a million bales, but in recent years the state has restored production to 1,500,000 or less, with the production this season estimated at slightly less than 1,000,000 bales. This is due chiefly to less acreage, inadequate weather, inadequate fertilization and abnormal cheapness of the staple, as the result of world-wide economic and financial conditions.

Georgia has not only maintained its agricultural strides on a diversified scale, but at the same time has become one of the largest and most diversified industrial areas in the United States.

The textile industry is Georgia's greatest industrial achievement. Some of the largest mills in the country are located in Georgia, turning out practically every known variety of cotton cloth, rubber goods, etc.

Georgia has more than 3,300,000 cotton spinning spindles, of which more than 2,500,000 are active, representing active spindle hours of more than 550,000,000. Georgia ranks fourth in the number of cotton spindles, being exceeded only by North Carolina, Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The textile industry goes back to the old days when seed was abstracted by hand and spinning wheels turned out yarn—long before Whitney invented the gin. By steady growth with the development of the industry and the movement of the spinning industry southward to the heart of the source of the supply of raw material, the industry has become the state's greatest industrial asset, with annual production greatly in excess of \$200,000,000.

Georgia is the financial center of the great southeast, with state and national banking resources and national banking resources.

Atlanta, capital of the state, is the financial centerpiece of the commonwealth's monetary breastworks. Here is located not only the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank, but also large national and state banking institutions, with resources and deposits aggregating millions and millions of dollars.

Before numerous consolidations of banking institutions, Atlanta bank clearings surged above \$3,000,000,000 and the state's postal receipts rank among the highest of any state in the Union with area and population far greater than Atlanta.

Georgia is the main point of cotton concentration and distribution in the south. By virtue of its strategic location, its huge warehouse facilities, transportation—rail and water route—its financial resources, nearness to the great consuming centers of the country and abroad, Georgia is destined to continue its forward strides as the leading cotton market of the southeast.

Georgia is proud of its 59,475 square miles, being larger by 1,274 square miles than England and Wales combined, and nearly in size to all New England. On its northern border are North Carolina and Tennessee, on the northeastern side, South Carolina; on the east, the Atlantic ocean; on the south, Florida; and on the west, Alabama.

Georgia's area is composed of more than 58,700 square miles of land surface and 540 miles of water. Its sea coast on an air line is more than 100 miles long. The greatest length of Georgia is 320 miles from north to south, and is about 225 miles across at its widest point. It is bounded in part by three rivers—the Savannah on the east, the St. Marys on the south and the Chattahoochee on the west.

The surface of Georgia varies from sea level on the coast to an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet in the northern part.

The state is divided into three distinct sections. The northern area is mountainous, being traversed by the Blue Ridge chain of the Appalachian mountains. Middle Georgia, known as the Piedmont or foothill section, consists of broadly rolling upland surface, trenched by deep and narrow valleys, and is traversed by a large number of water courses.

The section lying south of a line drawn from Augusta, through Milledgeville and Macon to Columbus, and comprising about three-fourths of the whole state, although hilly in sections, especially in the northern part, is on the whole so greatly rolling and level that it appears as a broad and even plain. The southern part of this section is called the coastal plain.

GEOORGIA has an ideal all-year-round climate—hardly excelled by any state in the Union; no heat prostrations in summer, nor deaths from freezing in winter. Rainfall is abundant and seasonal.

Since the landing of General Oglethorpe at Yamacraw Bluff 200 years ago, Georgia, who contributed valiantly to the winning of American independence, and was among the earliest to ratify the constitution of the United States, has played a prominent and honorable part in the nation's history, thus far surpassing Oglethorpe's fondest dream of the future achievement of the Empire State of the South.

Georgia rose from an old Indian village. While the state suffered scores of relapses during its remarkable history, it has emerged triumphantly each time.

The prophetic vision of Henry Grady, when he pictured the Old South dead and predicted the New South as a land pulsating with life and surging forward eagerly, is now true in every detail.

The new south is the outstanding section of the nation, and with each passing year it becomes the Mecca for other thousands who are forever seeking better lands. It extends the hand of welcome and good fellowship to all who seek to become a part of its great empire.

Georgia not only is the largest of the South Atlantic states, but is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. It has an unusually wide range of climate, due to a great variation of altitude and latitude, and, therefore, having the greatest range in the variety of flora, whether useful for timber, foodstuffs, fabrics, ornamentation or other purposes, than are to be found in any of the other southern states.

The natural resources exceed in variety those of any other of the South Atlantic states, and in quantity surpass most of them.

With the single exception of the state of Texas, which has approximately five times the area of Georgia, more cotton has been produced in this state than any other.

Georgia produces, or is capable of producing, most of the necessary minerals; nearly every character of fruit or vegetable; lumber, live stock of every kind, poultry, and, in fact, practically everything needed for the sustenance or comfort of life.

The annual mean temperature for north Georgia is 52 degrees; 63 degrees in middle Georgia and 68 in south Georgia, with a rainfall average of 51 inches per annum.

GEOORGIA'S population ranks eleventh in the Union. Of more than 3,000,000 population in the state, more than 1,500,000 are engaged in gainful occupations during normal conditions. More than \$1,130,000,000 is invested in land and buildings in Georgia, while more than \$63,300,000 is invested in implements and machinery and more than \$155,000,000 is invested in live stock. Georgia leads the United States in the production of naval stores.

There are nearly 250,000 farms in Georgia, representing approximately 22,000,000 farm acres.

Georgia's peaches, sweet potatoes, pecans, watermelons and other products have brought international fame to the state. Apples grown in Georgia orchards have taken six international world prizes.

There are approximately 5,000 miles of improved and hard-surfaced roads in the state. Georgia ranks seventh among the states of the United States and leads all of the southern states except Texas in mileage of federal aid highways completed.

Georgia has more than 300,000 automobiles and approximately 50,000 trucks.

The following minerals are found in Georgia: Asbestos, barytes, cement, clays, coal, copper, corundum, fuller's earth, gold, granites and gneisses, graphite, iron ores, limestone, manganese, marbles, mica, ocher, pyrite, road material, sand and gravel, serpentine, slate, talc and soapstone and tripoli. The mineral resources of Georgia are both extensive and varied, there being 34 different kinds of



An Early Nineteenth Century Georgia Negro Family.

minerals produced in commercial quantities in the state. Thus the large number and the varied kinds of minerals are due largely to the great diversity in the geological formation in the state. The mineral production is confined largely to the northern half of the state, although there are some produced in all sections of the state, fuller's earth having been found almost as far south as the Florida line. The annual value of the mineral resources approximates \$20,000,000.

Georgia has more than 9,600 miles of steam railroad. Value of railway properties exceeds \$306,000,000. Other public utilities, including street railways, power companies, telephone and telegraphs, etc., total \$175,000,000.

Motor vehicles registered in Georgia exceed 300,000 passenger vehicles and more than 47,000 trucks and industrial vehicles.

More than \$28,000,000 is raised annually for educational purposes—colleges, common schools, etc.

The state and national bank resources are more than \$500,000,000.

THERE are more than 3,475 manufacturing establishments in Georgia, giving employment to more than 154,000 wage-earners, with annual wages aggregating more than \$108,000,000 and the value of products produced exceeding \$609,000,000.

Georgia's building activity in recent years has ranked among the highest in the United States, having exceeded \$89,000,000 in 1924 and held above \$75,000,000 in years following.

Georgia yearly is becoming more self-sustaining. It is planting and cultivating heavily of food and feed crops and making cotton more of a "cash" crop. That has been the dream of its progressive and far-sighted leaders for generations. The state seems destined to fulfill the fondest dream of Henry Grady—the foremost exponent of diversification in his day—and the prayer of the south's leaders today.

The late Henry Grady once said:
"When every farmer in the south shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, amid his teeming orchards and vineyards, dairies and barns; plant his own crops in his own wisdom and grow them in independence, making cotton and tobacco clean surplus, and selling these in his own time and in his own chosen market and getting pay in cash, then and not until then will be the breaking of the fullness of a new day."

Georgia farmers can do this today and bid defiance to the boll weevil, if they will.

This grand old state, sometime called the "Golden Gateway to the Southeast," has reasons to make its forefathers rise and feel proud of the seed they so richly sowed. Today Georgia stands upon a pedestal of accomplishment in conformity to modern progressiveness—robbed in its full measure of achievements in agriculture, industry, commercial development, religion, educational, and at the same time taking its position alongside other great states in producing men and women of brain and power of execution.

It is today the heart and center of the new industrial frontier of America. America, ever expanding, long since has turned southward for new fields of exploration, and Georgia, with every conceivable resource—developed or undeveloped, natural or artificial, stands out like a mammoth beacon light to newcomers—it is the land of opportunity.

A great field, spreading over thousands of square miles, fertile in every respect, has been transformed into marvelous development, where towering industrial and commercial skylines, beautiful residential sections, rolling fields of flourishing crops, whining electric power current, flowing streams of financial wealth, thousands of miles of locomotive track, thousands of motor cars and endless roads of smooth pavement; hidden and unexplored richness in minerals, etc., zooming airplanes connecting the north and west within less than 48 hours, steamships traversing the high seas of the Atlantic and the Gulf each hour of the day, and countless other accomplishments, stand today as a gigantic monument to the founder of this great Empire State of the south, thus leaving in the hands of the present generation one of the most precious and wealthiest gems under the dome of Heaven.

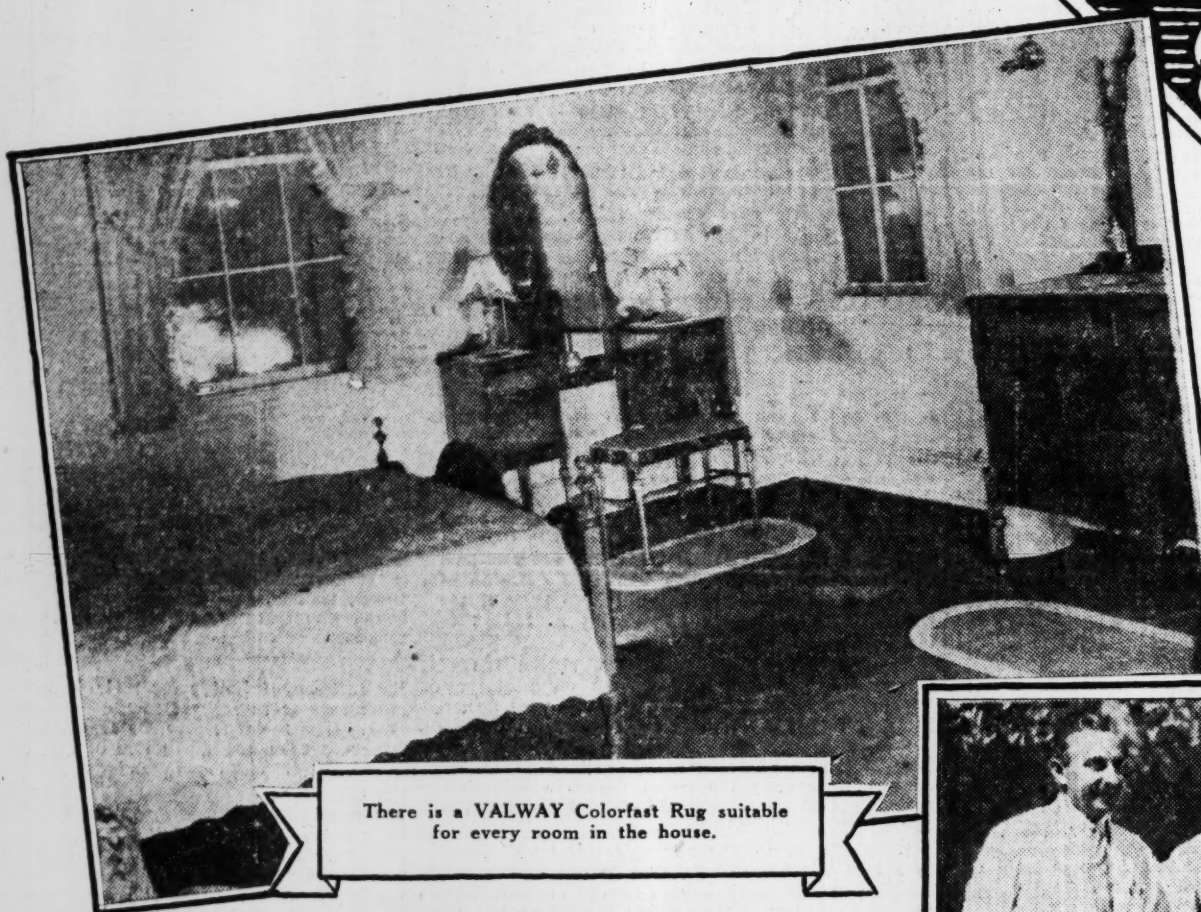
The foregoing facts about Georgia are a mere drop in the bucket of what this great state is, has and promises to be.



Advance of the Textile Industry

is shown by Variety and Quality of Products

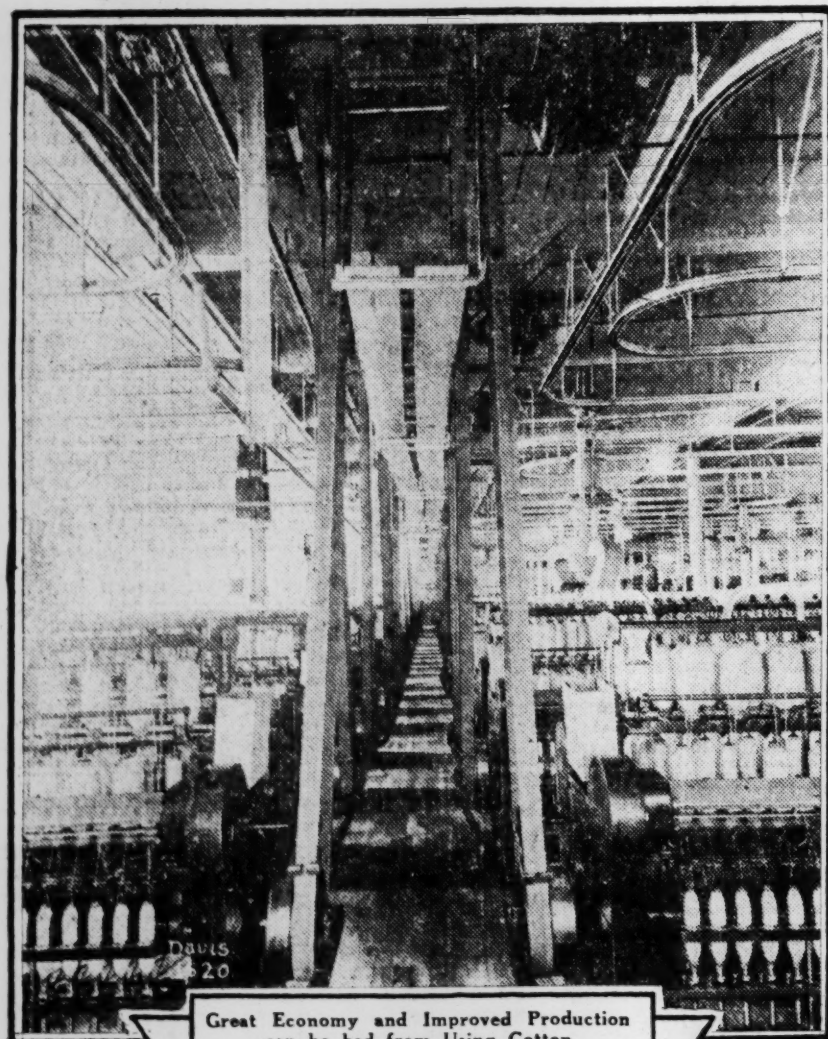
made by **CALLAWAY MILLS**



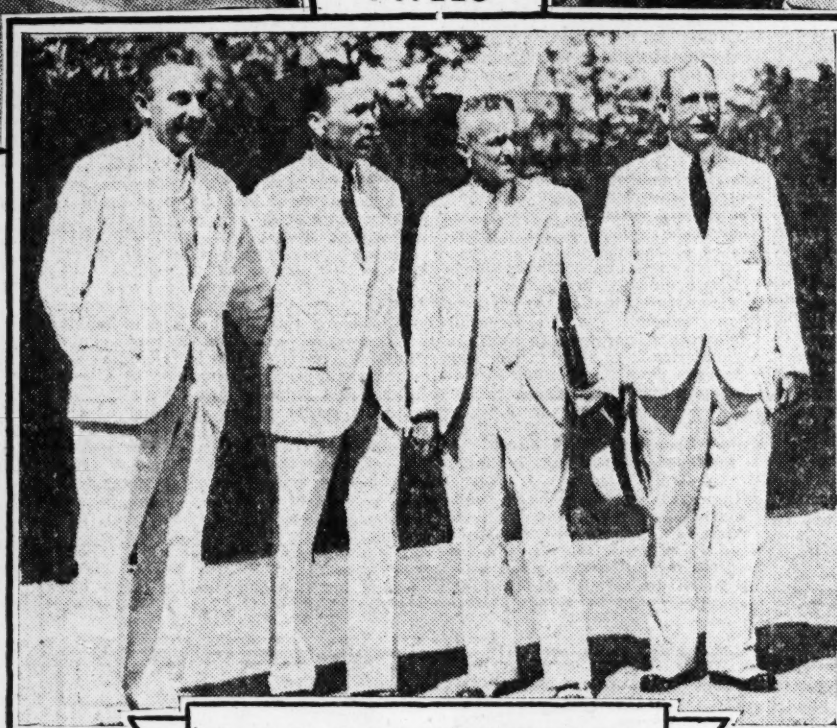
There is a VALWAY Colorfast Rug suitable for every room in the house.



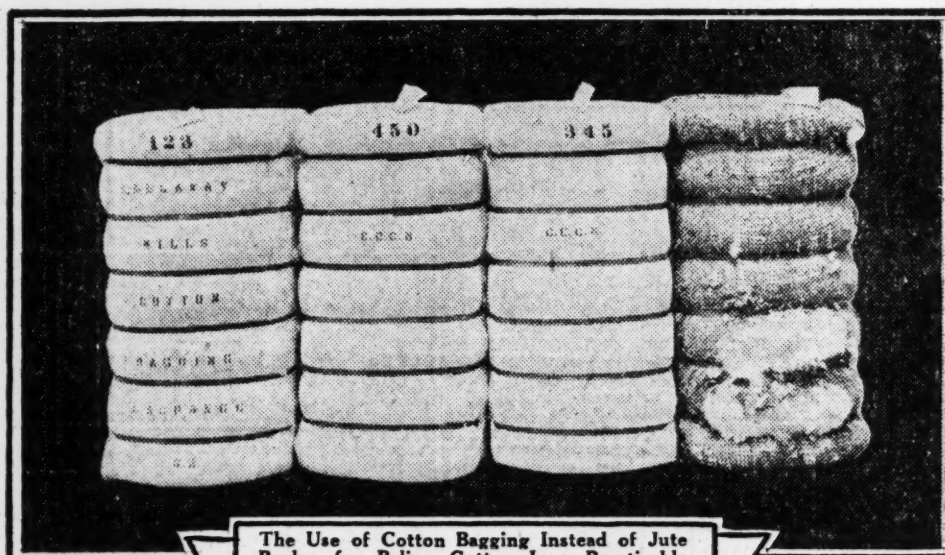
The Substitution of Cotton Wrapping Material for Jute Burlap in Shipping Finished Goods is One Means of Substantially Increasing the use of Cotton.



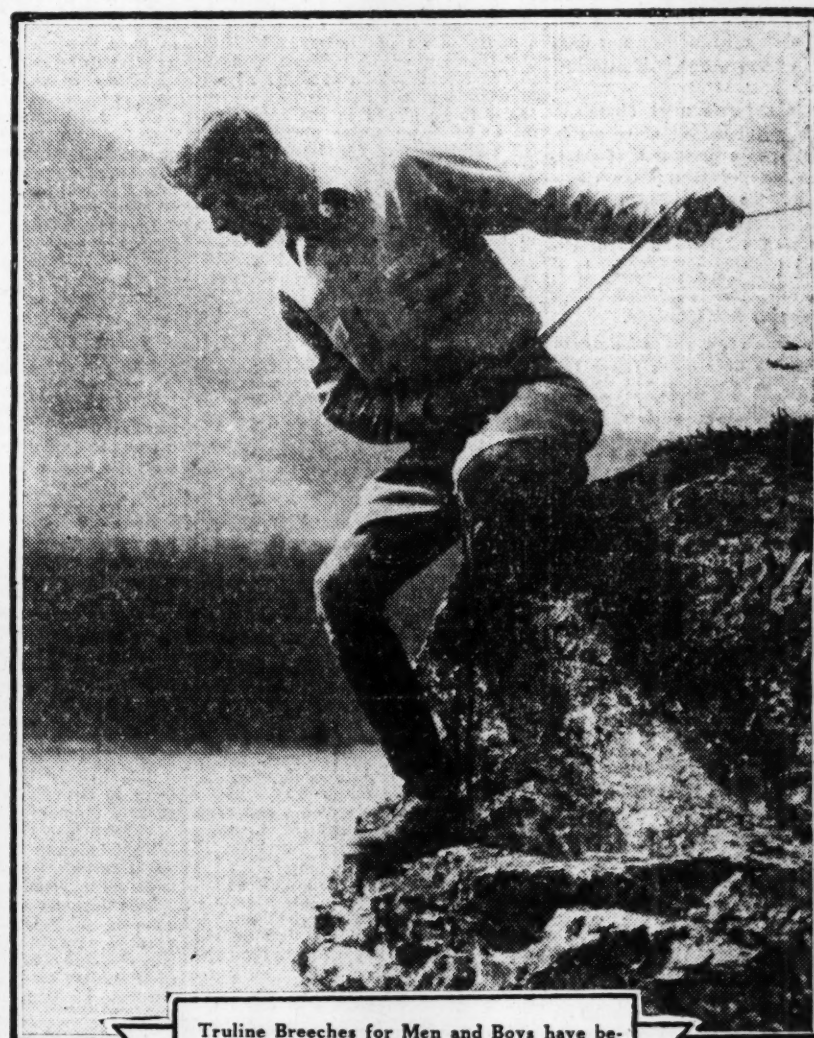
Great Economy and Improved Production can be had from Using Cotton and Rubber Belts.



The Truline Sanforized (Can't Shrink) Summer Suit is Making Cotton Popular for Men.



The Use of Cotton Bagging Instead of Jute Burlap for Baling Cotton is a Practicable Means of Greatly Benefiting the Farmer and the Industry.



Truline Breeches for Men and Boys have become a National Symbol for Dependable and Economical Sports and Work Wear.



Equipment of the Modern Textile Organization includes Laboratory, Engineering Staff, and Dye House for both Fast and Direct Colors.

CALLAWAY MILLS LA GRANGE, GA.

Plants

LAGRANGE, GA.: Calumet LaGrange Plant, Elm City Plant, Hillside Plant, Oakleaf Plant, Rockweave Plant, Unity Plant, Unity Spinning Plant.

HOGANSVILLE, GA.: Calumet Hogansville Plant.

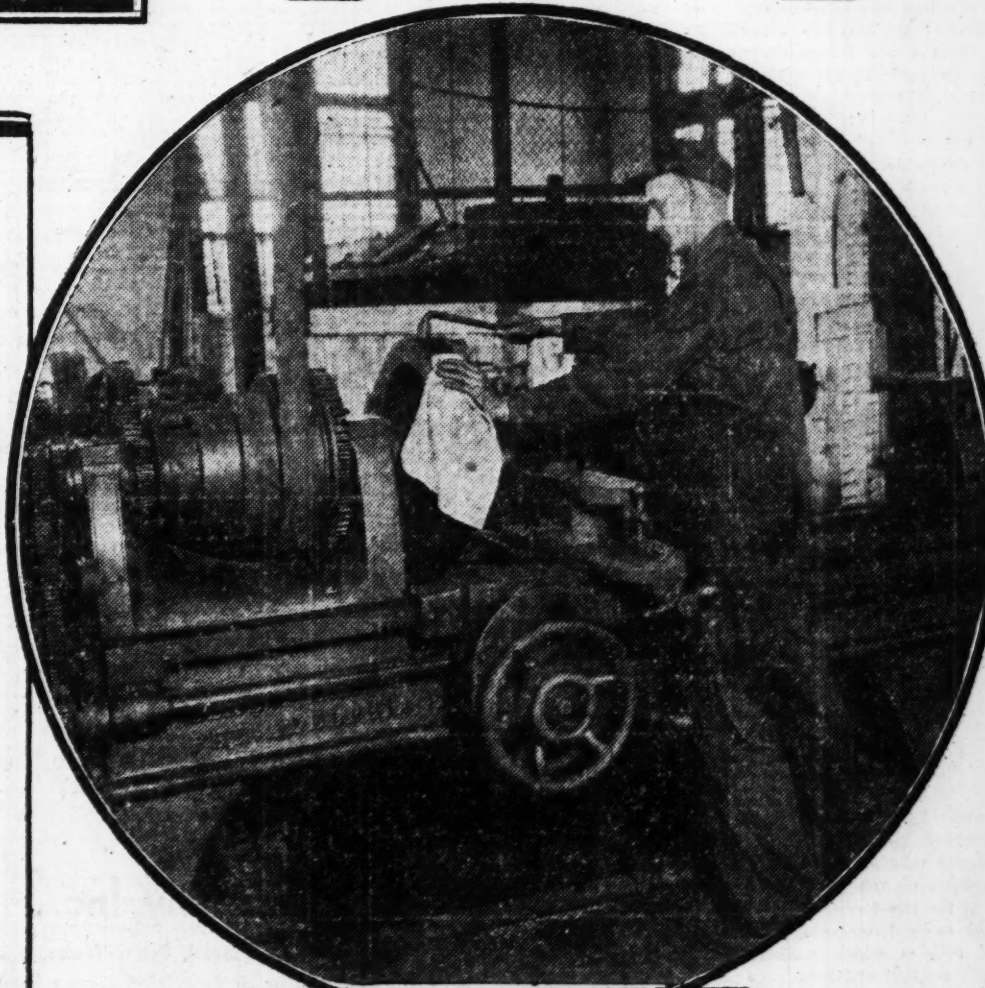
MANCHESTER, GA.: Manchester Plant.

MILSTEAD, GA.: Milstead Plant.

Subsidiaries

LAGRANGE, GA.: Valway Rug Mills, Inc.; Valley Waste Mills.

ROANOKE, ALA.: Truline, Inc.



Oakleaf Machinery Wipers are Standard Equipment in America's Largest Industrial Plants.

COTTON NATURE'S MOST ABUNDANT CROP—CALLAWAY

South's Famous Commodity Most Important Fibre Known to Man, Says Textile Authority.

By CASON J. CALLAWAY, President Callaway Mills, Inc., La-Grange, Ga.

Cotton is actually the most important fibre known to man. In innumerable ways it is the fibre of fashion and industry. We live in a world where cotton contributes something useful from our infancy until old age and death.

Throughout life we wear cotton in some form. We live in environments made artistically agreeable by the use of cotton. We sleep in cotton. We travel in cotton. We are sheltered from sun and storm by cotton. We even eat the highly refined products of the once mysterious cotton seed. Cotton is more useful than any other textile. There is probably no other fibre from which such a variety of products can be made. Cloth so fine as to be drawn through a finger ring; so attractive as to be suitable for apparel and decoration; so heavy as to be used for sails, tents, awnings and tires; so strong as to be used for the covering of airplane wings.

Cleanest Fibre. It is nature's whitest, cleanest fibre. Its natural cleanliness and hygienic qualities are further enhanced by special after-treatment in manufacturing. Cotton fabrics are not only inherently clean, but are also easily laundered. Spots are readily removed, and the fabric may be restored to its original freshness in a way which adds to its charm and comfort for wearing apparel.

It can be absolutely pre-shrunk to the extent that it will shrink no more in washing. It takes most readily the fast dye which represents the greatest advance that science has thus made in producing absolutely fadeless colors for fabrics. Cotton does not easily deteriorate in storage, nor does it yellow in service, nor is it attacked by moths.

Cotton is nature's most abundant crop. The world output of cotton is approximately five times that of wool, nine times that of flax, sixty times that of silk. This abundance means great economical advantage, for it enables cotton to have a favorable competitive position where cost is a factor.

America Set Example. And yet, with all the advantages that cotton has over other fibres the American cotton farmer is barely able to purchase the necessities of life with the money he receives for his product. A surplus of cotton is produced every year and until we increase the use of cotton we cannot expect cotton to be the tremendous benefit to the south and to the country as a whole that it deserves to be or the American cotton farmer to receive his just due.

But it is entirely practical to secure a great increase in the use of cotton. It is practical to use cotton in the place of a great many other commodities; it is practical to use an additional amount of cotton where it is already used; and it is practical to find new uses for cotton where none has been used before. Every time attention is given to the subject, this fibre is found to be economical and practical for new purposes.

The greatest drawback to the increased distribution of cotton, however, is the fact that there has been developed a general notion that cotton is a fiber of inferior character. This, of course, is entirely unjustified. The only reason that can be assigned to such a view is the fact that cotton is so plentiful, has always been so plentiful, and has, therefore, generally commanded a lower price than other less used and less versatile products.

It is time that America realizes that she uses a smaller amount of her cotton than of any other agricultural product. We cannot expect the world to fully appreciate this wonderful fibre unless it is enthusiastically backed by the section of the world that grows the greater part of it. In other countries people are proud of their chief products and use tremendous quantities of them at home. So it should be with us.

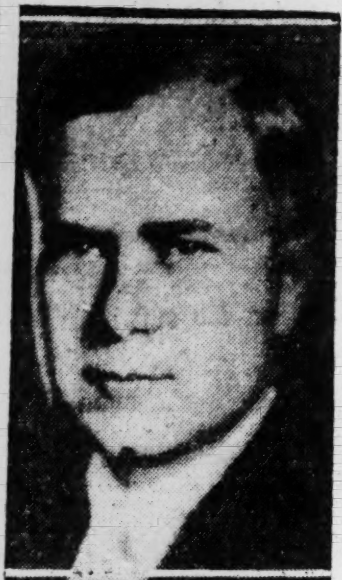
Must Increase Consumption. If America, and especially the south, will not make a substantial effort toward the increased use of cotton by seeing that the people in our own country and in the world know its tremendous advantages, how can we expect other sections and other countries to be interested and to appreciate where we ourselves have failed?

The increased use of cotton would be of untold benefit to every individual in the south and in the country as a whole, whether or not he has a direct interest in cotton growing or manufacturing.

We see articles advertised guaranteed "all-wool," guaranteed "real leather," guaranteed "pure silk," or "sterling silver." We should take such pride in cotton that such a label would be a perfectly natural and logical one; we should take such pride in it that all of us would insist on 100 per cent cotton wherever possible.

We should take such pride in our world position on the growth of cotton and in the merit of the fibre that we would enjoy knowing that thousands of articles which minister to the world's comfort and happiness are made either wholly or partly of cotton. We should take such pride in it as to determine that cotton shall come into its own, and take the place in our daily lives, in our comfort, and in our pleasures, which it so richly deserves.

Lauds "King Cotton"



CASON J. CALLAWAY.

WOMEN'S CLUBS BOON TO STATE

Of interest to the clubwomen of Georgia will be the participation that the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs has become a patron of the Georgia bicentennial. It is carrying on the policy of the federation, one of the oldest organizations of women in Georgia, that it is always active in every good work that helps in the making of the state.

The invitation to become one of the 200 patrons of the Georgia bicentennial commission was accepted and the name one of the very first programs for the celebration on the bicentennial of the founding of the state, the picture of the founder of Georgia, General James Edward Oglethorpe.

An educational and historical program for each month of the celebration carries an interesting study of the events, religious history and the educational progress of Georgia, and is being widely used as over 2,000 of these programs have been mailed to the clubs and those interested in Georgia history. To carry out the plan still further a contest has been arranged and is open to all boys and girls in Georgia of high school and grammar grades. Each district president and press chairman will decide on the winners from their particular district and the final award will be to the club which has the most "South-ern Literature." 10 volumes, donated to the bicentennial committee of this organization will be inscribed on the tablet to be placed in the state capital as being an active participant in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Georgia.

The president, Mrs. J. W. Gholston, received many requests for assistance in carrying out the program to be arranged in honor of this anniversary, so a bicentennial committee was appointed under the direction of the co-chairman, Mrs. Howard McCall and Mrs. Harvie Jordan, of the federation, by Martin and Hoyt, publishers of Atlanta. This is a wonderful prize, and is an asset for the boys or girl who will contest. The prize to be given for the best literary essay on some person, event, or historical place of Georgia.

Thus in an educational and historical way the federation will contribute much to the celebration.

In a community way, almost every club has accepted the invitation to serve on the local bicentennial committee, and are busy arranging pageants and various other celebrations. The Augusta clubs under the former president, Mrs. A. H. Brenner, took a very active part in the wonderful celebration in that historic city.

The Seventh District clubs are arranging to carry out in a splendid way the history of Cobb county, this history being written by a Cobb county clubwoman, Mrs. Frank Boston.

Columbus clubwomen arranged a luncheon and a pageant embracing the history of Muscogee county. Many more could be cited showing clubwomen always in the forefront in their active participation for the good of the community and the state.

On April 26 the bicentennial council meeting is to be held in the most historic town of Georgia—Savannah—and the celebration of the bicentennial will be the most important part of the program now being arranged—a state-wide celebration of two days—and will be most interesting in every detail.

The clubwomen are represented on the executive committee by three of their most prominent members—Mrs. John K. O'Leary, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman and Mrs. John M. Slaton. J. W. Gholston, president of the Federation is ably assisted in the preparation for the state celebration in Savannah by Mrs. E. M. Bailey, first vice president, and Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, hostess president of Savannah; and the pageant will portray the principal events of the history of Georgia since the founding by General Oglethorpe in 1733.

ARE YOU

"KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES?"

"Old Timers Always Offering Something New"

At no time have you been able to obtain such good machinery at the prevailing low prices... not to take advantage is to miss the opportunity to step up production on a more efficient basis by making THE CHANGES NOW.

We solicit your inquiries on any items of machinery or supplies and if we do not have it to offer from the mills we are dismantling we will use our best efforts to locate it promptly for you.

Our service covers the entire Textile field and our aim is to keep posted on all GOOD USED MACHINERY offered for sale.

Jones Machinery Company, Inc.

K. L. Jones, Pres.

L. Kimmel, Sec'y-Treas.

B. T. Comer, Sou. Rep.

ATLANTA, GA.

C. & S. Bldg.

Phone WA. 9196

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Industrial Trust Bldg.

Phone PL. 3642

Electric Industry Marked New Social Era in Georgia

Development of Hydro-Electric Resources Brought Industrial Growth; History of Power Is Epic Story.

The history of the electric industry in Georgia is more than the history of a business or an enterprise. Its beginnings marked the birth of a new social order and an economic transformation.

From the time of the founding of the state until a generation ago, Georgia was predominantly an agricultural commonwealth. From Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin until the beginnings of the present industrial era, cotton was king. The economic unit of production was the plantation, on which cotton was the principal and, in many cases, the only salable crop.

But this crop, cotton, was making of Georgia and the south one of the nation's most wealthy and important sections. From 1850 to 1880 the assessed value of property in the state increased considerably more than did the assessed value of the state of Massachusetts, a state of twice the population of Georgia. It increased more than did the assessed value of property in Pennsylvania, and considerably more than did the assessed value of property in the combined states of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Cotton Had Enriched State. As an illustration of the importance of the cotton industry, there was more money invested in 1880 in the cotton-growing industry of the south than was invested in that year in all the manufacturing industries of the entire United States.

Then came the War Between the States and as a result, Georgia, with the rest of the south, was impoverished. Fighting on its own soil, putting a premium on the south's resources, and as a result, the war was a disaster to the south. During the years following the war many residents of the section left for other places where opportunities seemed greater.

Cotton growing had enriched the state in the days before the Civil War, but, with the changing economic conditions thereafter, agriculture alone was not enough. However, the people of Georgia clung to it, after 1865, as they had done in the past, though they had hardly any other means of earning a livelihood.

In the meantime, other sections of the nation had developed industries. They had built steel mills and cotton mills, factories and plants. From the cotton grown in Georgia the manufacturer of cloth, not the grower, reaped the profits. Industry, apparently, was to pass Georgia by.

Little Manufacturing. Georgia did produce a vast amount of that essential commodity, cotton, but to manufacture that commodity into finished products in Georgia was not economically feasible.

Those early cotton planters had had little experience in manufacturing. It was primarily a raw product state. It cut its trees into the biggest pieces of lumber and shipped them out for other states to convert into furniture and ships and other articles of value. It dug its minerals and shipped them away in the raw state. It took the fertility of its soils and converted it into agricultural products, including cotton, of course, and shipped them away for someone else to fashion into articles suitable for use and comfort and for someone else to get the added wealth resulting from the manufacturing.

And so Georgia remained comparatively poor while other sections prospered. Its population had to stay on the farms while rich cities were springing up elsewhere. It lacked one essential thing to compete with the new wealth and new citizens to the state, to cause the growth of great cities and to create a home market for the goods produced of its farms. That thing was power.

The history of industrial development in Georgia is the history of its electric industry.

That industry in Atlanta dates back slightly more than 50 years. In 1882, only three years after the invention of the incandescent electric lamp by Thomas A. Edison, the city council granted a franchise to the Brush Electric Company and, in 1883, it granted a similar franchise to the Georgia Electric Light Company of Atlanta. These franchises carried the right to occupy certain streets.

The following transcript is taken from a report of the committee on lamps and gas the city council for the year 1883: "A contract was made last year with the Georgia Electric Light Company to erect a few lights, more as an experiment to test their efficiency than anything else and we expect the council of 1885 will see the contract consummated and the tests thoroughly made, and hope our city will not lag behind other cities of lesser prominence, push and en-

ergy in the matter of well-lighted streets."

The council's committee on street lighting for 1885 reported: "We have carried out the contract made by the old council with the electric light company and have put up, during the year, 22 electric lights in the heart of the city and have put out 84 gas lamps to give place for the electric lights." In 1888 three more street lights were installed, making the total number 25.

Electric Light System.

In the year 1890, H. M. Atkinson, now chairman of the board of directors of the Georgia Power Company, acquired control of the Georgia Electric Light Company and built the first Edison system of electric lighting.

During the same year, Mr. Atkinson merged the two companies under the name of the Georgia Electric Light Company and built the first electric generating station on the site of the present steam plant of the Georgia Power Company at Davis and Simpson streets.

The electric street car, while it was not the first application of electricity in Atlanta, was regarded, in the early days of the industry, as the more important aspect of the business, rather than the electric light.

The Edgewood avenue line was the first electric street car line constructed in Atlanta. It was built in 1888 by the Atlanta and Edgewood Street Railway Company and ran from the site of the present Trust Company of Georgia building out Edgewood avenue and had its terminus at Elizabeth street in Inman Park. The first electric car operated on this line August 23, 1888.

Used "Dummy" Engines.

There were, at that time, several competing street railway companies operating horse-drawn or dummy-engine cars. Other companies were organized to operate electric street cars within the next decade, and in 1892 Mr. Atkinson, P. S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, and associates organized the Georgia Railway & Electric Company, which acquired the properties and franchises of the then existing street railway, electric light and steam heat companies in Atlanta.

Even with the beginning of the production of electricity at the close of the last century, Georgia was able to take only limited advantage of the new force that was to revolutionize industry all over the civilized world. The first electric generators were operated with coal as fuel. Coal had to be shipped into Georgia from other states. The generators were inefficient, as compared with those of today. Electricity was costly. The power produced by these generators had to be utilized within a short distance of the plants.

Then came two developments in the electric industry in Georgia that subsequently resulted in the birth of the new economic era for Georgia, developments that were to result in the transformation, still under way, of Georgia from an agricultural to an industrial commonwealth.

First Hydro-Electric Plant.

In 1902 Colonel A. J. Warner, of Gainesville, and associates, completed construction of the first hydro-electric plant in Georgia. It was located on the Chatahoochee river, 15 miles north of Gainesville. The plant was constructed to supply Gainesville with electricity for lights and to supply power for operation of a proposed

Gainesville-Dalhousie electric inter-urban railway, a project never completed.

Two years later, Colonel Warner and associates, as the North Georgia Electric Company, completed and placed in service the Dunlap hydro-electric generating plant, the second of its kind in the state, on the Chattahoochee river, also near Gainesville. In 1906 the Dunlap plant was connected by a transmission line 53 miles long and carrying power at 11,000 volts, to the Boulevard substation, Atlanta. Its power thus became available to this city. The Dunlap-Boulevard line was the first instance in Georgia of the long-distance transmission of electric power.

If Georgia lacked large coal deposits, she was exceptionally well endowed with potential water power. After the pioneering work had been done, development of hydro-electric power in northern Georgia and construction of high voltage transmission lines followed rapidly.

Other Developments.

Six years later, in 1912, the Georgia Railway and Power Company was formed by Mr. Atkinson and associates and the properties of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company were leased to it. The new company also purchased power from the Chattahoochee river near Columbus. They eventually were united into the Georgia Power Company system, serving three-fourths of Georgia. The company now has a half million horsepower of generating capacity in this state and, through interconnecting power lines, has available the generating resources of five neighboring states.

Other power developments went forward in northern Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river near Columbus, in other parts of the state. They eventually were united into the Georgia Power Company system, serving three-fourths of Georgia. The company now has a half million horsepower of generating capacity in this state and, through interconnecting power lines, has available the generating resources of five neighboring states.

Having cheap electric power in unlimited quantities, in addition to its other advantages, Georgia now could offer industries important inducements for moving to this state. Plants could be located in or near small communities, where construction costs were cheap, living conditions favorable and a plentiful supply of native American labor available. And, equally important, where cotton and raw materials were at hand.

The network of high transmission line spreads over the state, bringing electric service to the hamlets and crossroads towns. Today the smallest town can have the same quality electric service, at the same rate, as does the largest city. One of the lowest industrial rates in the country has been an added inducement to industries seeking sites away from the congested industrial centers of the north and east and nearer the raw materials they use.

Seeks Outside Industries.

In addition, both to provide markets for their power and to build up the state with new citizens and new capital, the power companies have done everything possible to attract new industries to the state. The Georgia Power Company for a number of years has maintained a department for the sole purpose of making surveys of available sites and industrial opportunities in Georgia and, through personal contacts, of attracting new industries to the state.

In recent years, extension of electricity to the farms in Georgia has been one of the most important developments. The use of modern farm methods, and in every manner made the life of Georgia's rural residents more pleasant. P. S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, stated recently that the rural rates of his company are the lowest charged any place in the world for this class of service, to the best of his knowledge.

A Remarkable Record of Achievement

The past quarter century—the most remarkable era of architectural and engineering development the world has ever known—will find a place in American history.

During the past fifteen years, Robert and Company has served one thousand clients, designing for them a wide range of projects that represent nearly two hundred millions of dollars... in seventy-five cities, scattered through sixteen states.

The "super-achievement" era just ahead will call for still greater efforts from this organization. It is planning now to meet these future problems.

Departments: Architectural, Structural, Mechanical, Industrial, Textile, Electrical, and Municipal under one control.

Surveys, Engineering, Reports, Appraisals, Designing, Supervising, Production Studies, Machinery Reorganizations.

ROBERT AND COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Architects and Engineers

Henry Wellhouse, Atlanta Business Builder, Was Benefactor of Mankind

Example Set in Life by Founder of National Paper Company of Greater Value to Humanity Than Any Material Bequests.

CONSPICUOUS in the early development of Atlanta and Georgia, a true builder on constructive, sound foundations, probably no citizen left more sorrowing hearts with his passing than did the late Henry Wellhouse, president of the National Paper Company. So rich in sterling worth were the fruits of Mr. Wellhouse's life and so inspiring was the example he set that all the many thousands with whom he came in contact were made better men and women by the experience.

Henry Wellhouse was a businessman whose ideal was building for the sake of accomplishment, whose ambition was a business organization, the measure of whose success was not in mere money profits but in the worthiness among the personnel of the organization. And, as is always the result of such high aims, the financial profit came to an extent that it would not have come under any other circumstances.

The business of the National Paper Company was started by M. Wellhouse, the father of Henry, in 1867, shortly after the Civil War. The elder Wellhouse came to Atlanta from Alabama and engaged in a general business of buying and selling hides, tallow, or whatever came to his notice in which he believed he could trade to advantage.

Among First to Graduate.

Henry attended private schools in Atlanta until the first public schools were established. He was among the first pupils of the Atlanta Public School system and a member of the first graduating class from these schools. A very interesting paper in connection with his graduation now hangs on the wall of the office of Sidney Wellhouse, his son. It is a diploma awarded to Henry Wellhouse as testimony that he completed the course of the Boys' High School of Atlanta and graduated with the first class in 1872. These diplomas were not awarded, however, until 1922, when, upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the school system, the certificates were tendered by Willis A. Sutton to the class members.

Two years after his graduation, at the age of fifteen, Henry Wellhouse was sent on a business trip to New York and eastern points by his father. It was on this trip that this boy started the business that is now known as the National Paper Company, one of the largest of its kind in the country. He bought a lot of paper in Baltimore, believing that there was an opportunity for this line of business in Atlanta.

Returning home, the boy sold this lot of paper to a firm which is today listed as one of the outstanding merchandise houses of the city—J. Regenstein Company. Thus, Henry Wellhouse laid the foundation for his future life, building, ever building, with care and courage.

Throughout the years that followed, he directed and was the guiding genius who gradually but surely expanded the paper business that he founded. Additional lines of general paper products were added, items that were not practical for this trade eliminated and later the subsidiary lines of twine and cordage were added until a well-rounded paper service house had been established in Atlanta.

In 1904 the company was incorporated under its present name, National Paper Company, and shortly after began the manufacture of paper boxes of every nature and paper specialties such as paper bags and various paper containers to order for every conceivable article of merchandise.

Under the same courageous guiding hand of Henry Wellhouse, the present mammoth plants were built and again he demonstrated that spirit of building soundly in everything he touched by erecting one of the first solid concrete and steel buildings in this section.

In 1917 he built the Bolton plant of his company. In this plant, just outside Atlanta, paper is now manufactured, and in another building this paper is converted into textile cones and tubes, used by textile mills for winding cotton yarn. These cones are made to fit the spindles of the textile weaving machines.

Another paper product of the Bolton plant is textile cloth tubes, upon which cotton cloth is wound as it is woven from the yarn in the mills. The textile industry demand these ingenious paper products over any other device for winding yarn and cloth and the National Paper Company is one of the very few manufacturers in the country equipped and licensed to make them.

Verily, Henry Wellhouse built well. There are over 100,000 square feet of floor space in the Atlanta plant and at Bolton the property covers between four and five acres, housing two immense buildings, the paper mill and the storage and converting plants.

To speak of Henry Wellhouse to anyone around the plants of the National Paper Company is as though you were referring to each one's own father. The reverence and real affection shown throughout



Henry Wellhouse, beloved Atlantian and founder of National Paper Co. Insert, his son, Sidney Wellhouse, who succeeded his father as president of the company.

the entire organization for their former chief is far more than mere respect to the memory of the old boss. It is the true love for a man who was like a father to each and every one of them.

Practically every man in the employ of the National Paper Company was reared in the business and most of them never worked anywhere else in their lives. They will tell you that Mr. Wellhouse always referred to them all as "my boys," and to him at all times his organization was a great big family of happy, busy, contented people, accomplishing their work in the world by co-operation and appreciation from the top to the bottom.

No favoritism was shown and no special favors were asked or granted. And this spirit of equal dealing was carried out by Mr. Wellhouse even to his own son, Sidney. It was only natural and proper that Henry Wellhouse should desire his son to carry on where he left off, but he didn't put Sidney in the top seat until he had proved that he had the right to sit there.

When Sidney left school in 1905 he was started as a mail clerk, sealing letters and stamping envelopes. Gradually he was given a step up into the printing department, the cutting room and throughout the various departments of the plant. When he had mastered the art of the manufacturing end, he went into the shipping department to become proficient in the distribution processes.

Sidney Wellhouse Carries On.

He was then put on the street as a collector, graduating from that work into salesmanship and after many years was given his first title of executive secretary. This position carried more in name than in authority, but as Sidney continued to demonstrate his thorough training and fitness, he was advanced as occasion arose to real executive positions and finally, before his father's death, to vice president.

During all of Sidney's years in climbing up he was paid the same wages and salary as any other man in similar positions and worked on an equal plane. This thorough training is shown by the able manner in which the son has carried on the father's ideals and nation-wide recognition of the ability developed by Henry Wellhouse in his own son was shown by the election of Sidney Wellhouse as vice president of National Paper Trade Association in 1931 and to the presidency of this organization in 1932.

Henry Wellhouse died in 1924, but he lived to see the National Paper Company grow to one of the leaders in the industry and serving the needs of the entire south. But more to his satisfaction he left behind an organization from his own son down to the little mail clerk instilled with the very ideals of service and co-operation one to the other that were his very own.



TERMINUS... a trading center... Marthasville... a town... and then Atlanta... a city and, true to prediction, the junction point of important railways; a place of tremendous importance in the strategy of the Civil War, lost by Hood to Sherman, and reduced to an uninhabited city of smoldering ruins. But in the words of Henry W. Grady, "As ruin was never before so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter."

The new Atlanta became the monument to a New South. Today it is a great city, the center of a rich agricultural and industrial region, and the chief distribution point of the Southeast. Within its metropolitan area, 361,000 people live and work; 637

factories manufacture 1,500 different commodities; the city is the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank.

Atlanta is also the main concentration and distribution point for the Southeastern cotton crop. Most of the Atlanta cotton is the noted Georgia upland staple, with an annual production of approximately 1,000,000 bales. This cotton finds a ready use for a variety of products both at home and abroad.

Anderson, Clayton & Co. maintain a branch office in Atlanta. The company also maintains offices in the cities listed below. At all of these points, large and varied stocks of cotton are concentrated for immediate shipment to domestic and foreign spinners.

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, MOBILE, MEMPHIS, HOUSTON, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, LOS ANGELES, LITTLE ROCK, OKLAHOMA CITY.

TEXTILES RETURN TO GEORGIA AFTER LONG PERIOD

Many Spindles Were Added to Georgia Mills Last Year

By T. M. FORBES,
Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers'
Association of Georgia.

Any review of the social, political and economic development of Georgia during the past 200 years would be incomplete without giving particular emphasis to the important part which cotton has played in the growth and progress of the state and its people. For nearly a century and a half the growing, manufacture and marketing of cotton and its many products has been the predominant industry in Georgia and has been the greatest source of new wealth to the state as a whole. It is also a significant fact that Georgia has been a factor of considerable importance in the development of this great industry, which received its real beginning in this state.

While cotton is one of the oldest of fibers, and there is definite evidence of its existence on the Asiatic continent as early as 1500 B. C., comparatively little is known of its early history. Excavations have revealed the use of cotton among the early inhabitants of Egypt and of North and South America, and Columbus found cotton growing in this country when he made his first visit to this continent. But the spinning and weaving of cotton fibers was a very crude art in the early stages, all the work being done by hand on home-made machines.

A Modest Beginning.
During the first half century of Georgia's development a limited amount of cotton was grown by the early settlers for home consumption and a small quantity was exported to England. It was in 1793 that the cotton industry received its greatest impetus through the invention of the mechanical cotton gin by Eli Whitney on a plantation near Augusta, Ga. This invention marks the real beginning of the growing and manufacture of cotton on a commercial scale, since it made available for the first time, a sufficient quantity of raw cotton to permit mass production by the improved power-driven machines that had been invented in England between 1733 and 1785 by Kay, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright and others.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century there was rapid growth in the growing of cotton, for export, in the south, to supply the demand created by the rapidly increasing manufacturing industry in England. In fact the demand for raw cotton was so great that it brought about the importation of negro slaves to man the huge plantations, and thereby had a very profound effect on the future history of the south, socially, politically and economically.

For a period of time restrictive laws prevented the export of cotton mill machinery from England, but some machines and plans were smuggled out during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and from there the cotton textile industry in the United States really started. The first mills in this country were built in New England and the industry nat-

urally grew very rapidly in that section because of the abundance of immigrant labor and of water power. New England held the lead in textile mill operation until the decade between 1920 and 1930, when it began to decline because of restrictive legislation and oppressive taxes, and the mills migrated to the south, where natural advantages were greater. So within the past 10 years the south has assumed the leadership in the manufacture of cotton goods as well as in the growing of the raw product.

Eschewed Textile Industry.
Up until the time of the Civil war the south was willing to devote its energies to the growing of cotton, while practically all of the manufacturing was done in New England, but following the abolition of slavery and the destructive results of the war and the period of reconstruction, thousands of people in the south were left without means of support. It was then that groups of patriotic citizens in various sections of the south undertook the construction and operation of cotton mills, principally for the purpose of furnishing employment to those who had been left destitute after the war. It later developed that the southeastern states had many natural advantages over New England in the production of cotton goods, and as a result of the nearness to the source of supply of raw cotton, a mild and equable climate permitting year-round production, an ample supply of capable, intelligent Anglo-Saxon labor, liberal labor legislation, reasonable tax laws, abundant hydro-power resources and excellent transportation facilities, the south has surpassed the east in the cotton manufacturing industry, and on January 1, 1933, there were 19,004,570 cotton spinning spindles in the cotton-growing states and only 11,228,520 spindles in the New England states.

Site of Whitney's Gin.
It is interesting to note that the Bilton Factory, which was built in 1933 in Wilkes county, Georgia, on Upton creek near the place where Whitney developed the mechanical gin, was the first successfully operated cotton mill in the south.

A few years later the Augusta factory—which is still in existence—and the Richmond Mills were built where the city of Augusta now stands. White's factory was in operation at "the Shoals" on the river near Athens, Ga., in 1833, and textile mill operations at that site have been practically continuous ever since.

"The Columbus Cotton Factory" was in active operation on the Chattahoochee river near Columbus as early as 1838, and several other mills were built nearby during the next 10 years, among them being the Howard Manufacturing Company and Clapp's Factory. The latter plant was later purchased by the Eagle Manufacturing Company and the two were combined into the Eagle and Phenix Mills, which are still in operation under that name, though the original mills were destroyed during the Civil War.

Unfortunately, the historical records are not complete, but among the other mills which marked the beginning of the textile industry in Georgia were the Montour Mills at Sparta, the Fontaine Mills in Greene county, the Nickajack Mills near the present site of Roswell, and the Jewell Mills, which burned a few years ago, at Jewell, Ga.

Mills Destroyed.
There were only 19 cotton mills in Georgia in 1840 and they operated only 42,589 spindles and consumed only 20,000 bales of cotton annually. But contrary to the general opinion

that this is a post-Civil War industry, the mills increased rapidly between 1840 and 1860. However, practically all the mills were burned or otherwise destroyed during the war and because of lack of funds recovery was very slow, there being only 34 mills in Georgia in 1870, which was one less than in 1850.

Except for those mills that were financed by local subscription, much of the capital used in rebuilding the industry was furnished by eastern cotton goods merchants and machinery manufacturers. While at the time this method of construction and financing satisfied a very definite need quite acceptably, the large number of individually owned plants and the dependence on eastern capital and marketing facilities were largely the cause of some of the more serious problems with which the industry has been confronted in recent years. Such a wide diversity of ownership and control and such a multiplicity of small units have prevented the proper coordination and co-operation within the industry which is necessary to meet the problem of overproduction.

Progress in Georgia.
During 1932 south added 40,500 spindles and of this number 10,500 were installed in Georgia mills. Within the past six years, out of a total of approximately 1,650,000 new spindles installed in the south, nearly 500,000 were installed in Georgia—more than in any other one southern state. Since 1900 the consumption of cotton by Georgia mills has increased from 304,000 bales per year to a peak of 1,288,000 bales in 1929.

According to the last report of the state department of commerce and labor, the capital investment in Georgia cotton mills amounts to nearly \$214,000,000 in 1929—the year of the last federal census of manufacturers—these Georgia mills paid out a total of \$39,636,106 in pay rolls and purchased raw materials, including about 1,300,000 bales of cotton, costing \$129,708,117. For power fuel and other manufacturing services they paid \$5,905,036. To the value of the raw products they added a value of \$77,148,676 by manufacture and produced approximately 225,000,000 pounds of cotton goods with a total sales value of \$212,851,829. These mills use about 600,000 tons of coal annually. In addition to the 40 mills that produce their own power, the others purchased nearly 500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity in 1929. The Georgia textile mills employ between 60,000 and 85,000 workers, who with their families and dependents, comprise fully one-sixth of the states white population.

There is a very wide variety in the cotton goods manufactured by the Georgia mills. In addition to producing fully 75 per cent of all the tire cords and fabric used in automobile tires in this country, Georgia mills manufacture great quantities of both grey goods and finished materials, including sheets, towels, pillow cases, bed spreads, rugs, tapestries, sewing

threads, shirts, trousers, overalls, hosiery, underwear, dresses, gloves, handkerchiefs, velveteens, broadcloths, satens, corduroys, denims, duck, tents, tarpaulins, bags, lanterns, nets, automobile seat covers and top and upholstery materials, airplane fabrics and many varieties of unfinished sheetings and print cloths that are converted into an amazing number of different articles.

Growth of Culture.
But the growth of Georgia's great textile industry should not be reckoned alone in terms of mills, machinery and manufactured products, for there have been many social and cultural developments of equal importance to the health, happiness and general welfare of the thousands of people dependent on this industry. Some of the finest mill villages in the world have been built in Georgia, in which the finest of modern conveniences and health, educational and spiritual advantages have been provided at a nominal cost to the workers. This great industrial expansion has brought forth a fine, courageous group of intelligent and independent workers who have been enabled to greatly improve their standards of life, and out of it all there has been evolved a new generation of law-abiding, self-sustaining, hard-working people, happy in their daily lives and work. The mills have "built not alone a business, but a people."

The story of the growth of Georgia's great industrial is filled with the names of its leaders who have been among the most outstanding industrial and civic leaders of Georgia and the south—who have contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the state—Gunby Jordan, of Columbus; B. S. Walker, of Monroe; D. A. Jewell and his sons, of Chickamauga; W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie; L. C. Mandeville and his son, J. A. Mandeville, of Carrollton; F. R. Gordon, W. C. Bradley, E. W. Swift and H. L. Williams, of Columbus; Fuller E. Callaway and his sons, Cason and Fuller Jr., of La Grange; George S. Harris and Jacob Elsas and his family, of Atlanta; J. H. Cheatham, of Griffin; D. W. Anderson, of Gainesville; W. D. Anderson, of Macon, and Charles Adamson, of Cedartown—and hundreds of others.

Semi-Industrial State.
Georgia is rapidly going through a period of transition from an agricultural state to a semi-industrial state and this is a very constructive trend, for the greatest prosperity can only be attained where there is a proper balance between agriculture and industry. In 1929 the total value of all the manufactured products in the state was nearly two and one-half times the value of all the farm products and the total value of the cotton goods manufactured was twice the value of the cotton lint and seed produced by Georgia farmers. The number of industrial workers in Georgia is increasing, while the number of agricultural workers is decreasing. The cotton textile industry and its allied interests have been extremely important factors in helping Georgia to attain its position of prominence in the affairs of the nation. The interests of the mills are a vital part of the social, political and economical activities of the state. It is, therefore, extremely important to the state and to the people that the mills of Georgia be permitted to continue to contribute their large share to the progress and prosperity of the state, unhampered by destructive labor legislation and free from the burden of oppressive taxation.

Memorial Grove For Outstanding Citizens Of Georgia Planned

Children, assisted by the city park department, to plant a memorial grove of native trees to Georgia's outstanding citizens of the past; an honor grove to her contributing sons and daughters of the present, and a coming grove to Atlanta's 1933 kindergarten children, the bicentennial babies of the public schools. The plan includes also a scheme of decorative planting that will vie with other beauty spots of the south. Peachtree Creek Memorial park has been selected as the ideal place for this project and already the grounds are being put in condition and part of the decorative planting is going forward.

Peachtree Memorial Park.
The tract of land known as Peachtree Creek Memorial park includes the 40 acres which lie along both sides of Peachtree creek with outlying boundaries touching North Side drive, Peachtree Battle avenue and Howell Mill road. The park adjoins privately-owned property on its southern boundary. The park is the property of the city of Atlanta, the land therein having been deeded to the city for park purposes some years ago by a group of public-spirited citizens—Hoke Smith, J. W. Bedell and the brothers Albert Howell and Clark Howell. The budding idea was that other public-spirited citizens owning property along Peachtree creek might continue the gift even to Stone mountain, the source of this water supply, and that in the future a memorial boulevard bordered by a park marvelously planted and interspersed with monumental markers might be the happy result from this gift.

Dr. Willie A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, suggested that Atlanta children plant a memorial forest on city-owned land. Mr. Simon, park superintendent, assisted in finding a suitable spot, with the result that Peachtree Creek Memorial park, heretofore undeveloped, was chosen on the advice of the planning commission. The project has been endorsed by council, the park committee and the board of education.

To Honor Great Men.
While the plan for the children to plant a natural forest in honor of Georgia's citizens of the past, who signally helped in her upbuilding, originated with Dr. Sutton, as did the idea that the kindergartners be the leaders therein, the suggestion that living citizens who had contributed in a substantial way to Georgia's upbuilding be recognized also in the

NATURE HAS BEEN KIND TO GEORGIA

GEORGIA is not only the largest est of the south Atlantic states, but it is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. It has an unusually wide range of climate due to a great variation in altitude and latitude, and, therefore, having the greatest range in the variety of flora, whether useful for timber, foodstuffs, fabrics, ornamentation or other purposes, that are to be found in any of the other southern states.

NATURAL RESOURCES.
The natural resources exceed in variety those of any other of the south Atlantic states, and in quantity, surpass most of them. With the single exception of the state of Texas, which has approximately five times the area of Georgia, more cotton has been produced in this state than any other.

Georgia produces, or is capable of producing, most of the necessary minerals; nearly every character of fruit or vegetable; lumber; live stock of every kind, poultry and, practically everything needed for the sustenance or comfort of life.

TOPOGRAPHY.
Ranges from sea level to an elevation of 5,000 feet in the Blue Ridge mountains. There are three principal divisions; mountainous, piedmont and coastal plains.

TEMPERATURE.
Annual mean temperature:
North Georgia 52 degrees
Middle Georgia 63 degrees
South Georgia 68 degrees

RAINFALL.
Rainfall averages 51 inches per annum.

planting, has come with insistence from the upper grade children, and will be followed.

Authors, heroes, scientists, statesmen, educators, spiritual leaders, business leaders, will all be recognized, past and present. Groups of trees will be dedicated to favored ones and special spots will become shrines. Perhaps some day a marker of some kind may appear: "Ucle Remus and the Little Boy," Brer Fox or Brer Rabbit.

The 1933 planting plan includes the setting of decorative trees, dogwood, tulip tree, laurel, redbud, hawthorn, locust, mimosa, magnolia, apple, peach, pear and plum, among and along the border of the tall trees already growing in some parts of the park, crepe myrtles in the sidewalk strip and suitable shrubs and trailing vines on the banks, memorial trees, honor trees and seedling trees in the open spots.

Under the trees and along the banks of Peachtree creek will be planted wild azaleas, violets, iris, daffodils and all other flowers which flourish in their season in Georgia woodlands and meadows.

Future Plan.
The future planting plan includes the remainder of the 40 acres, to be

used by schools, by grades, by individual children and their friends. If other organizations become interested and wish to join in the work, and we hope they will, they will be most welcome. If they prefer to work out a unit of the general plan, they may do so at any time. An important part of our plan is to name certain beautiful parts of the forest for the men and women who have helped make Georgia great. We would name dells or vistas for heroes, poets, scientists, educators, statesmen and others whom we delight to honor for their varied services to mankind. This is not an Atlanta forest, but a Georgia bicentennial forest, and we want all Georgia to have a part in honoring the great people of our state. Perhaps Savannah will plant a tree as a memorial to James Edward Oglethorpe; Dalton, violets and daffodils in memory of Robert Lovejoy; Macon, send representatives to honor our great American poet, Sidney Lanier.

A unit of beauty of which all Georgia will grow increasingly proud as the years go by is the aim of the Atlanta schools and of the department of nature of study.

Garden Club Joins Patrons' Committees

The Garden Club of Georgia, in annual convention at Columbus April 7, voted to accept an invitation extended them to become a member of the "Patrons' Committee of 200" of the Georgia bicentennial commission. A resolution by Mrs. Randolph Jaques, president of the Shirley Hills Garden Club, of Macon, provided for an appropriation of \$250 to the committee.

With one member for each year of Georgia's history the "Patrons' Committee of 200" will consist of a roll of honor of Georgians and friends of Georgia who, by their gifts, helped make possible the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the state. Other societies which have qualified for membership in the patrons' committee are: Georgia Chapter of Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. Craig Barrow, Savannah, president; Mimosa Garden Club, of Atlanta, Mrs. Clarence Haverly, president; Georgia Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, Mrs. Daisy Irwin, Atlanta, department president; Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. J. M. Ghoslon, Comer, president, and Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Julian McCurry, of Atlanta, regent.

63 years of Progress and Growth

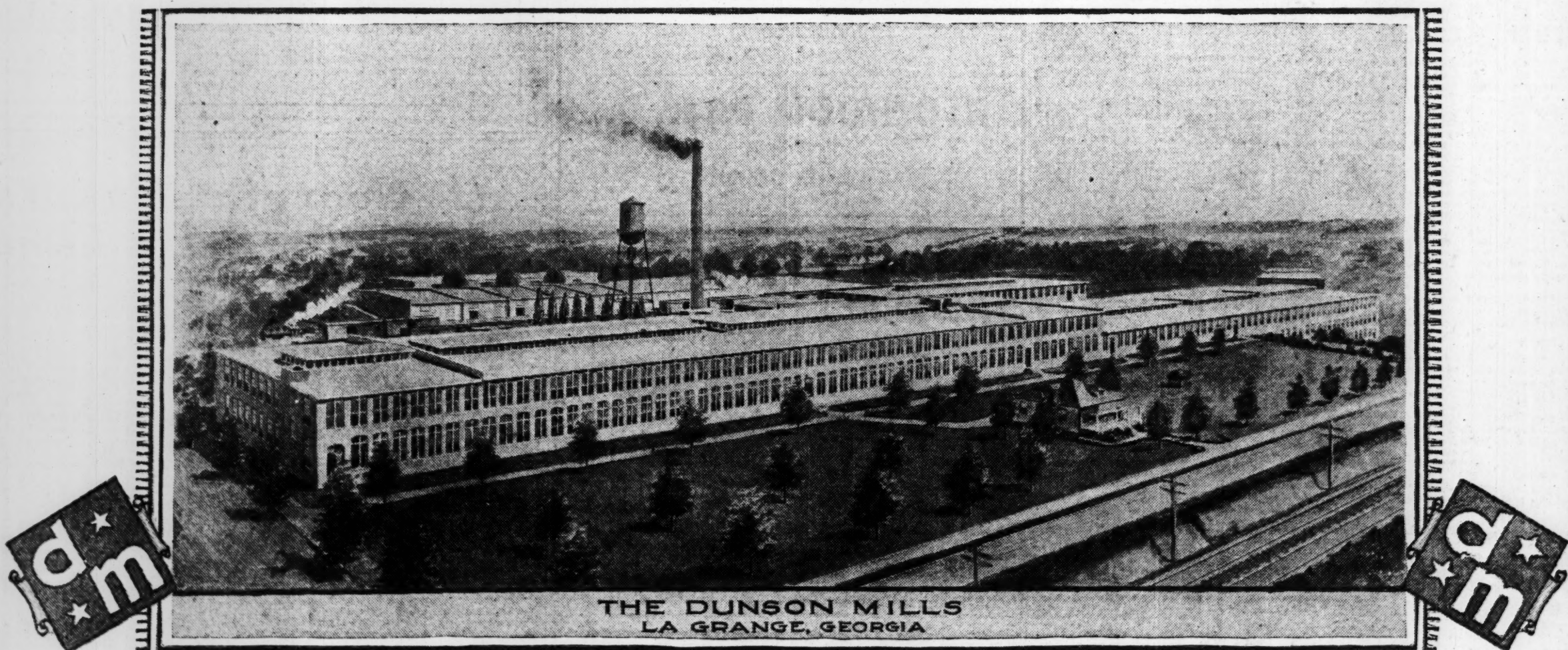
More than half a century ago Jacob Elsas founded one of the pioneer cotton mills of the South. And during his active career, which ended with his passing one year ago in March—he had built this institution which today is outstanding in its field of industrial and commercial progress, having branches in the cities of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Texas.

Throughout the past 60 years of the company's progress Mr. Elsas had surrounded himself with his sons and grandsons who are now in executive positions carrying forward the policies fostered by the founder. Capably are these men guiding the destiny of this institution, and in addition to making and distributing the main product of the company, which is cotton and bur-lap bags for various agriculture and manufactured products, they have become famous in the making of tents, tarpaulins and other canvas articles, either plain, waterproofed, mildewproofed or fire-proofed.

The company feels it a privilege and an honor to participate in the 200th Anniversary Celebration of this great and glorious state, being proud indeed of its part in the development and pledging its future co-operation and loyalty.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

Established 1870—Atlanta, Ga.



THE DUNSON MILLS
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA

LA GRANGE

HAS a wide reputation as a city of splendid textile mills. The largest of these is the Dunson Mills, situated on the eastern outskirts of the city between the Atlanta-Montgomery highway and the Atlanta & West Point Railroad right-of-way. The building itself is most attractive, being of red brick with white trim; and its setting in a wide expanse of evergreen lawns, beautifully landscaped and planted with many blooming shrubs and shade trees, is one of the beauty spots of the city. The tenement village surrounds the mill buildings on three sides. There are three hundred homes, every lot having ample space for flowers, vegetables, a cow, and chickens if desired; and nearly all of the yards have bright flowers in them in season.

The mill was organized and built during 1910-1911 by the late J. E. Dunson, Sr., the late J. M. Barnard, the late A. H. Cary, and other prominent local men, and was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Due to its successful management dividends were paid the first year of operation, and very substantial dividends have been continuous to the present time. The plant was constructed and equipped under the direction of W. S. Dunson, who was its first Superintendent and who continued to serve in that capacity until 1918, when he was made Treasurer and General Manager. In 1932, in addition to his other duties, he was elected President of the company to succeed J. E. Dunson, Jr., deceased.

When built, the plant had 20,000 spindles, 400 looms. In 1923 the capacity of the

building was doubled and accordingly equipped with 40,000 spindles, 900 looms, which on full-time operation produce 250,000 pounds of cloth each week and consume 25,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton annually. The fabrics made are special single and double-filled ducks, high-grade osnaburgs, drills, twills, designed for use by the shoe, automobile, rubber and converting trades.

A splendid two-story brick school building, modernly equipped, was built by the company and operated by it for a number of years, though it is now operated as a part of the La Grange Public School system. The company built and maintains a fully equipped domestic science cottage, where the girls of the fifth and sixth grades are taught cooking, sewing and the fundamentals of homemaking. It also has its own kindergarten for about 80 little children, and this building and its surrounding playground is most attractive, and especially enticing to the youngsters.

In the Dunson village there are two modern brick churches built a few years ago by the company, and maintained by it entirely free to the congregations using them—Methodists and Baptists; and the Company also contributes substantially to the support of both church pastors.

Group Life Insurance is carried on the lives of all employees entirely without cost to them. The Company engages the full-time services of a graduate nurse who makes daily visits to any who are sick, and who is constantly available for instruction in their care.

GEORGIA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AMONG BEST IN NATION

Educational Progress Interesting Chapter In History of Georgia

By BEN COOPER.

From the humble beginning of an educational system as the infant state emerged from troublesome colonial times, reaching the dignity of statehood in the new republic to years of comparatively recent date, public schools of Georgia have been blessed with the favor of the legislature theoretically and cursed with the inability of that sovereign body to put its pretty phrases into practical effect.

When champions of the common schools arose in the general assembly in the early days, they had for their use in oratory the idealistic provision of the original constitution of 1777: "Schools shall be erected in each county and supported at the general expense of the state as the legislature shall hereafter direct."

This formed an excellent basis for education, except for one thing: fine as it was in theory, the law was not carried out in practice. For a population and the hectic times, caused by the Revolutionary War, afforded little or no opportunity for educational training.

"Thorough System" Ordered.

"A thorough system of general education, to be forever free to all children of the state," was ordered in the constitution of 1868. Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia School of Technology and a veteran in education through his years as superintendent of schools and as a county superintendent, expresses belief that the 1777 constitution, without limiting provision, was a much better basis for educational progress than the constitutional fathers gave to the state 100 years later in the convention of 1877.

In the 1877 convention, five years after General J. R. Lewis took up his work as Georgia's first state school commissioner, the convention members, for the most part, were hostile to education. There were some leading spirits, however, who succeeded in getting a chance for the state, at least, to establish public schools. Members for the most part, particularly from the rural sections, did not believe in public education, and they succeeded in writing into the constitution a provision that fettered the state for many years, making state aid prohibitive for the common schools except for the three R's, and making it practically impossible for counties to tax themselves to train their children, except in the cases of Bibb, Chatham, Richmond and Glynn.

The first relief came in 1905 through the McMichael law, and each year thereafter counties took advantage of this favor, and gradually obtained better school facilities. In 1915, the Elberts-Carswell law allowed every county in the state to levy at least some taxes for education. Senator Parsons in 1910 obtained amendments loosening the restrictions which bound education in the public schools to the elementary branches, and the restriction against high schools was gradually removed by the Stovall and Carswell amendments. The Barrett-Rogers act further benefited the high schools. The vestiges of the inhibitions of the constitutional convention of 1877 have been removed, but some still exist to discourage and shackle Georgia in her efforts to make education what it should be, Dr. Brittain says.

First School Founded 1783.

The oldest of Georgia's educational institutions, Richmond Academy at Augusta, opened its doors in July, 1783. Savannah, Brunswick and Sunbury established their academies in 1788, and the town of Louisville, once the state capital, founded its academy in 1796. Wilkes and others of the parent counties followed.

The elementary schools of Georgia of that early day were humble in appearance and reality. Their name, "Old Field" schools, conveys a fair idea of the institutions, generally isolated and rude structures having one room each.

The legislature sometimes paid a little attention to education in Georgia's early days, and at one time appropriated \$250,000, and just a few years later \$500,000, to be divided between non-academic and elementary schools. The general assembly, however, stigmatized the free school part of the work by the very name, calling them schools for the "poor," and the designation, "Poor Schools," continued to the period of the War Between the States.

In 1850 one-fifth of the white people in Georgia were illiterate, and even in 1860 18 per cent of them could not read and write.

Private Academies Preferred.

The average man of means preferred to send his children to the private academies, and even the poor man resented the opprobrium attached to the very name of his school and did not feel much incentive to educate his children under such auspices. Education received little attention for several years after 1860, but in 1867 the Georgia Education Association, as it is now called, held its first meeting. Appointment of General Lewis as school commissioner followed in support to the legislature. G. J. Orr succeeded him in 1872, and in the

public mind was really the head of the early postbellum educational activities.

"By nature, the Georgian was an individualist from pioneer days until late years," says Dr. Brittain. "It was always difficult for him to co-operate with others in the establishment of public school training for the masses. To this characteristic, the added difficulty came of the founding of our public schools during the times when our people were embittered by reconstruction. Consequently, growth was much slower than in northern and western communities."

Georgia's educational institutions of 1905 are credit to the state which celebrates its 200th birthday. The general assembly, recognizing the needs of education, is solidly behind the common schools, and does all within its power to finance the operation from the state's limited revenue. In Atlanta and Fulton county many fine public schools are to be seen, and high standards of education prevail.

Fulton Completes Program.

Fulton county only recently completed the major part of a building program which has replaced many obsolete and antiquated buildings of the one-room type with new structures. Magnificent consolidated school buildings are to be seen in every part of the state.

Higher education in Georgia has kept pace with that of other states in recent years and today the colleges of Georgia are on a parity with those of any state in the Union. Unification of the state university system was accomplished by the board of regents.

Georgia State College for Women, at Milledgeville, created by special act of the legislature in 1889, was founded in the belief that woman's intellectual and spiritual life are particularly her own. It has pioneered in many forms of education, creating the first normal school in the state and being the first to teach home economics in Georgia and the first in the country to emphasize health education. It was the first normal school to raise its curriculum to college standards and grant degrees.

Shorter College, Rome, was founded in 1873. It was Cherokee College originally and the name was changed to Shorter in honor of Colonel Alfred Shorter, who died in 1871. It has been particularly interested in the training of the young men of the state, and Dr. L. R. Gwaltney, Shorter's first great development under the late A. H. Van Hoose, who, during his 11 years as president, raised the curriculum to that of a standard college. Shorter is fully accredited.

Brenau 60 Years Old.

Brenau was founded near Gainesville about the same time as Shorter by the Baptist convention of Georgia. Dr. Van Hoose took over the school and re-established it after it was closed for several months, and developed it as a private institution. Dr. H. J. Pearce bought a half interest in 1893 and under their joint direction the school developed to the point where it is now fully accredited. The school originally was the Georgia Seminary and the name was changed to Brenau, meaning "Refined Gold," after the German "Brennen" (burn) and the Latin "Aurum" (gold).

Agnes Scott College, Decatur, was organized in 1889 as the Decatur Female Seminary. George W. Scott, of Decatur, saw an opening for a good school, and agreed to donate land and the first building if the school was named for his mother, Mrs. Agnes Scott, of Pennsylvania, the grandmother of Mrs. Charles E. Harmon, of Atlanta. The school is now one of the outstanding colleges of the south.

Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school, in Rabun county, started from the union of the Rabun Gap school, organized by A. J. Ritchie, and the Presbytery's Nacoochee school, after the buildings of both schools burned the same night about six years ago. The school is operated on the family plan and 20 families now occupy its 20 bungalows. J. Bulow Campbell, of Atlanta, is chairman of the board of trustees. Dr. Ritchie is principal of the agricultural department and Dr. J. A. Coit is principal of the academic department. It is known as one of the most individual schools of the south.

Emory Moved Here in 1914.

Emory University was located near Atlanta as the result of the meeting here in 1914 of a commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Emory College, founded in 1836 and named for Bishop John Emory, of Maryland, was operated until 1910 at Oxford. It became the college of arts and sciences of the university. Emory has schools of medicine, law, theology, business administration, library, and two junior colleges.

The Atlanta-Southern Dental College had its beginning in 1887, with the establishment of the old Southern Dental College, which was combined in 1917 with the Atlanta Dental College (organized in 1892). The college operated in its building on Butler street, near Grady hospital, until 1926, when it moved into new quarters at Forrest avenue and Courtland street. Dr. Shepard W. Foster is president. Dr. H. L. Byrnes is dean and Dr. Claude N. Hughes is secretary. The school has graduated approximately 3,000 dentists in its 45 years.

Washington Seminary, now located at 1610 Peachtree street, was founded in 1878 by the Misses Mary and Martha Washington, who came to Atlanta from the east to start a girls' school. The school was at West

Bicentennial To Set New Mode for Anniversaries

By ALBERT R. ROGERS.

Director of Celebration.

In its bicentennial celebration Georgia will set a new mode for observance of notable anniversaries. Instead of a World's Fair, with an artificially created central exposition, every county in Georgia will become the fair ground. There will be many centers of special attractions besides scores of historic places, beautiful gardens, thriving cities and towns, farms and plantations, vineyards and orchards, nut groves, mills and factories, open to visitors. Also splendid roads, the sea, rivers, mountains, resorts and scenic spots that Georgia has made part of America's life and inspiration to the world are to be seen.

Homecomings and patriotic pilgrimages are being made from all over the state and nation. Old-time manners and customs are being reproduced for contrast with the present, state-wide open house is being held for the nation and the world and the gathering of many thousands of Georgia-born or of Georgia ancestry of our country or in foreign lands.

Millions of students in every state in the Union have been reviewing the history of Georgia this year, and depicting its historical episodes in pageants, plays, and other dramatics at home incidents in the thrilling history of Georgia, and of Georgia's many attractions. The splendid cooperation of the state school superintendents of education in the United States to make this possible was secured by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, the vice president of the commission, and chairman of its executive committee. This was one of the most important accomplishments of the commission.

Unit Organizations.

Instead of each city, town or community holding its local celebration, the state is celebrating its bicentennial in a unit organization. The writer was also the director, county bicentennial committees are being formed in Georgia. Many have been organized, the exceptions being those counties whose citizens have not seemed to be awakened to the advantages it will be to them, or have not the spirit or pride in their history that others have, or lack progressive leaders to grasp the opportunities that the celebration offers them. This will be their loss and the other counties will be the gainers, for they will get the publicity, both state and national, and the visitors as well.

The bicentennial commission, authorized by the legislature and appointed by Governor Russell, with additional members appointed by Governor Eugene Talmadge, is still busy helping to organize these other county bicentennial committees, and are bending every effort to have every county in the state, every state organization and their societies, schools and educational institutions participate in the celebration.

How the Group Works.

The county committee organizes, plans, finances and directs its own celebration, and entertains in its own way its citizens and visitors. While the celebration only opened on Georgia Day, February 12, over 3,000 bi-centennial meetings, services, exercises and events have been given to date. Most of the main events will be given throughout the balance of the year. Closing day of the celebration will be Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30, when all Georgians in all parts of the state, in other states, and all people of the United States, will be asked to hold special Thanksgiving services and give thanks to God for His inspiration, foresight and courage of James Edward Oglethorpe, who led his little band of courageous

Peachtree and Simpson streets originally and later moved to 46 North street, in 1885, when Mrs. Baylor Stewart, who later was Mrs. Robert Emory Park, took over the institution. In 1891 it was sold to Mrs. Alice E. Chandler, who came here from Virginia, and in 1898 it was moved to 38 East North avenue. Mrs. Chandler died in 1904, and the school was taken over by Dr. L. D. Scott and his sister, Miss Emma Scott. The Peachtree location was obtained in 1912.

The Southern College of Pharmacy was chartered in 1903. The institution was organized by R. C. Hood, Hansell Crenshaw and Edgar Eberhardt. Dr. Hood, the survivor of the founders, today heads the school, which is located at 223, Walton street. The original location was with the Atlanta School of Medicine at Luckie and Barlow streets.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

Bicentennial To Set New Mode for Anniversaries

By ALBERT R. ROGERS.

Director of Celebration.

In its bicentennial celebration Georgia will set a new mode for observance of notable anniversaries. Instead of a World's Fair, with an artificially created central exposition, every county in Georgia will become the fair ground. There will be many centers of special attractions besides scores of historic places, beautiful gardens, thriving cities and towns, farms and plantations, vineyards and orchards, nut groves, mills and factories, open to visitors. Also splendid roads, the sea, rivers, mountains, resorts and scenic spots that Georgia has made part of America's life and inspiration to the world are to be seen.

Homecomings and patriotic pilgrimages are being made from all over the state and nation. Old-time manners and customs are being reproduced for contrast with the present, state-wide open house is being held for the nation and the world and the gathering of many thousands of Georgia-born or of Georgia ancestry of our country or in foreign lands.

Millions of students in every state in the Union have been reviewing the history of Georgia this year, and depicting its historical episodes in pageants, plays, and other dramatics at home incidents in the thrilling history of Georgia, and of Georgia's many attractions. The splendid cooperation of the state school superintendents of education in the United States to make this possible was secured by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, the vice president of the commission, and chairman of its executive committee. This was one of the most important accomplishments of the commission.

Unit Organizations.

Instead of each city, town or community holding its local celebration, the state is celebrating its bicentennial in a unit organization. The writer was also the director, county bicentennial committees are being formed in Georgia. Many have been organized, the exceptions being those counties whose citizens have not seemed to be awakened to the advantages it will be to them, or have not the spirit or pride in their history that others have, or lack progressive leaders to grasp the opportunities that the celebration offers them. This will be their loss and the other counties will be the gainers, for they will get the publicity, both state and national, and the visitors as well.

The bicentennial commission, authorized by the legislature and appointed by Governor Russell, with additional members appointed by Governor Eugene Talmadge, is still busy helping to organize these other county bicentennial committees, and are bending every effort to have every county in the state, every state organization and their societies, schools and educational institutions participate in the celebration.

How the Group Works.

The county committee organizes, plans, finances and directs its own celebration, and entertains in its own way its citizens and visitors. While the celebration only opened on Georgia Day, February 12, over 3,000 bi-centennial meetings, services, exercises and events have been given to date. Most of the main events will be given throughout the balance of the year. Closing day of the celebration will be Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30, when all Georgians in all parts of the state, in other states, and all people of the United States, will be asked to hold special Thanksgiving services and give thanks to God for His inspiration, foresight and courage of James Edward Oglethorpe, who led his little band of courageous

Peachtree and Simpson streets originally and later moved to 46 North street, in 1885, when Mrs. Baylor Stewart, who later was Mrs. Robert Emory Park, took over the institution. In 1891 it was sold to Mrs. Alice E. Chandler, who came here from Virginia, and in 1898 it was moved to 38 East North avenue. Mrs. Chandler died in 1904, and the school was taken over by Dr. L. D. Scott and his sister, Miss Emma Scott. The Peachtree location was obtained in 1912.

The Southern College of Pharmacy was chartered in 1903. The institution was organized by R. C. Hood, Hansell Crenshaw and Edgar Eberhardt. Dr. Hood, the survivor of the founders, today heads the school, which is located at 223, Walton street. The original location was with the Atlanta School of Medicine at Luckie and Barlow streets.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

Bicentennial To Set New Mode for Anniversaries

By ALBERT R. ROGERS.

Director of Celebration.

In its bicentennial celebration Georgia will set a new mode for observance of notable anniversaries. Instead of a World's Fair, with an artificially created central exposition, every county in Georgia will become the fair ground. There will be many centers of special attractions besides scores of historic places, beautiful gardens, thriving cities and towns, farms and plantations, vineyards and orchards, nut groves, mills and factories, open to visitors. Also splendid roads, the sea, rivers, mountains, resorts and scenic spots that Georgia has made part of America's life and inspiration to the world are to be seen.

Homecomings and patriotic pilgrimages are being made from all over the state and nation. Old-time manners and customs are being reproduced for contrast with the present, state-wide open house is being held for the nation and the world and the gathering of many thousands of Georgia-born or of Georgia ancestry of our country or in foreign lands.

Millions of students in every state in the Union have been reviewing the history of Georgia this year, and depicting its historical episodes in pageants, plays, and other dramatics at home incidents in the thrilling history of Georgia, and of Georgia's many attractions. The splendid cooperation of the state school superintendents of education in the United States to make this possible was secured by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, the vice president of the commission, and chairman of its executive committee. This was one of the most important accomplishments of the commission.

Unit Organizations.

Instead of each city, town or community holding its local celebration, the state is celebrating its bicentennial in a unit organization. The writer was also the director, county bicentennial committees are being formed in Georgia. Many have been organized, the exceptions being those counties whose citizens have not seemed to be awakened to the advantages it will be to them, or have not the spirit or pride in their history that others have, or lack progressive leaders to grasp the opportunities that the celebration offers them. This will be their loss and the other counties will be the gainers, for they will get the publicity, both state and national, and the visitors as well.

The bicentennial commission, authorized by the legislature and appointed by Governor Russell, with additional members appointed by Governor Eugene Talmadge, is still busy helping to organize these other county bicentennial committees, and are bending every effort to have every county in the state, every state organization and their societies, schools and educational institutions participate in the celebration.

How the Group Works.

The county committee organizes, plans, finances and directs its own celebration, and entertains in its own way its citizens and visitors. While the celebration only opened on Georgia Day, February 12, over 3,000 bi-centennial meetings, services, exercises and events have been given to date. Most of the main events will be given throughout the balance of the year. Closing day of the celebration will be Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30, when all Georgians in all parts of the state, in other states, and all people of the United States, will be asked to hold special Thanksgiving services and give thanks to God for His inspiration, foresight and courage of James Edward Oglethorpe, who led his little band of courageous

Peachtree and Simpson streets originally and later moved to 46 North street, in 1885, when Mrs. Baylor Stewart, who later was Mrs. Robert Emory Park, took over the institution. In 1891 it was sold to Mrs. Alice E. Chandler, who came here from Virginia, and in 1898 it was moved to 38 East North avenue. Mrs. Chandler died in 1904, and the school was taken over by Dr. L. D. Scott and his sister, Miss Emma Scott. The Peachtree location was obtained in 1912.

The Southern College of Pharmacy was chartered in 1903. The institution was organized by R. C. Hood, Hansell Crenshaw and Edgar Eberhardt. Dr. Hood, the survivor of the founders, today heads the school, which is located at 223, Walton street. The original location was with the Atlanta School of Medicine at Luckie and Barlow streets.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

On September 25, 1931, the generous gift of fifty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Delos L. Hill provided for further enlargement of the school's facilities. Dr. Hill, at the time of his death, was president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Southern Dental College. The bequest will be utilized in the establishment of a children's clinic to be known as the "Delos L. Hill Jr., Memorial Clinic," in memory of Dr. Hill's son who died at the age of eleven.

Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, President of the Atlanta Southern Dental College, is an ex-president of the American Dental Association. The other officers of the school are: Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, dean; Dr. Claude N. Hughes, secretary. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of Judge Hugh M. Morsey, former governor of the state of Georgia, as chairman; Dr. Sheppard W. Foster, vice chairman; Mr. H. H. Cabanis, secretary; Mr. George A. Bland, Dr. Ralph R. Byrnes, Dr. Claude N. Hughes and Dr. M. D. Huff.

Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, begins its history as far back as 1887, although it is only since 1917 that it has been known under its present name. In that year the present institution was founded by combination of the Southern Dental College and the Atlanta Dental College which were founded in 1887 and 1892, respectively.

Thus, for nearly forty-six years the school has been a factor in dental education in the South and during its life has listed on its faculty some of the foremost figures in American dentistry and medicine.

For a number of years the school was located on Butler street, Atlanta, directly across from the Grady Hospital. In April, 1926, the handsome new quarters on the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, were provided for it. At this time it was granted Class A rating by the Dental Educational Council of America. The present plant of the school consists of two units, the main one being a four-story concrete and brick, fireproof, modern building. The second unit is devoted entirely to the Department of Anatomy.

Bicentennial To Set New Mode for Anniversaries

By ALBERT R. ROGERS.

Director of Celebration.

In its bicentennial celebration Georgia will set a new mode

RIGHT TO WORSHIP INSPIRED SALZBURGERS

Persecution of 300 Years Ago Played Big Part in History

By M. J. YEOMANS,
Attorney-General of Georgia.
It is a long, long cry from the Austrian Alps to the lowlands of south Georgia; a long, long time from 1733 to 1933. Much water has gone over the wheel and many things have happened during that time. History has been made, nations have risen and fallen. Yet what happened in the Austrian Alps as far back as 300 years ago exerts a controlling influence upon us today.

Rabun Gap Farm School Is Model In Constructive Help

In the Blue Ridge Mountains, at Rabun Gap, Georgia, an idea benevolent in its conception and practical in its application has proved of untold benefit to the large families of the mountains and the hills. Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, with a large circle of tenant farms, provides an opportunity for this splendid stock of Americans to become better farmers, a chance to educate their children and improve the position of the family as a member of a good community.

The whole establishment is a school. Each farm is the foundation for the education and support of a farming family during its term of residence. Each home is a school dormitory, and each man, woman and child of school age is a student. Every one of the 1,200 acres, every garden, every kitchen, every barn, every corn field, is part of the course of study.

The idea of the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee farm school is like that of any school. From a book school the student receives a training of the mind. From this farm school the student farmer receives in return for manual labor both a training

land, the Salzburgers were battling for the same right in the fastnesses of their mountain recesses and for that right were enduring hardships, privations and persecution unparalleled in the annals of history.

Since the remote ages the church had been the state and the state had been the church. As men began to think for themselves, as they began to realize that there is a personal God to whom they are individually responsible, they began to act and think independently in religious matters. The interlocked church and state began to realize that if independent thinking and independent acting in matters of conscience continued, their interlocked supremacy would be threatened and eventually overthrown. Such thinking and acting were in the minds of the church and state treason, and should be summarily punished, and, if necessary, the offenders exterminated. There is no intolerance comparable to that which springs from a narrow bigoted mind and no persecution like that engendered by religious hate.

The Salzburgers had more than

their full share of religious persecution. We first find this remarkable people centuries before the Reformation openly opposing the practices of the state church, thinking for themselves and daring to assert that they had a right to worship their God without let or hindrance from any source. This was, in the eyes of the church and state, not only rank heresy but treason which should be punished in the most condign manner. Persecutions of the bloodiest kind became the order of the day, to escape which the Salzburgers were forced to flee to the mountain fastnesses of the Alps and the Tyrol, where for a time they were secure and contented. There they worshiped their God in peace, quietude, simplicity and truth. They prospered morally and religiously, and catching the spirit of the Reformation, which was being taught by Luther and other great leaders, their influence so spread that the attention of the Roman church again was directed to these quiet, peaceable, God-fearing and God-loving people who were worshipping Him with the Great Spirit overshadowing them. The decree again went out that their influence must be destroyed lest it uproot and overthrow the very foundations of church and state. Persecutions, the like of which have never been known, again were visited upon these innocent people. Leaders and laymen were scourged, whipped and murdered, while brutalities of the most revolting character were practiced upon men, women and children alike.

Small Band Escapes.
A remnant of these remarkable people escaped extermination and went into the further fastnesses of the mountains, where for a while true to their convictions, they continued to worship their God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They were again discovered by the emissaries of the church and again universal persecutions followed. Husband and wife were separated from wives, children carried away into foreign countries on the pretense of being educated. The Salzburgers were again stripped of all their earthly possessions and driven from their homes, the dead of winter. Their privations and sufferings knew no bounds. As their doctrines spread and their numbers increased, the persecutions which followed were the most cruel, the most iniquitous which religious prejudice and religious hate could engender, and the running and brutality of man could devise. Imprisonment in the vilest of dungeons, whipping, murder, separation of families, confiscation of property and banishment were some of the milder forms of persecution which these people endured.

Sought Religious Refuge.
The fate of this greatly persecuted people began to attract general attention about the time Georgia was being colonized and those who were fostering that movement were sought to provide a home for some of the sorely oppressed Salzburgers. Arrangements having been perfected, the trustees of the Georgia colony extended an invitation requesting that 30 families be permitted to settle in Georgia. Those who were invited must have halted between two conflicting desires. They wanted to escape the persecutions which had been their lot for 200 years. They earnestly desired the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but their going meant the severance of family ties, the leaving of their neighbors and childhood friends with whom they had suffered and to whom they were bound by the tenderest ties known to man. They were leaving a country they knew. They were going into one about which they knew nothing. Their desire for freedom of thought, the right to their religious belief prevailed and 42 families, including 78 persons, set out on foot on their long overland journey from Salzburg to the sea.

Their journey was long and tedious. After months they reached England on December 21, 1733. The Salzburgers were landmen. They had never seen the ocean. They were deeply affected. They were honest, God-loving, God-fearing folk and were not afraid. It was not stoicism, but simple abiding faith which held them to their purpose.

Land in Georgia.
They reached the shores of Georgia on March 11, 1734, and landed at Savannah the following day. Their persecutions were at an end but their troubles were not over. They were in a new and strange country, among a people who spoke a strange language. They were strong-hearted and determined; they were free from the religious persecutions of the old world but they knew nothing about the new world.

The hardships, the persecutions of the old world, together with their

sublime faith in God, fitted them for the unknown tasks that awaited them. Their first home was at Old Ebenezer, about four miles from Springfield, where they remained for two years. They were in a wilderness, the like of which they could not visualize. No houses, no roads, no cultivated lands, surrounded by a strange people who spoke an unknown tongue.

The religious, mental and moral side of life predominated with these devout people. They brought with them two preachers, a teacher, but no doctor. The fact that death stalked abroad in the infant colony only intensified the yearnings of their hearts for the religion which could cheer and support them under the adverse conditions surrounding them. They labored willingly and patiently while sickness, hunger, suffering and death were on every hand.

New Groups Arrive.
In 1735 a new colony of 57 persons arrived on account of lack of food and lodging these new emigrants only added to the difficulties confronting them. They were surrounded by a forest which, under modern conditions, could supply the needs of converting it to their needs. Located upon a soil capable of producing every thing needful for the sustenance of man, their ignorance of conditions and their limitations in equipment prevented them from procuring only the bare necessities of life.

In 1736 another band of 80 emigrants, fleeing from the religious persecutions still prevailing in Europe, joined the colony at Ebenezer. Coming with them to Savannah were two remarkable men, John and Charles Wesley, both educated for the Episcopal ministry. These simple-minded, devout Salzburgers, with their implicit faith in a divine being, in whom they had placed their trust, looked for guidance and protection, made such a wonderful impression on John Wesley that his whole course of religious thought was changed, and he became the founder of a great church, whose influence now spreads to the remotest corners of the world. Had they done nothing more than this fact alone would have justified their claim to greatness.

Old Ebenezer Abandoned.
In 1738 the settlement at Old Ebenezer was abandoned, and a new town called New Ebenezer, on a large scale. Here homes were built, an orphanage, the first in America, was established, after which was modeled the one at New Bedford. The one at Ebenezer should have the glory as being the first orphanage established in America.

The Salzburgers were a humanitarian people. Their first thought was to protect the unprotected, to relieve the suffering, to assist the helpless and to make the world a better place. They believed in education and out of their poverty they contributed to the full extent of their ability for the maintenance of schools, the relief of the aged and helpless. There were no civil magistrates, no legislature to pass laws, telling them what to do and what not to do, and no taxes, no taxes, or tax collectors, no judges, no courts, no sheriffs. Their rules of conduct were simple and easily understood. "Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule embraced all the law they had, and as for that, all the law anyone needs. Everything centered around the church. They looked to the preacher for guidance in both civil and religious matters, and how well he succeeded is shown by the splendid results obtained. The training they had in the early days left its impress, and today there is no people more law-abiding than the descendants of these same Salzburgers.

In 1840 it was attested by one who knew them that "they have no drunken, idle or profligate people among them, but are industrious and many have grown wealthy. Their industry has been blessed with remarkable and uncommon success." Their Christian spirit, their simple piety, their regard for the rights of others, met the approval of their neighbors, and the approval of the colonial government.

Begin Building Churches.
Soon after becoming settled at Ebenezer, they built Jerusalem church. Being imbued with the spirit of Evangelical Christianity, they built other churches in the surrounding communities for the spread of the gospel.

But they did not neglect the civil affairs. Under the guidance and direction of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bolzins, they planted many trees for the raising of silk worms, carried on their farming operations, built rice mills, saw mills, grist mills, and installed machines for reeling silk, which they exported and sold to great advantage.

When the British parliament passed the stamp act and the rumblings of war began to be heard in the land, the Salzburgers did not fail to respond. They sent five delegates to the first provincial congress, among them being John Adam Treutlen, who was to become the first constitutional governor of Georgia.

Having for the first time in 200 years enjoyed the fruits of liberty, they were determined to be freemen

Barrington Hall

(Editor's Note: The following item was dictated by Mrs. W. E. Baker, direct living descendant of Barrington Hall, one of the oldest estates in Georgia.)

In 1835 my great grandfather, Barrington King and his father, Roswell King, came from the Georgia coast and Liberty county in search of health to the up country, which is Cobb county. They came just after the Indians left. They were so pleased that they decided to move there, so in 1837, just after grandfather was born, they moved up. They began to build the first factory at that time.

Great-grandfather, to induce friends to settle here, offered them building lots for their negroes. The friends were Major Bullock, Mr. John Dunwoody and Mr. Smith.

They being Godly men, the first thing they did was build a church and call a pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel and again staked their all upon the altar of liberty.

They could not, however, foresee the troubles and difficulties that were to follow. They were not a unit. There was some small dissension among them, especially from one of their pastors who stirred up considerable following, bringing in its wake internal discord and strife. They were to see the British quartered in their midst, their citizens driven from their homes, and their homes robbed and pillaged. They were to see their church in which they were now assembled, erected as a labor of love, and consecrated to the worship of God, desecrated, and used as a stable for British horses. And yet with all these outrages perpetrated upon an innocent people a large majority of the Salzburgers remained true to the cause of liberty and freedom and their contributions were large.

After his term as governor, Treutlen was followed to South Carolina by Tories whom he had offended by his vigorous support of the cause of liberty and they murdered him in the most brutal manner, tying him to a tree and hacking him to pieces with their swords in the presence of his family. His burial place is unknown and no tablet marks the grave where in he now sleeps.

After the Revolutionary War the Salzburgers again took up the task of gathering together the scattered threads and rebuilding what had been destroyed. Undaunted and unafraid they bent themselves to their renewed tasks and again they succeeded.

Of Lutheran Stock.
The Salzburgers were largely Lutheran. Their history is intertwined with the history of the Lutheran church. And while all Lutherans are not Salzburgers they came from a common stock. The kinsmen of the same people who founded Ebenezer were settlers in New England before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. When William Penn came to Pennsylvania he found these same people there to welcome him. They were the forefathers of many of the reformers which have done so much to uplift our state and nation. They took a decided stand against the rum traffic, against slavery, established the first orphanage in America and furnished the first governor of Georgia.

They were a tolerant people and all Protestants were welcome to their

Pratt, who had married my great grandfather's sister. My great-grandfather built a house for his young widowed daughter's nurse and he lived with her. These six families were called the colony.

A little later Mr. John Lewis, of Savannah, and Mrs. Rees, of the low county, moved up. My great-grandfather and family moved to Roswell from Stanton, Va., where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In 1883, then my grandmother, Mrs. W. E. Baker, fell heir to the home (Barrington Hall). My grandfather died in 1905 and my grandmother, now in 1918, is 81 years old and is the only remaining member of the original colony. She had nine brothers, eight of whom fought in the Civil War—two were killed.

Written Sunday, August 4, 1918. My grandmother, Mrs. W. E. Baker, died December 25, 1923—80 years, 10 months. The colony in all numbered 13 families.

churches. Bishop Asbury was a frequent visitor to Ebenezer and preached in Lutheran pulpits.

The result of their broad-minded tolerance was that many joined other churches and some of our greatest teachers and preachers have been of Salzburg origin.

Georgia has had a glorious history, one of which we are justly proud. From a mere handful of colonists along the seaboard it has grown, extended and expanded until its people are scattered over 58,000 square miles of territory. We have our cities, our schools, our farms and our factories, while the influence of our state has spread to the uttermost corners of the world.

The Salzburgers have contributed largely to the history of Georgia. They have won and sustained for themselves a reputation of being a law-abiding, industrious, honest, frugal people.

Georgia had her beginnings deeply rooted in the experience of religion, and whatever may come, her future can never be separated from the blessings which come in service to God.

Columbus made his first voyage of discovery that the light and truth of the gospel might be carried to a new heaven and new earth. The colony of Massachusetts had its origin in religious persecution, as also did that of New Amsterdam, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and Georgia were established for "the freedom of worship, and the spread of the gospel." None, however, endured such privations and sufferings as did the Salzburgers. Their exodus inspired beyond all others. The one thing that was uppermost in their minds was that they might find a place for themselves and their posterity for the worship of God in service and in truth, according to the dictates of their own consciences. They could not forget the persecution, the torture, the wickedness, the murder, that had been committed upon them in the name of religion. The religious hate and religious intolerance from which they had escaped went with them through their lives and while these brave souls were clearing their forests they sang songs of praise for their escape. They had faith and courage, were trustworthy and dependable, steadfast and reliable. These are the qualities that the qualities which must be emulated if prosperity ever again comes to the state, the nation and the world.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Atlanta -- -- -- Georgia
HARVEY W. COX, Ph.D., LL.D.
President

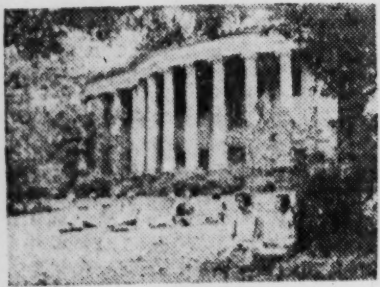
The University includes the following divisions:

1. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (Emory College), founded in 1836. The College is organized into a Junior College division and a Senior College division. Senior College work is given only on the Atlanta campus. The three Junior College divisions, each offering a full program of freshman and sophomore work, are:
 - (a) THE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT ATLANTA, on the main campus,
 - (b) THE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT VALDOSTA, organized in 1928,
 - (c) THE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT OXFORD, organized in 1929.
 The Senior College offers bachelor's degrees in the Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Journalism, Pre-Medical Science, Pre-Legal Studies, and Religion and Social Service.
2. THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, organized in 1919.
3. THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, organized in 1919.
4. THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY (The Candler School of Theology), organized in 1914.
5. THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (The Atlanta Medical College), founded in 1854.
6. THE SCHOOL OF LAW (The Lamar School of Law), organized in 1916.
7. THE SUMMER SCHOOL, organized in 1919.
8. THE EXTENSION DIVISION, organized in 1922, offering extension classes in downtown Atlanta and in near-by cities.
9. THE LIBRARY SCHOOL, founded in 1905 as the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and affiliated with Emory in 1925.
10. THE EMORY UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (Wesley Memorial Hospital), founded in 1905 and affiliated with Emory in 1924, operating a Training School for Nurses and a School of Dietetics.
11. THE EMORY UNIVERSITY ACADEMY, located on the old Emory campus at Oxford, Ga., forty miles east of Atlanta, and offering secondary instruction for college entrance requirements.

For Additional Information, Address
THE REGISTRAR
Emory University, Georgia

WASHINGTON SEMINARY

Atlanta,
Georgia



The "Home Building" of Washington Seminary is an impressively spacious Colonial structure with towering Gothic columns, situated in a wooded park on the summit of a knoll, facing a beautifully kept blue grass lawn that extends to the street, some two hundred feet distant. It is elegantly furnished and beautifully appointed. The three-story building in the rear of the dormitory is large, modern and provides all facilities for the academic work of the school—classrooms, study halls, auditorium, laboratories, and library. The art studio occupies a separate building and the commodious gymnasium provides ample space for the physical training department.

Fifty-Fourth Successful Year

The Registrars' records of Washington Seminary are a social register of Atlanta. For more than a half century the name of this institution has symbolized the highest ideals and most advanced methods in the teaching and training, mentally and spiritually, of young girls. Small classes, highly individualized instruction, and ideal conditions for health, and for refined home atmosphere and influence, have idealized and endeared Washington Seminary in the minds and hearts of discriminating parents both here and abroad.

L. D. AND E. B. SCOTT, Principals
1640 Peachtree Street Phone HE. 0207 Atlanta Ga.

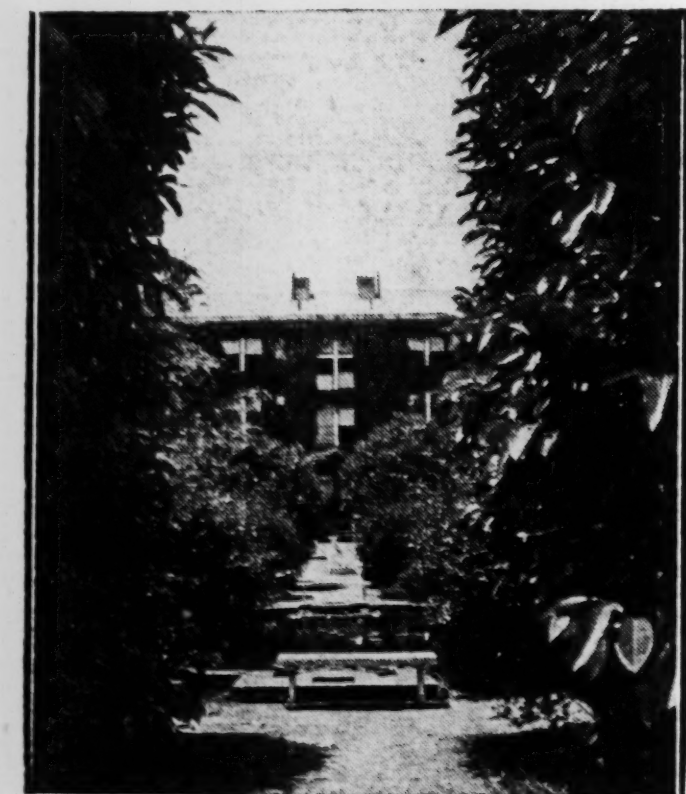
EDUCATING WOMEN FOR WOMEN'S WORK

EDUCATING women for women's work and educating them as women—these are the aims of SHORTER COLLEGE. To educate girls as individuals. To train them for leadership and to develop initiative within them.

For in attending Shorter College a girl engages in more than merely formal educational work. Because this is a college exclusively for girls, the young woman is a leader in campus activities, and she thus gains an added training that helps fit her for life after she leaves college.

Shorter College offers splendid opportunities to women seeking a college education. Possessing every academic recognition that any accrediting agency can bestow, a location unsurpassed for beauty and health in the South, modern fireproof buildings, superb equipment, and excellent recreational advantages, the college commends itself to young women who desire the best in education under the best environment.

Shorter College offers special advantages in Music, English Speech, Art, and Physical Education.



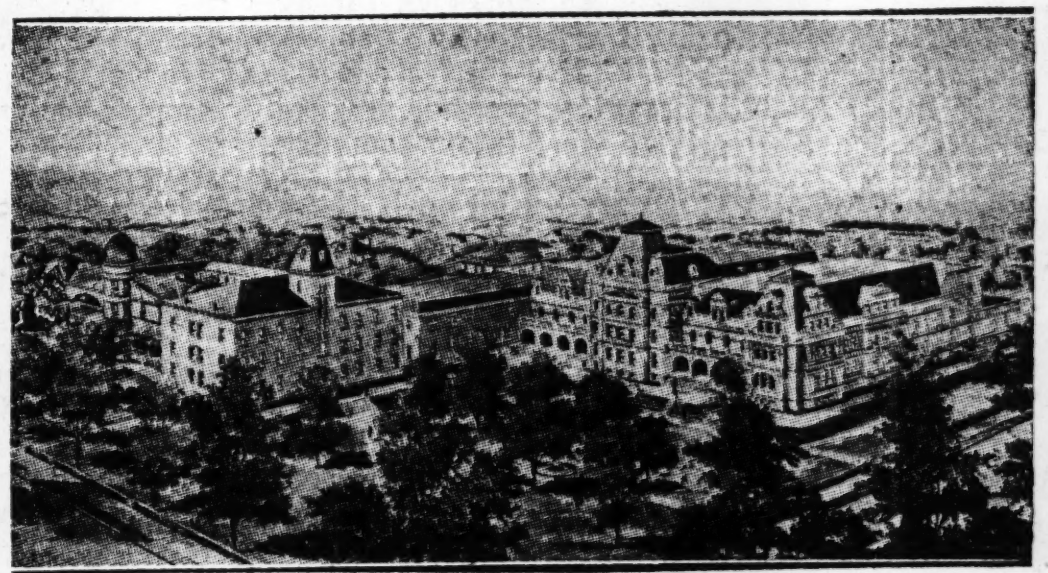
Formal Court, Showing Lily Pool, Sun Dial and Residence Hall.

SHORTER COLLEGE

ROME, GEORGIA

BRENAU COLLEGE

In the Foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains
NEAR ATLANTA



BRENAU is noted for the splendid equipment of its various departments, the pleasant home life afforded its students, the select character of its patronage, the thoroughness of its instruction and the healthfulness of its location.

Thirty-five buildings, campus 350 acres, with two lakes, beautiful mountain scenery, 10 miles of horseback trails. Camp Takeda, summer camp for girls on campus; also a recreation camp in heart of mountains on Lake Burton. Ten national sororities and numerous social clubs and honor societies. Social life supervised and encouraged.

INSTRUCTION

Standard A. B. course. Special advantages in music, oratory, dramatics, drawing, painting, physical education, secretarial and business courses, domestic science and art—either as special courses or with credit toward degree. Teacher's certificate granted by Board of Education of State of Georgia. Two-year Junior College diploma and secretarial certificate.

RATES

Minimum cost of A. B. course, including room, board and tuition, \$547, which may be reduced by student service scholarship. A flat rate of \$700 covering all expenses, including literary and special courses. In such cases the college reserves the right to assign courses in accordance with the needs of the student and the schedules of the special teachers.

For Catalog and Full Information, Address

PRESIDENT H. J. PEARCE,
Brenau College
Gainesville, Ga.

The Driving Power Behind the Wheels of Industry *and* Progress



THE PRINTED WORD

Time was, no doubt, long before General Oglethorpe was born or there was a Georgia, when most messages were carried about by word of mouth. But even centuries before the Chinese invented movable type and printing came into being, words of importance were recorded.

Moses came down from Mount Sinai bearing the Ten Commandments inscribed upon a tablet of stone. The Pharaohs of ancient Egypt caused their decrees to be drawn upon parchment and displayed to the multitudes.

And so, on down the ages the importance of the printed word has always been recognized and history shows us that the real progress of the world began when it became universally practical to employ the use of the printed word in our everyday life.

Today—printing is the great driving force behind the wheels of industry. Close the print shops, melt up the type, destroy the presses, prohibit the practice of printing—and stagnation would result.

In modern days the vibration of the human voice has been caught up, amplified and carried to the four corners of the earth. The radio is indeed a marvelous invention. It has brought us much in usefulness and pleasure and it is destined to reach greater and greater heights in service to mankind—but—

The printed word remains—and will always remain—the greatest force in business and in social life of Georgia, of America and of the world. Without it we would be helpless. With it, properly used, we can accomplish the seemingly impossible. Throughout all our waking hours the influence of the printed word is felt. In the

office, the store, the factory; in our homes, our churches, on the highways and on the seas, wherever we are, wherever we go, our daily lives are ordered by the suggestion of the printed word.

How careful, then, should we be in the preparation and presentment of our printed words. They are there in cold type for the world to see—for the world to judge. No matter in what form our printed words may appear—no matter what their object, they will accomplish their purpose only to the extent that that purpose is fabricated into the completed job.

How important, therefore, is the selection of the printer into whose hands we place the destiny of our printed word.

Printing is more than type—more than ink, presses and paper. Printing is an art, if you please. Certainly a profession. Anyone can purchase the tools, anyone with average intelligence can learn the rudiments of the trade, but—

In every community there is at least one printer whose interest in his clients, whose skill and devotion to his profession, whose entire organization is so constantly imbued with the spirit of the utmost in service that the greatest possible favorable influence is exerted through every piece of printed matter leaving his shop.

In Atlanta, The Thomas F. Rybert Printing Company is recognized as that kind of printer. The products of this plant and the universal satisfaction of their many clients is proof that good printing is not made of machines—it is, indeed, made of men.

THOS. F. RYBERT PRINTING CO.
311-313 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.

Dr. Thomas M. Elliott Traces History of Methodism in Georgia

Oglethorpe Strong Defender of John And Charles Wesley

By DR. THOMAS M. ELLIOTT.

Two hundred years ago there were no Methodists in Georgia. Today there are more than 400,000 Methodists, with a constituency of nearly a million and a half, with church houses numbering 4,100.

John Wesley, leaving Georgia in 1737, thought his efforts practically a failure.

Very largely the work of Methodism in Georgia is fostered by the North Georgia and South Georgia annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On April 29, 1785, the Georgia territory was established as a circuit attached to the South Carolina conference, and Beverly Allen was appointed as preacher in charge. Progress was rapid, so the Georgia territory was set up as a conference in 1830, to which was attached the first session of the Georgia annual conference was held at Macon in January, 1831.

The entire state of Georgia was embraced in the Georgia conference until November 28, 1866, at which time a division was made, which continues until now. Florida had been set off as a separate conference in 1844. The report for the year 1866 shows Georgia Methodism to consist of 51,219 white members, 227 local preachers, 464 Sunday schools and 20,798 scholars.

A brief summary of the North and South Georgia Methodist churches as of today, indicates the following figures:

Effective pastors, 522; pastoral charges, 592; parsonages for pastors, 589; value, \$1,745,520; paid last year for support of pastors, presiding elders, bishops and superintendents, \$704,552; grand total of all moneys raised last year for all purposes, \$1,042,571; houses of worship, 1,501; value, \$1,255,383; hospitals, 2; value, \$1,000,000; endowment, \$70,000; Epworth League members, 33,168; Sunday school scholars, 182,000; members Women's Missionary Society, 30,808; additions to churches on profession of faith last year, 6,600; two orphan's homes, valued at \$400,000; educational institutions, 8; students, 3,205; value, \$11,161,591; endowment, \$5,996,637.

Defended by Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe not only wished John and Charles Wesley to be the religious leaders of his young colony, but he became one of them and was their strong defender, as an amusing incident reveals. The story is told that as the Wesley brothers were sailing for Georgia, there were worldly minded passengers on board the ship who were inclined to ridicule the Method-

ist brothers. General Oglethorpe, hearing of it, exclaimed, "Here, you damned pirates. These Methodists are gentlemen and scholars, friends of mine, and I am one of them. I'll put in the next man I hear of poking ridicule at John Wesley often related the story.

For a quarter of a century after the Georgia territory had been organized as a circuit attached to the South Carolina conference, with Beverly Allen as the first pastor, Methodism did not have easy progress, as there was manifested vigorous opposition to the zealous activity, vigorous insistence on righteous living and message of universal redemption made possible. Methodists were declared to be demons, atheists, infidels and a curse sent from hell.

5,000 Methodists in 1806.

However, as is usually the case, the opposition served as a stimulus, and Methodism flourished, so that, by 1806, Bishop Asbury reported "there are 120 Methodist congregations in Georgia, with 5,000 members, and Methodist ministers preaching to 130,000 people. Many of the first things of American Methodism had their origin in Georgia. John Wesley personally organized at Savannah the first Sunday school in the world, nearly 50 years before the beginning of that time of England. The first cradle roll for Sunday schools was organized at Oxford in 1800; the first mission center for mill districts was established in Atlanta; the first settlement for negroes was established at Augusta; the first businesswomen's council was organized in Atlanta in 1920; the Woman's Missionary Society was organized in Atlanta during the general conference of 1878, and the first woman ever ordained a preacher is a Georgia woman—Miss Kate Cooper, of Douglasville, now in Korea.

Atlanta Methodism has more than kept pace with the denomination's advances throughout the state. Less than 100 years old, Methodism in the immediate Atlanta section feels that it has such resources and standing as to warrant the conclusion that the divine favor has not been withheld. In 1844 there was not a Methodist congregation in the city. Today there are 47 congregations, with a membership of 30,714. Last year they raised for ministerial support \$94,089, and a grand total for all purposes from all sources of \$426,322. Epworth League members number 3,555, Sunday school scholars number 22,200, and Women's Missionary Society members 6,501. Additions last year on profession of faith numbered 607. Methodist church property in the Atlanta section is valued at \$2,682,485, which is exclusive of hospitals, orphanages, colleges, mill settlements, etc.

The Auburn Avenue Revival.

Prior to 1815 Methodists in the village of Marietta were wont to hold meetings in warehouses, barns and private homes. During that year a great revival meeting was held in a warehouse on Auburn avenue, near

the site of the present Wesley Memorial church building. A congregation was organized and, in 1847, the first quarterly conference ever held in this section determined that a church building should be erected. John Mitchell gave the land for that purpose, which was the triangular lot bounded by Peachtree, Pryor and Houston streets, just north of the Candler building.

Larger quarters were needed before the year was gone. Decision was made to dispose of the first site and purchase ground where the Candler building now stands, and extending down Peachtree to a point opposite the junction of Luckie street. The sum of \$700 was raised to complete the deal. Later less than one-half the new lot was sold for \$100,000.

Bishop Andrews dedicated the church known as Wesley Chapel, opposite the Piedmont hotel. Soon that church was made a station, and a new church building was authorized and named the First Methodist church. The pine log meeting house which indicates the humble beginnings of Atlanta Methodism while this magnificent \$300,000 Glenn Memorial Methodist church, with its 140-foot steeple and the very last word in church architecture and arrangement, indicates the progress made by Atlanta Methodism during the 90 years.

Pioneer Circuit Riders.

Much of the credit for Georgia Methodism's growth and strength rightly belongs to the pioneer circuit riders. In these days of comfort it is difficult even to imagine the hardships faced by circuit riders as they carried on their work. The population was sparse, the settlements far apart, and the only means of travel through the land of few roads and no railroads was on horseback. Yet many of the circuit riders covered districts as large as some states, endured long separations from their families, faced hunger, cold and heat, suffered persecution from evil men, and preached under conditions that would be considered intolerable today, and at a salary averaging about \$18 per year. A glimpse of what they had to meet is found in the request which the circuit riders sometimes sent up to the bishop at the annual conference: "Please send us a good swimmer."

Lorenzo Dow was a circuit rider remembered for his many eccentricities. One day he was traveling along a strange road and came to a spot where a dance was in progress. He considered dancing of the devil, and desired to break up the dance and preach the gospel to the dancers. He got off his horse, climbed a small tree until it bent over with his weight. There he hung until some one discovered him. As he refused to utter a word, the matter was reported to the dancers, who abandoned the dance to investigate. Having accomplished his plan, Dow then suddenly dropped from the tree and began to preach the gospel in great power, and before long had many mourners convicted and crying for pardon for their sins.

On another occasion Dow announced he would preach at a certain

place. When he arrived he found a great throng awaiting him. Dismounting from his horse, he announced his subject, "Falling From Grace." At once he left the little open-air pulpit that had been built for the occasion and climbed a nearby tree. Well up the trunk, he stopped and waited until there was absolute silence. Then he shouted, "Now, Dow, hold on!" Slipping down a few feet, he cried out again, "Hold on, Dow, or you will backslide." Again he loosed his hold, and as he slid to the ground cried at the top of his voice, "Dow, if you don't hold on, you'll fall from grace." Without uttering another word he mounted his horse and rode away.

Missionary effort has ever been a characteristic of Methodism. John Wesley declared the world to be his parish and came to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. The earliest missionary work of Georgia Methodists was among Indians and negroes, though in an important sense all the work of the pioneers was missionary and the territory they traversed was missionary. All the preachers were missionaries. The people at the beginning were poor. The demands of the home field, the general poverty of the Methodists and the evangelization of the Indians forbade any extra

which institution later became the Wesleyan College of today. At this time Georgia Methodists maintain eight institutions, with a total enrollment of 3,295 students, a property valuation of \$11,161,591, and endowments of \$5,996,637.

Illustrative names of those who have passed on who were connected with Methodism's educational program are I. A. Few, G. F. Pierce, A. B. Longstreet, J. G. Haygood, J. E. Dickey, I. S. Hopkins, J. D. Hammon, Dupont Gurry, J. M. Bonnell, O. L. Smith, W. C. Bass, J. A. Sharp and scores of others.

Early Missionary Work.

Missionary effort has ever been a characteristic of Methodism. John Wesley declared the world to be his parish and came to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. The earliest missionary work of Georgia Methodists was among Indians and negroes, though in an important sense all the work of the pioneers was missionary and the territory they traversed was missionary. All the preachers were missionaries. The people at the beginning were poor. The demands of the home field, the general poverty of the Methodists and the evangelization of the Indians forbade any extra

work. In 1835, when the conference met in Savannah, the sum of \$1,208 was reported for missions. In 1856 the conference reported \$21,000 for missions, and \$29,000 in 1880. In 1878 the women's board of missions was organized during the Atlanta general conference, and a resulting stimulus was felt throughout the denomination. From year to year during the past 60 years there has been a gradual growth in this work, until it is estimated that Georgia Methodists in the 60 years have contributed for missionary work the sum of \$15,000,000.

Georgia Methodism's contribution of men and women for missionary work is not surpassed by any other commonwealth in America. Among the noted names of Georgia persons engaged in mission work may be recalled those of John B. Barton, Young J. Allen, W. B. Bonnell, George Loehr, W. H. Park, Fred Manget, E. W. Anderson, Robert MacDonnell and a host of others. And Georgia Methodist women have achieved like high honor in contributing their number to mission work. Among them to go from Georgia may be named Miss Ella Lovett, Miss Kate Cooper, Miss Laura Haygood, Miss Mary Cul-

ter White, Miss Annie Peary and 100 more.

A State of Bishops.

No state in southern Methodism has furnished more bishops for the church than has Georgia. Since 1784, when American Methodism was organized, there have been 61 bishops. Of this number Georgia has furnished eight, whose names and birthplaces are as follows: James Osgood Andrews, of Wilkes county; George Foster Pierce, of Green county; Joseph Staunton Key, of LaGrange; Attilius Green, Haygood, of Watkinsville; Warren Alkin Candler, of Villa Rica; William Newman Ainsworth, of Camilla; James Edward Dickey, of Jeffersonville, and Arthur J. Moore, of Argyle.

Georgia's prohibition sentiment is credited largely to the influence of Methodist circuit riders and laymen of like mind in the pioneer days. In 1839 Joseph Flournoy, a layman, originated the first state crusade against the saloon. In 1885 Henry Grady and other Methodist laymen and preachers led a fight for local option in Atlanta and won the victory. Rev. A. J. Hughes, a Methodist preacher, was named the second presi-

dent of the Georgia Prohibition Association and he made such a valiant fight that someone said: "If A. J. Hughes is not stopped there will soon not be a saloon in Georgia." During the decades to follow the names of Dupont Guerry and Walter B. Hill were to the front in the battle for prohibition. The names of Sam Jones and Mary Harris Armour are known over the civilized world as temperance leaders. Both are among Georgia Methodists' contributions. Governor Nat E. Harris, a shouting Methodist, was another contribution of note.

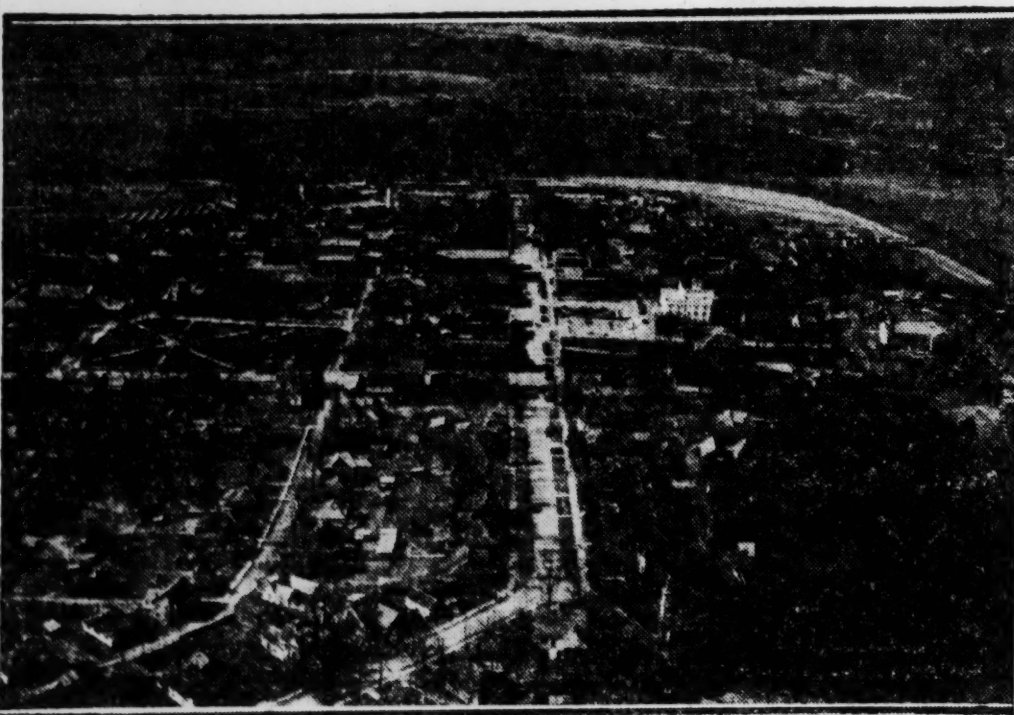
Service of the Laymen.

No sketch of Georgia Methodism would be complete without tribute to the vast service rendered by many noble laymen who have been members of that denomination. Not only with their money, but also with their personal efforts and lives, have they proven mighty factors in the progress made. Georgia's secular history is graced by the names of such eminent Georgia Methodists as L. O. C. Lamar, A. B. Longstreet, W. T. Colquitt, A. H. Colquitt, James Jackson, W. M. Slaton, W. A. Bass, Robert Toombs, Benjamin H. Hill, A. S.

Continued on Page 10, Column 7.



Cherokee County Contributes Greatly in Building State



AIRPLANE VIEW OF CANTON, GEORGIA—PHOTO BY EDGAR ORR, ATLANTA

By L. G. Marlin

THE discovery of gold in Cherokee county, the speedy formation of a county that contained nearly all the territory now included in 21 counties, the plans and treaties for the removal of the Indians from this territory, the gold and land lotteries held for eager seekers after these promising lands. All this is of absorbing interest at this time when the happenings of the past two centuries are being reviewed by multitudes of our citizens.

It is probable that the Cherokees would long have remained in peaceful possession of this fair region had not an event of general interest occurred—gold was discovered in Cherokee in 1828. At once migratory waves of humanity rolled in. Three thousand people were digging gold within a few months of the first strike.

Within 10 years after the gold rush, all the Indians had been removed far away toward the setting of the sun. They were well paid, however, and received a new home, the value of which they are just now beginning to realize.

The new county made rapid progress. The little settlement of Etowah chartered an academy in 1835, organized a Baptist church the same year and introduced the culture of silk. Anticipating success in the silk industry, the town of Etowah changed the name to Canton for Canton, the silk metropolis of China. In 1834 the first Methodist church was organized at Waleka.

The Franklin mine, later called the Creighton mine, was worked for many years, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable ore has been taken therefrom. Several other mines have been worked with profit, and gold in paying quantities is still taken from some of them.

The incoming people soon found that the true source of wealth was in the timber and farm lands. On this stable basis of agriculture the later growth has occurred.

Cherokee County took a prominent part in the nation's wars. She sent a good company of soldiers to the Mexican War. Official records show that the sent over 1,800 men to the southern cause during the War Between the States. That was over one-eighth of the entire population of the county. This great interest in the war was largely due to the fact that Joseph E. Brown, a citizen of Canton, filled the governor's chair during the war.

The Marietta and Georgia Railroad reached Canton in 1879. Milling, ginning, and lumber interests flourished. There had been several short-lived newspapers, but in 1880 a first-class paper, the Cherokee Advance, was published by Ben F. Perry, and it has served its community faithfully since that time.

About 1890 T. M. Brady introduced the marble business into Canton. From that small beginning

has come the Georgia Marble Finishing Works, the Continental Marble Company and various other marble plants. In 1889 a number of enterprising citizens, including R. T. Jones, organized the Canton Cotton Mills. This is a great manufacturing unit today which gives employment to hundreds of people and finishes cotton products of high value.

STORY OF HIS RISE.

The story of his rise from a humble beginning to one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the South is just such data as Horatio Alger would have delighted to have used for one of his novels for the inspiration of his host of boy readers.

"Mr. A. G." as he was affectionately known to his co-workers, was a unique character. Although economy was his watchword, not only in his personal habits, but in the operation of his large business enterprises, he had the courage of a "plunger," and in the twinkling of an eye would invest thousands in some business in which he had faith.

AVOIDED PUBLICITY.

Mr. Rhodes was of an extremely modest and retiring nature, hating all pretense or show, and always avoiding publicity. If he were living he would, in all probability, not permit this to be written.

But any man that can surmount the obstacles he did and leave the world a better place for his having lived deserves tribute from those who have profited by his existence.

Mr. Rhodes' business achievements were many. Although interested in a large number of enterprises, his first love was his principal one—the furniture business.

He was the originator of the installment plan of selling furniture, realizing as far back as 1875 the possibilities for a business that could sell the man of moderate means on such easy terms that the latter could afford to furnish his home comfortably.

Mr. Rhodes came to Atlanta when a young man from Henderson, Ky., and in 1875 established the first Rhodes store in a small building which he rented at 142 Decatur street.

\$75 AND GOLD WATCH.

His original capital was \$75 in cash and a gold watch.

He immediately began to put into practice his idea of an installment business, first selling such small

articles as clocks and pictures, manufacturing frames for the latter with his own hands.

As his business increased he added several lines of furniture.

A few years after he began the operation of this store, Mr. Rhodes was able to buy the property on which 101 Marietta office building is located; he formerly owned the property on which the Wynne-Claughton Building is located; he erected the Rhodes Building and Rhodes Building Annex at 78 Marietta street, which is now the property of the Rhodes Estate.

He also erected and owned the six-story building at 4 Mitchell Street, occupied by the Rhodes-Wood Furniture Company, and with Lee Hagan owned the building on Walton street, at Bartow, which runs through to Marietta and which houses the film exchange.

In addition to this he owned numerous other valuable pieces of business property in Atlanta, Miami, Charleston, Pensacola, Augusta, Macon and Jacksonville, including a 12-story building in the latter city.

ARDENT SPORTSMAN. Mr. Rhodes' long and active business career was not all work. He was an ardent sportsman, owning some of the finest horses in the south in pre-automobile days.

He was greatly interested in baseball and for many years was a regular attendant at games played by the Atlanta Crackers, always occupying a seat directly behind home plate.

In later years he went to Florida almost every winter. He formerly kept a winter home and yacht at Clearwater, where he was known as an enthusiastic fisherman. In more recent years he usually spent his winters in Miami.

Mr. Rhodes' charities were many, and his genius as a builder was evident even in his philanthropy. The Peachtree Christian Church, located at the intersection of Peachtree and Spring streets, owes

its existence largely to Mr. Rhodes. He was a member of this church and contributed upward of \$175,000 toward its construction.

AIDED INCURABLE HOME. The Home for Incurables, both located in Atlanta, also owe their existence largely to the generosity of Mr. Rhodes.

His interest in the home for Old Ladies came about through a solicitation of \$5,000 for this charitable organization by workers on this project.

Mr. Rhodes was impressed by the worthiness of the charity, and after thoroughly investigating it became enthusiastic over the plan.

He finally told those interested in the project that if they would let him take charge of things that he would see the building through. They did and he did.

Instead of giving \$5,000 for a project that had been lagging for want of proper financing, Mr. Rhodes took charge, and in a few months completed the home, spending \$100,000 of his own money.

Such was the characteristic vigor with which he went about every undertaking. For this work and gift of money he was awarded by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce the Certificate of Distinguished Achievement.

Mr. Rhodes contributed probably as much as any individual Atlantian has ever produced to the development of this city and of other cities throughout the Southeast. At one time he was the largest individual taxpayer in Atlanta.

At the death of Mr. Rhodes his large fortune and interests passed to his only two children, Mrs. L. O. Bricker and J. D. Rhodes.

At the death of Mr. Rhodes his large fortune and interests passed to his only two children, Mrs. L. O. Bricker and J. D. Rhodes.

J. D. RHODES CARRIES ON. After the death of A. G. Rhodes, the management of the business passed on to his son, J. D. Rhodes. Having received excellent business training under his father's supervision, he was ready to assume the presidency of this fast-growing concern. That he succeeded, is evi-

denced by the continued success and popularity the firm enjoyed while he was president.

RHODES PERDUE NOW PRESIDENT.

Rhodes Perdue, grandson of A. G. Rhodes, and nephew of the late J. D. Rhodes, became president of A. G. Rhodes & Son in June, 1932. He received his training under both A. G. Rhodes and J. D. Rhodes.

The twenty-one Rhodes stores, located in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina are:

A. G. RHODES & SON, CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. G. RHODES & SON, MACON, GA.
RHODES-TUTCH-COLLINS FUR. CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
RHODES-HARKINS FURNITURE CO., AUSTIN, TEX.
RHODES-WOOD FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOUTHERN FURNITURE CO., MIAMI, FLA.
ESCAMBIA FURNITURE CO., PENSACOLA, FLA.
RHODES-COLLINS FURNITURE CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
EAST POINT FURNITURE CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
PEERLESS FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
RHODES-COLLINS FURN. CO., DUNHAM, N. C.
RHODES-COLLINS FURNITURE CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JACKSONVILLE FURNITURE CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
UNION FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
PEOPLES FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
PENSACOLA HOUSEFURNISHING CO., PENSACOLA, FLA.
MIAMI FURNITURE CO., MIAMI, FLA.
MUTUAL FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
PERDUE FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
RHODES-PERDUE FURNITURE CO., ATLANTA, GA.
RHODES-PERDUE FURNITURE CO., LA GRANGE, GA.

S. S. Gibbs, general manager of Rhodes' properties, is a most important part of the Rhodes executive staff. He has been with the organization since March, 1902. While he is financially as well as officially interested in the furniture business, his responsibilities cover the entire field of the Rhodes' interests.

1875 A. G. Rhodes & Son 1933

A. G. Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes Stores, came to Atlanta from Henderson, Kentucky, in 1875 and established the first Rhodes Store in a small building on Decatur St.

Women Great Leaders in Civic, Religious and Philanthropic Life of Georgia

'Family Trees' Of Leaders Date Far Back in History

Few women of the south have done more constructive work than Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, of Atlanta. A type of gentlewoman of the old south, she was ever ready to absorb new ideas which she injected into the various civic, religious and philanthropic organizations to which she lent her talents. She is a born leader and endowed with intellectual and spiritual beauty, tact and vision.

As chairman of the gulf states committee for 12 years she organized and was made the first president of the first Y. W. C. A. in the south. She served for 25 years on the board and is honorary president. She was one of 30 women called to New York to organize the national board and served as an important member for four years. She took over the presidency of the Florence Crittenton Home and created an abiding interest in this work.

She served as president of the Atlanta Woman's Club and as president of the City Federation. Mrs. Wilson was president of the Atlanta Chapter, U. D. C., and vice president of the Georgia division. She was appointed president general of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. The Margaret A. Wilson Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy was named in her honor. She served as regent of the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., and was made recording secretary of the first D. A. R. conference held in Georgia. She is a daughter of 1812, and honorary member of the Writer's Club, and an honorary member of the Old Guard. She was vice president of the Atlanta Child's Home, the Pioneer Woman's Society, and the Grady Hospital Auxiliary. She is vice president of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association and was the first woman to be presented a memorial coin. Since 1910 her work as president of the Uncle Remus Association is of outstanding importance. For the benefit of the memorial she secured the interest of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie and secured a monetary contribution for the project. Her portrait executed in oils by an American artist was unveiled at the birthday celebration of Uncle Remus on December 9, 1924, and hangs on the wall at Wren's Nest.

Mrs. Wilson is the daughter of Elizabeth Pettigrew Thompson and Patrick O'Connor, last reigning monarch of her mother's side from colonial and Revolutionary leaders. Her paternal ancestors are descendants of Roderick O'Connor, last reigning monarch of Ireland. She married in 1875, her husband, Mr. Wilson, being an important businessman and financier of Atlanta. Since his death several years ago Mrs. Wilson has made her home in Atlanta, where her son, Arthur McD. Wilson, resides.

Mrs. George Erasmus Whitney, poet.

lecturer, novelist, is an adopted Georgian of whom the state is justly proud. Of wide interests, possessing rare mental attainments and great literary gifts, Mrs. Whitney lends to her writings distinct ability. She was born in Cabot, Mass., the daughter of Ezekiel and Emma Van Pelt. Her husband, George Erasmus Whitney, was for many years an eminent cotton merchant of Augusta.

Mrs. Whitney's ancestors include seven members of the Mayflower Compact who survived the rigors of the first winter in the new country, and she had 17 great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary War. Stephen Eliot, who translated the Bible into the Indian language, was an ancestor of Mrs. Whitney's. Among her best-known works are "I Choose Roses From My Gardens," "Above the Shame of Circumstance," "The House Landell," "Where the Sun Shines," "On the Other Side of the Bridge," "The Intrepid," "The Spoken Word," "John, John and His Son, John." Her clubs include the Authors' League of America, League of American Writers, Authors' Club, Georgia chapter member of Authors' Club of Augusta, a member of the Massachusetts Society, American Forestry Association, Augusta Country Club, Business and Professional Women's Club of Augusta, U. W. C. A. and member of the Child's Hospital Association.

Mrs. John K. Otley, president of the board of trustees of Tallulah Falls Industrial School for mountain boys and girls, has been declared to possess the most brilliant mentality in Georgia. As the wife of John King Otley, prominent Atlanta banker, she resides at Joyous on Peachtree road, which is noted for its hospitality.

As the mother of Mrs. George McCarthy and John K. Otley, Jr., she is the mother of the grandmothers of George Weyman McCarthy III, John Otley McCarthy and small John King Otley III, she fills the roles with usefulness devotion. Perhaps it is this very devotion to her children and her grandchildren that enables her to use her marked talents to provide more beautiful surroundings for the mountain children of Georgia. The school and its activities has been nearest Mrs. Otley's heart for the last several years, and her rare executive ability has done much to develop this organization, which is owned by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Otley is the daughter of Dr. Fenton Mercer McCabe and Patsie Butler McCabe, and was born in Columbus, Miss. She was educated in the south and later completed her education at the University of Chicago. She assisted in founding the Atlanta Chapter of the U. D. C., Georgia division thereof, and served as secretary of the Atlanta Chapter of the D. A. R. and is a charter member and second president of the Atlanta Woman's Club. She presided over the 1895 convention in Atlanta at which the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs organization was effected. She was later made a life director for continued service in the Georgia Federation.

Mrs. Otley has persistently declined elective offices in the Georgia Federation, but has served as chairman of practically all the working committees. She is a trustee of the Tallulah Falls School since 1895 and served as chairman in 1922-27 of the Greater Tallulah expansion movement which was brilliantly and ambitiously consummated.

She served for six years as chairman of the woman's board of visitors for the Atlanta public schools, and is and has been since its creation in 1897 chairman of the Georgia library commission. She is a director and one of the founders of the Students' Aid Foundation, and is a director of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance and a member of the History Club, the oldest study club in Atlanta.

Mrs. Daniel O'Day, formerly Miss Caroline Love Goodwin, of Savannah, is a bright particular star in the realm of politics and during the campaign of 1928 she did much highly effective and constructive work in behalf of the democratic nominee. In New York her adopted state, her wisdom in the political field was recognized and she was mentioned as the possible national committee woman from New York. In addition to her political interests Mrs. O'Day is one of the directors of the new School of Social Research in New York city, is chairman of the New York Consumer League, vice president of the League of Women Voters in Westchester, N. Y.; vice president of the American Woman's Peace Union and was delegate at large to the national conventions of the organization in 1922, 1924, 1926. She is a member of the board of the Henry Street Settlement home in New York city; of the Woman's City Club, the Cosmopolitan Club. She was a member of the state delegation at the democratic national conventions of 1924 and 1928. In the campaign of 1928 she accompanied Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, on his first western trip. Mrs. O'Day's great-grandfather was General Eli Warren, of South Carolina, representative of historic families of the state whose constructive work is a priceless heritage to all Georgians.

Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris. Beloved Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris, wife of the noted author who is affectionately termed Uncle Remus, is an adopted Georgian in whom the state feels an especial pride. As the daughter of Captain Pierre and Esther DuPont La Rose she was born in New York and came to Savannah, where her father and mother spent the winter months. It was there that Esther LaRose met Joel Chandler Harris an editor of the Savannah Morning News. They were married in 1873 and moved to Atlanta three years later for residence. As the gracious chaperone of Wren's Nest, their home in West End, Mrs. Harris presided when notable came to pay their respects to her distinguished husband. A very close relationship existed between Mrs. and Mrs. Harris and their children have inherited the love of the cultural. Their daughter, Mrs. Fritz Wagner, lives in LaGrange, Ga., and the other daughter, Mrs. Edwin Camp, resides in Atlanta, as do

their sons, Julian, Lucien, Evelyn and Joel Chandler Harris Jr.

Glady's Hanson. That glamorous look, Glady's Hanson, whose career behind the footlights has been followed by eager interest of Georgians, is a native daughter. She was born in Atlanta as the daughter of Peyton Harrison Snook and the late Mrs. Irene Neville Light-capp Snook. Following her graduation from Washington Seminary, in Atlanta, she spent two seasons in New York, specializing in music, literature, reading and French, in preparation for her chosen career as an actress. Her rise to stardom was rapid and she first New York engagement was with Daniel Frohman. As the leading lady for E. H. Sothern, she was wholly successful, and she was cast as "Catherine" in "If I Were King," "The Duchess," in "Don Quixote," "Lucy," in "Richard Lovelace," and "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown." Her last role was "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown." With Charles Frohman she starred in "The Builder of Bridges," "The Scandal," and a revival of "Raffles." She was associated with Lord Manners, "The Modern Marriage," "Under David Belasco's direction she starred in "Woman" and "The Governor's Lady," and was associated with Henry Miller, Lou Tellegen and other actors of ability. She spends her home in New York, but makes frequent trips to Atlanta, where her young daughter, Glady's, resides with her grandfather Snook.

Isa Glenn. In literary fields Isa Glenn, daughter of John Thomas Glenn and Helen Augusta Garrard Glenn, prominent in Atlanta, is a native daughter. Born in Atlanta, she studied at southern schools and later completed her education in New York and Paris. She grew to gracious womanhood in her southern home and married the late Colonel S. J. Bayard Schindler, United States army. They had only one child, John Bayard, who resides in New York with his mother. Highly praised books from Miss Glenn's pen are "Heat," written in 1926; "Little Patches," 1927; and "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 1928. She has written many short stories which have appeared in Scribner's, Century, Pictorial Review, and other well-known publications. She is a member of the Georgia chapter of the Colonial Dames, and is a member of the National Arts Club of New York city.

Alexa Stirling. One of the five women who captured the United States golf championship for three times, and as the greatest feminine stylist in golf America has yet produced, Alexa Stirling, an actress, and a writer, has achieved international fame. She was proclaimed winner in 1916, 1919 and 1920; has been runner-up three times; and has won the title of champion of the southern championship three times and the Canadian championship once, and has enough laurels heaped upon her to make her a legend to turn her title head. Her skill at golf rivals her fame as a violinist, for she has made marked contributions in the realm of music. The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Stirling, she took up golf at the suggestion of her father, who thought her all too devoted to her violin. Taught by Stewart Maiden, the instructor of Bobby Jones, she progressed rapidly and she was one of the famous foursome including Miss Elaine Genthall, Bobby Jones and Perry Adair who played exhibition matches for the Red Cross during the war years and earned over \$150,000 for the fund. As Mrs. Wilhelmina Fraser, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, the former Miss Stirling is a well-rounded character. A wife, mother and gifted musician, she has carried into her Canadian home the finer traditions of her native southland.

Miss Martha Berry. Georgia has the proud distinction of claiming Miss Martha Berry as a native daughter. Nationally known as the founder of the Martha Berry School for mountain boys and girls, Miss Berry has received enviable accolades for her work. In 1925 she was awarded the Roosevelt medal in 1925 for services to the nation and her own state legislature voted her a distinguished citizen. Her foresight and vision in steering the school from its log cabin origin on her home plantation near Rome, Ga., in Floyd county, to its present huge proportions is acclaimed throughout the country. Boasting two accredited high schools and a secondary college the school is the greatest educational institution of its sort in the world. To its founder, gracious, gray-haired Martha Berry, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Berry and Frances Rhea Berry, both Georgia pioneers, goes the admiration and praise of a grateful nation.

Mrs. James B. Duke. Charming Mrs. James B. Duke, formerly Miss Nanaline Holt, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Thaddeus G. Holt, of Macon, Ga., is an important member of the board of trustees of the Duke endowment and is deeply interested in the development of the institutions fostered by the fund. Created by her late husband, James B. Duke, nationally known for his development of water power in the south and founding the Southern Power Company, with the purpose of building a great university at Durham, N. C., his ancestral home, the fund reaching the sum of \$40,000,000 has done much to further the educational development in the south. Mrs. Duke in her role as trustee has fostered the development of the college and has executed with rare ability and tact the philanthropic wishes of her late husband. Mrs. Duke resides in New York where she is socially prominent and maintains a summer place at Newport, R. I., and a winter home near Charleston, N. C. Her daughter, Doris, and her son, Walter Inman, by her former marriage to Walter Inman, of Atlanta, inherit their mother's charm as well as her sympathetic interest in the welfare of others.

Roselle Mercer Montgomery. Roselle Mercer Montgomery, who ranks among the well-known poets of the day, is a Georgian, for she was born at Crawfordville, the daughter of William Nathaniel Mercer and Emma Esther Smith Mercer. One of the earlier successes, "My Returns," brought her a large measure of fame which has constantly grown with the years. There is decided beauty and rhythm and charm in her poems and the light verse which she contributes to such well-known publications as the Saturday Evening Post, New York Times and other publications. Known in private life as Mrs. John Seymour Montgomery, she is an admired figure in the cultural circles of Riverside, Conn., where she makes her home. During the World War she served as chairman of the Red Cross at Riverside, and rendered conspicuous patriotic service to her country. Mrs. Montgomery is chairman of the literature and poetry of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, vice chairman of the League of American Pen Women, a member of the Authors' League of America, Poetry Society of America, Poetry Society of England, the New York League of American Pen Women and the New York Classical Club. Her clubs include Pen and Brush, Town Hall, Dixie, Ivesum and Woman's Club of Augusta. Her husband, John, of London, and she is a member of the

Kettle Creek chapter of the D. A. R. and of the New York chapter of the U. D. C.

Miss Monica Michael. Monica Michael, "Poppy Day," Miss Michael, of Athens, Ga., has the great and honored distinction of having originated "Poppy Day," which is annually observed throughout the United States in memory of those who fought, bled and died on Flanders field. The American Legion holds Michael in particular affectionate regard because of the work in France with the American Red Cross and for the beautiful custom which she inaugurated. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the French Huguenot Society. From reading the poem, "We Shall Not Sleep," by Colonel John McCrae, she received the inspiration for Poppy Day, and through her influence caused the measure to be adopted nationally. Miss Michael studied at Lucy Cobb, and was graduated from the Georgia State Normal School. She acted as instructor in the Georgia Baptist orphanage, and then became a member of the faculty of the Georgia Normal School. She was elected principal of the school in 1911 and still holds that post.

Mrs. P. W. Meltrim. Foremost among the well-known women of Georgia is Mrs. P. W. Meltrim, of Savannah, whose wide interest in the cultural and civic development of the state is coupled with a rare pride in her home, her husband and children. Her beautiful home on Madison Square centers the interest of a cultural group and both by environment and by example, she is a woman endowed with beauty and graciousness. She is the daughter of Dr. Henry R. Casey, one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession and served during the War Between the States as surgeon general of state troops. At the time of the World War she urged preparedness and responded at once to the call of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Navy League to serve in a campaign to discover for President Wilson the sentiment of the people throughout the country for preparedness, and to counteract propaganda which was spreading in the west with the slogan "Did not raise my boy to be a soldier." Believing that the most certain way to prevent war was to be prepared for it, and she worked with all earnestness in the cause. She is chairman of the Savannah branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Navy League. She organized a detail of women to attend the preparedness camp at Chevy Chase sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Navy League. The Navy League at Savannah provided money for the purchase of materials and Mrs. Meltrim's league workers gave their talents to provide sweaters, helmets, socks for use overseas. Later the Savannah branch was merged with the Red Cross and the work continued. She has aided literary talent and wrote "Bonaventure, the Colonial Home of the Patriots," and "Historical Pilgrimage Through Savannah and Some of Its Environs." Under her leadership as president of the Colonial Dames of Georgia Society, a book was published called "Some Early Epitaphs in Georgia."

GEORGIA'S GREAT MINERAL RESOURCES

THE following minerals are found in the state:

Asbestos, barytes, bauxite, cement, clays, coal, copper, corundum, fuller's earth, gold, granites and gneisses, graphite, iron ores, limestone, manganese, marbles, marls, mica, ochre, pyrite, road material, sand and gravel, serpentine, slate, talc and soapstone, tripoli.

The mineral resources of Georgia are both extensive and varied, there being 34 different kinds of minerals produced in commercial quantities in the state. This large number and the varied kinds of minerals are due largely to the great diversity in the geological formations in the state.

The mineral production is confined largely to the northern half of Georgia, although there are some produced in all sections of the state, fuller's earth having been found almost as far south as the Florida line.

The annual value of the mineral resources approximates \$19,169,012 according to the following table:

Rock and Tile	\$ 5,975,456
Marble	2,815,149
Portland Cement and Bauxite	2,769,728
Gravel	2,243,491
Fuller's Earth and Manganese	1,814,134
Clays	1,389,061
Glass and Limestone	553,178
State, Sand and Gravel	541,000
Barytes	532,796
Iron Ore and Ochre	349,188
Asbestos, Coal and Soapstone	296,725
Slate, Talc and Soapstone	97,481
Mineral Waters (estimated)	30,000
Pottery	9,960
Gold and Silver	3,708
Total	\$19,169,012

Use of Horses Decrease.

Horses passed rapidly from Salt Lake City's streets during the past year, according to the annual report of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., which shows that only five horses remain of 135 on duty a year ago.

There are more than a thousand practically used for banno.

Dr. Elliott Traces History of Methodism

Continued from Page 9.

Clay, Nat E. Harris, W. H. Fish, S. B. Adams, J. K. Hines, H. W. Hill, Y. L. G. Harris, D. C. Barrow, G. R. Glenn, Emory Speer, T. O. Powell, G. W. W. Stone, Harry Stone, W. P. Patillo, Asa G. Candler, Lewis H. Beck, R. T. Dorsey, R. A. Hemphill, W. H. Felton, H. P. Bell, J. P. Williams, Sam Tate and thousands of others. These few names are but typical of the great throng of eminent laymen, living and dead, who have liberally used their mental powers, financial strength, personal character and individual efforts to promote the interests of the south's Empire State and Methodism.

Time and space forbid more than a reference to Georgia Methodism's contribution to the literary distinction belonging to Georgians; to the efforts in training youth; to the efforts in behalf of the underprivileged; to the developing of the rural sections; to the help of the negroes.

Truly the Methodists of Georgia have wrought well. They have not only succeeded in promoting their own enterprises but also have made large contributions in other ways by their aggressiveness and sincerity. During the days of economic depression they have not lost heart nor faith. And today they possess the evangelistic zeal of the fathers and feel that their chief duty is to call men to repentance, to live Scriptural holiness and prove themselves the true workmen of God.

Beneath the surface of Georgia lie valuable beds of coal, iron, asbestos and kaolin.

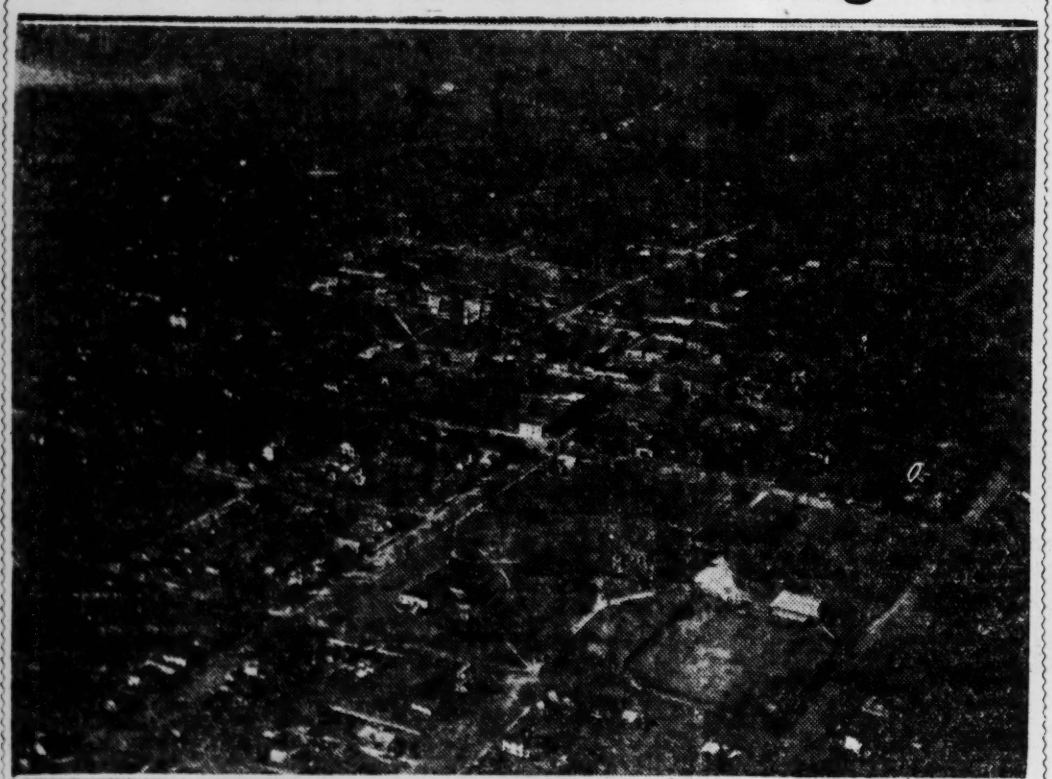
Clayton County, Home of Truck Gardens, Dairying and Poultry

Clayton County, Georgia, created in 1858 from Henry and Fayette counties, named for the illustrious Hon. A. G. Clayton, jurist and statesman, was the scene of one of the most important battles of the Civil War, staged at Jonesboro, the county seat, on August 18, 1864. Jonesboro was named for Captain Sam G. Jones, father of former Governor Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama. It is a city of home-loving people and its history dates back to its early settlement in 1820. Known at that time as Leakeville, an academy was chartered in this village on December 22, 1823, and from this institution educational facilities have advanced to the present day maintaining a high standard.

Many prominent leaders in the state have come from Jonesboro and Clayton County. Among them are Robert Adamson, born and reared on a farm in Clayton County, at one time an important member of the staff of The Atlanta Constitution and later prominent in New York city.

Clayton County has a population of 11,159 and is a leading section in agriculture, being noted for its truck crops, dairying and poultry. Bagging factories, knitting mills and curing plants are in evidence.

Milledgeville, Center of History, Culture and Progress



AIRPLANE VIEW OF MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia, historic, cultured and progressive, is a city of beauty. Arching and stately elms border its wide paved streets, making of these highways of traffic an entrancing scene viewed from any point. Spotted here and there amid attractive residences appear majestic colonial homes with their broad expanse of green lawns and ever and anon the great institutions of learning lend dignity and importance to the picture.

Milledgeville was created by an act of the Georgia legislature in 1803 and was named for John Milledge, the governor. A treaty for possession of the land was made with the Creek Indians, at Fort Wilkinson, two miles from the city.

Before a single house was built the state surveyors laid out the city into four government squares and streets 100 feet wide. These streets were named after great patriots: Washington, Jefferson, Greene, Hancock, Wayne and others.

The newly-created county of Baldwin with an area of 307 square miles, in which Milledgeville is located, was named in honor of Abraham Baldwin, who, with John Milledge, founded the University of Georgia.

Milledgeville became the capital and was political center of Georgia until 1868. Here was the scene of heated debates on secession, led by the distinguished Alexander Hamilton Stephens and the great Robert Toombs. Some of the most glorious and fruitful periods in the history of Georgia marked the time when Milledgeville was its capital. To this community came such famous personages as General Lafayette, Henry Clay and others.

At the head of navigation on the Oconee river, situated in a rich agricultural area, the community of Milledgeville soon gained commercial importance and for generations it has been a nucleus for culture and refinement, exercising a powerful influence upon the development and progress of the state.

Educationally, Milledgeville has been blessed with rare advantages. Among the more prominent institutions was Oglethorpe University, chartered in 1865.

Within its classic walls resided such outstanding and talented characters as Sidney Lanier, the LeConte brothers and others.

In 1879 the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, now the Georgia Military College, was founded by an act of the state legislature. In 1889 the Georgia State College for Women was created by legislative act.

The former home of William Gibbs McAdoo is standing as one of the show places of Milledgeville, as is the former residence of the famous Herschel V. Johnson. Other interesting and historical old landmarks that testify to the glory and pomp of this beautiful city are the old Dan Tucker home, now Lockerly Hall; the Jordan place, now Westover; the former executive mansion; the Gree-Jordan home; Governor David B. Mitchell's country home, the Newell house; and the Dr. Jarrett home.

But with all its culture, refinement and historic glory, Milledgeville is alive with progress and energy. Such commercial enterprises and institutions of human welfare as Allen's Invalid Home, the Milledgeville Banking Co., the Exchange bank, C. W. Andrews & Sons, Sibley & Sibley, the Milledgeville Telephone Co., the Boston cafe, the Chandler Variety store, city hospital, the Purchase & Sale Co., the Baldwin hotel and Farley's pharmacy are evidence of the energy and enterprise of the city.

Milledgeville is blessed with many outstanding civic-minded and patriotic citizens who are ever alert to put their shoulder to the wheel in any movement for the advancement of the community. Among these are Marion H. Allen, William H. Ritchie, L. F. Jordan, J. H. Ennis, E. E. Bell, James A. Horne, A. C. Tennille, Ralph Simmonson and L. D. Smith.

Indeed, Milledgeville is one of Georgia's most prized communities. A city rich in tradition, beautiful in appearance, peopled by some of the best blood that ever breathed the air of the Empire State but withal a growing, live city, pulsating with progress and advancement.

GEORGIA DIVIDED INTO 159 COUNTIES

THE State of Georgia is divided into several political divisions, as follows: There are 159 counties; 10 congressional districts; 51 state senatorial districts; 31 superior court circuits, and approximately 1,800 military districts.

Atlanta is the capital city of the state and the second largest city in the southern states.

The state legislature, or general assembly, is composed of the senate, with 51 members, each of whom serves a term of two years, and the house of representatives, composed of 205 members, each elected to serve two years. The legislature meets every two years, unless called into extra session by the governor, convening on the fourth Wednesday in June and remains in continuous session for a period of 90 days.

The eight counties having the largest population have three representatives each in the house. They are Bibb, Chatham, DeKalb, Floyd, Fulton, Laurens, Muscogee and Richmond. The 30 counties ranking next in population have two representatives each. These counties are Barrow, Brooks, Bulloch, Burke, Carroll, Clarke, Cobb, Colquitt, Coweta, Deatur, Dodge, Elbert, Emanuel, Gwinnett, Hall, Jackson, Jefferson, Lowndes, Meriwether, Mitchell, Screven, Sumter, Thomas, Troup, Walker, Walton, Ware, Washington, Wilkes and Worth. The other 121 counties have only one representative each.

20,000 Forest Trees Planted.

Records of the extension division of the Utah State Agriculture College show that 20,000 small forest trees have been planted on farms in Salt Lake county in the last three years. Most of the plantings were for windbreaks and woodlot purposes.

HOTEL DE SOTO

Savannah

offers the best in hotel accommodations. Special rates. Rooms with bath \$2.50 up, without bath \$1.50 up. Outdoor swimming pool free to guests.

Special Low Rates on All Railroads—The Highways Are Paved to Savannah

CHAS. G. DAY, Vice President and Manager

SAVANNAH!

"THE MOTHER CITY"

Invites You for the 200th Anniversary of The Founding of Georgia

See your local ticket agent for low excursion fares to Savannah—Home-Coming Days, April 27, 28, 29

VISIT

The location where Oglethorpe spent his first night on Georgia soil. Bethesda—the first orphanage in America. The location where John Wesley preached his first sermon in America. Tomochichi Monument—chief of Indian tribe with whom Oglethorpe made treaty of trade and friendship. Model Steamship "Savannah," first to cross Atlantic, sailed from Savannah in 1819. Washington's headquarters. Innumerable points of historical interest pertaining to the early settlement and development of the State of Georgia. Historic Wormsloe Gardens. Bonaventure—The Hermitage—Victory Drive, the longest avenue of palms in the world. Magnificent parks—Beautiful historic gardens and drives through picturesque coastal scenery. Savannah Beach (Tybee Island), the playground of the southeast. Excellent accommodations and a cordial welcome await you.

"If You Haven't Seen Savannah—You Haven't Seen the South"

Make your plans to visit Savannah and witness the magnificent Historical Pageant in 22 episodes to be held in the Municipal Stadium APRIL 27th, 28th and 29th. A great portrayal in costumes of the early days of Georgia.

WE EXTEND YOU A CORDIAL INVITATION

CITY OF SAVANNAH . . . CHAMBER OF COMMERCE . . . BI-CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

MANY GA. COUNTIES PLAN BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

500,000 Boys, Girls Enter Program Of 200th Anniversary

By ALBERT R. ROGERS,
Director of the Celebration.

January, February, March and April have been very busy months for bicentennial committees throughout the state, in holding meetings to prepare plans for their participation in Georgia's 200th anniversary celebration, and in giving bicentennial events and exercises. The many county committees, and nearly all of the 90 state co-operating groups of the bicentennial commission have a state bicentennial committee at work on their program, as well as their local societies all over the state. Many have already held their bicentennial celebrations, but are now planning for others of even more importance.

Many are also co-operating with their county bicentennial committees. These embrace nearly all of the state patriotic, civic, educational, fraternal, religious, industrial and agricultural organizations. Their total membership, over 200,000, are all working eagerly and earnestly for the celebration.

Over 500,000 boys and girls in the public schools of the state have already participated in Georgia bicentennial programs in their schools and in county bicentennial celebrations, but are planning further participation. In many schools of the state each classroom has a Georgia bicentennial committee of ten, with a chairman and a secretary. All of these students are keenly alive to the interest of the celebration and the part they are still to play in the bicentennial celebration. The bicentennial has been and will continue to be the theme in the schools this year.

Statewide Celebrations. Bicentennial events given since Georgia Day are now happy memories, some large and others small, but all were interesting, informing and largely attended. The plans for the celebration during the rest of April and the coming months are most interesting and embrace the entire state. Many counties have their bicentennial committees actively at work, while others have been rather slow in organizing, seemingly waiting to see what others are doing.

Among the counties whose bicentennial committees are working out their plans, or have them largely completed, are the following:
BALDWIN COUNTY—Dr. E. A. Tigner, of Milledgeville, is chairman. Other members of the committee are Mayor J. A. Horne, Mrs. Frances Binion, R. W. Hatcher, Dr. J. L. Beeson, R. H. Wooten, Mrs. David Ferguson, L. C. Hall, Mrs. Steve Thornton, Dr. Amanda Johnson, Mrs. M. S. Bell, Colonel George Roach, Mrs. Nellie Womach Hines and Jere N. Moore.

Dr. Tigner's committee has given and will give a number of important bicentennial events during the year, among them is the one given by the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville on Monday, February 20, at 8:30 in the Richard Brevard Russell auditorium. This was the most elaborate indoor college bicentennial pageant given up to this time, and they are working out other important bicentennial events to be given later. They will probably repeat

that pageant during the summer season.

Miss O'Kelley Praised. Dr. Amanda Johnson, head of the department of history in the Georgia State College for Women, wrote and directed the pageant. It was splendidly written, planned and presented. Miss Willie D. O'Kelley, of the same college, and whose article on the "Genesis of Georgia" in this edition will attract much attention, was the representative of the commission in England last summer. She has been of great service to the commission in many ways. She is constantly consulted by the director for she has made an intensive study of many subjects pertaining to the celebration, and her advice has often been sought. The intelligent and clear way in which she presents her articles has been pleasing to all readers, we are sure.

Members of Committee. **BEN HILL COUNTY**—Walter W. Stencil, of Fitzgerald, is chairman. Other members of the committee are: Mrs. S. B. Bowers, Mrs. E. A. Russell, Mrs. C. A. Holzendorf, Mrs. Harrell Beall, Mrs. Humbert Watson, Mrs. Marrian Massee, Mrs. R. H. McKay, Miss Louise Smith, J. P. Patten, W. C. Kightler, Mr. W. A. Tomberlin, Mrs. Georgia McGowry, Miss Lucy Henry, Miss Dorothy Jay, Mrs. L. Gelders, Mrs. S. G. Pryor Jr., Mrs. T. H. Bullard, Mrs. David L. Paulk, J. H. Bullard, Mrs. W. R. Walker Jr., Mrs. Hugh Lasseter, Miss Alice Rayford, Mrs. Frank Berrentine, Mrs. L. L. Harrell, Miss Sue Perkins and Mrs. A. L. Bowden.

Their future plans have not been announced.

BIBB COUNTY—Robert L. McKenney, of Macon, is chairman. We have not been advised the names of the other members of the committee. The committee's celebration plans will be found in a special article in this edition.

BULLOCK COUNTY—Mayor James L. Renfro, of Statesboro, is chairman. Other members of the committee are Dr. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Julian C. Lane, a member of the committee; T. L. Morris, F. W. Darby and Mrs. T. J. Morris. The plan of the committee is to have Bullock counties tie up with the South Georgia Teachers' College in their annual May Day festival, at which time the college will present the "Evolution of the Cherokee Indians From Georgia." The committee will work with the college in making this day Bullock's "Georgia" day.

BUTTS COUNTY—J. L. Lyons, of Jackson, is chairman. Other members of the committee are Mrs. J. E. Lane, T. Jack Dempsey and Miss Correll Varner. Butts county committee gave the final part of their program April 7. Their celebration lasted over six weeks—one day and night in each week being devoted to the celebration. Different schools in the county being on the program each week, the people of the county attended in large numbers—even going some distance so as not to miss any of the episodes in the pageant. They will continue to hold bicentennial events during the summer and fall.

Chatham County. SAVANNAH—The most important celebration of this month will be that of Savannah, opening Wednesday, April 26, and closing Saturday, April 29. Savannah will be crowded with visitors, for in addition to the thousands who attend the celebration has Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs is meeting there at the same time with their convention and programs running all through the balance of the

week. On the 26th Savannah will give for the first time their historical pageant with 2,500 persons. Details of the Savannah program are given elsewhere in this issue.

Savannah has made plans to care for a great number of visitors on this occasion, which is the second of their bicentennial events. Throughout the year Savannah will be the mecca for not only many thousands of Georgians, but for visitors from other states.

Savannah Extends Invitation. Hon. Gordon Saussey, former mayor of Savannah, now ordinary of Chatham county, is chairman of the Savannah committee and one of the most active of Chatham county's citizens. Also, he is one of the most active members of the Georgia bicentennial commission, of which he is secretary. This splendid celebration at Savannah is largely due to his efforts. The intelligent ways he has planned and directed their celebration has won for him the backing of the whole city, the other members of the Savannah committee, and also all members of the Georgia bicentennial commission.

Special railroad round-trip rates of a fare plus 25 cents has been made from various sections of the state. Savannah has extended an invitation to the members of the Georgia bicentennial commission, their executive committee, advisory committee, the chairmen of their state committees, the honorary committee, of which President Roosevelt is the president, and the governors of the other 12 original states, as the vice presidents.

Honorary Vice Presidents. The honorary committee also embraces the following as vice presidents:

Georgia members of congress, judges of the supreme court of Georgia, judges of the court of appeals of Georgia, Georgia senators, Georgia representatives, judges of the superior courts of Georgia, state department heads, foreign consular officials in Georgia, federal officials in Georgia, chairmen of county commissioners, and the mayors of cities and towns in Georgia.

The Georgia bicentennial commission has called a meeting of all the above members at the DeSoto hotel at Savannah, which is their headquarters, on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock. It is expected that there will be a very large gathering at this time, and all will attend the pageant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Many are planning to visit the famous DeRenne Estate Wormsloe garden, which will be open, at the request of the commission, during the celebration year to visitors. This is the most noted and beautiful garden in America.

The DeRenne historic library of Georgiana is known the world over and will be open to visitors also. Here is the finest collection of Georgiana that is known.

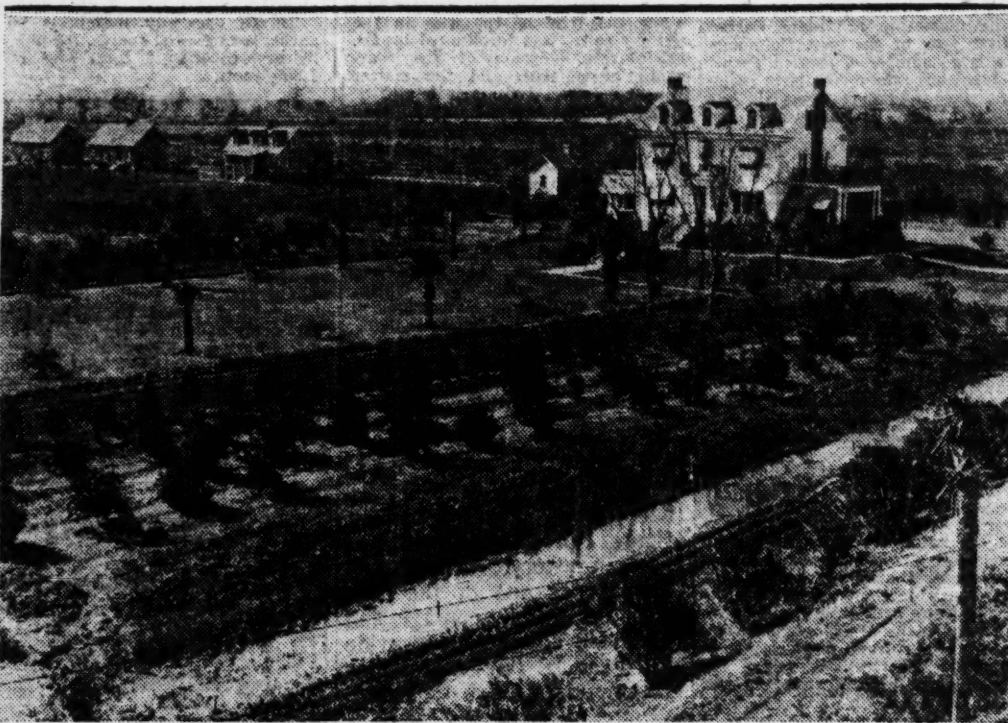
Savannah is full of historic places that will lure and hold visitors entranced. Its beautiful DeSoto hotel with its great swimming pool, tropical palms and banana plants is the headquarters of the commission. Savannah also has other first-class hotels, and all make one's stay a delight in this semi-tropical garden city that Oglethorpe founded 200 years ago.

CHATHAM COUNTY. J. P. Jarrell, of Cusseta, is chairman. Other members of the committee are Mrs. E. G. Willis and Mrs. Nelle Brice.

Big Celebration April 28. Friday, April 28, has been set for their large bicentennial pageant, barbecue and interesting program. This is going to be an outstanding day in

Continued on Page 16 Column 1

Palatial Home of Col. Tillinghast L. Huston



View of the palatial country home of Colonel Tillinghast L. Huston, located on the Coastal highway between Savannah and Brunswick at Darien, Georgia. It is one of the most picturesque spots in south Georgia, setting in the heart of one of the most scientifically operated plantations in the south—the last word in agriculture and dairying. Colonel Huston has been one of the outstanding developers in the Altamaha delta.

During the month of January, 1932, there was added another ultra-modern certified dairy to Georgia's growing list of milk-producing and distributing plants. This latest enterprise was conceived, developed, and is now being operated by Colonel Tillinghast L. Huston, of Butler Island, 15 miles from Brunswick.

The dairy plant consists of three separate units of buildings. One, where the cows are fed and watered, is equipped with concrete floors, individual stalls with individual and automatic drinking fountains for each cow. The cows are taken to this barn from the pasture before being milked and there are thoroughly washed. From the barn they go into the milking parlor, first having to pass through a shallow pool of an antiseptic solution, which thoroughly disinfects their hooves and feet. In the milking parlor they go to individual milking booths, where they are milked by automatic machines. Only one man, the superintendent of milking, is permitted in this building, the appointments of which carry the hygienic idea to the nth degree. For instance, when this attendant washes his hands, an arrangement is provided by which he can turn the water on and off with his knee, making it unnecessary for him to even touch the water faucet with his hands.

Before the milking machine is attached to the cows each test is inspected by milking a small amount of milk into a small plastic bag so that its color can be checked. The automatic milking machines take the milk from the cows and deposit it into large, air-tight jars, which are attached to scales which weigh. From these jars it is forced by vacuum pressure through pipes into another building where it goes into the cooling chamber. From that it flows through a sanitary pipe into the bottling machine, where it is bottled and the bottles securely capped and sealed, the top seal bearing the date on which the milk must be sold. The bottled milk is then placed in a refrigerated room, ready for delivery to the consumer. While delivery is being made the milk is kept iced until it is at the customer's door.

Perfect Sanitation. In addition to the machinery for the actual milking, there are also sterilizing rooms, where all bottles and other utensils are thoroughly sterilized under intense dry heat. The pipe connections between the different receptacles that receive the milk are also disconnected and sterilized between each milking.

There is a small-sized ice plant, manufacturing blocks of 50 pounds each for use in milk deliveries, mechanical ice cream churns and churns for manufacturing butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, etc. Everything is on a semi-automatic basis and is electrically operated throughout.

The dairy herd assembled by Colonel Huston contains many famous cows with imposing pedigrees, there being about 70 in the herd at present. Excellent pastures, near the dairy, have been provided as well as large stocks of silage grown on other parts of the island and stored in the mammoth feed barn and silo. We understand it is Colonel Huston's determination to operate his dairy without spending a cent for cow feed, everything necessary being produced on the place.

The milking parlor, fronting on the Coastal highway and being entirely of plate-glass on the highway side, creates considerable interest during the milking hours.

It is impossible to overstate the value to Georgia, or adequately to describe the successful agricultural and horticultural experiment of Colonel Tillinghast L. Huston, that has been under way for four years on two of Georgia's most beautiful historic islands—Butler and Champney—in the Altamaha delta between Darien and Brunswick, near enough to the Coastal highway to delight and feast the eyes of tourists from the north who choose this gateway to their winter or summer playgrounds in Georgia and Florida.

The world knows Colonel Huston as the master builder of the Yankee stadium, the owner of the New York Yankees for 14 years, the winner of numerous games in the World Series. It knows him as a great engineer who

won distinction as captain of engineers in the Spanish-American War and as colonel of engineers in the late World War; it knows him as an unusually successful businessman. A few Georgians began to know him a dozen years ago when he purchased Dover Hall, near Brunswick, as a hunting lodge and later as the purchaser of Champney island, the heart of the largest of the old rice fields, comprising 650 acres in the Altamaha delta, as a wild-duck preserve.

Georgia Proud of Huston.

But the dawn of the year 1931 reveals him as one of Georgia's most valuable and useful citizens. As a dreamer of beautiful dreams which he has the ability to make come true. As a constructive agricultural and horticultural experimenter and developer whom future Georgia historians will accord high rank.

Looking from the Coastal highway either to the right or to the left after crossing the long Altamaha river bridge at Darien coming south, one sees acres of orange, lemon and grapefruit trees; more acres of fertile black soil from which row after row of onions, lettuce, cabbage, celery, and other similar crops in late December are nearing their luxuriant verdant heads, while ornamental flowering shrubs in infinite variety proclaim their indescribable beauty and the be-

neficent soil and climate of this favored region.

Alongside are fields of giant asparagus wearing its winter tint of beautiful brownish green, bearing living testimony to the commercially practical character of the experiments and demonstrations in agricultural and horticultural possibilities of this Georgia coast county, which are going on under the directing genius of this master engineer, now turned farmer and horticulturist—and if one judges from the symmetry and beauty of his handiwork on dikes and ditches and the harmony of color and arrangement of plant varieties—likewise, dreamer and poet.

After one walks over this old historic estate with Colonel Huston and his charming wife, whom he credits for the artistic landscaping and the enchanting beauty of the place, and observes the absorbing interest and devotion with which both he and Mrs. Huston regard each flower and shrub and tree and blade of grass and every bird inhabitant of this earthly paradise, one cannot escape the belief that it is the "soul of a poet" the love of beauty in nature innate in the heart of this rugged, practical engineer that has guided his skilled hand and fertile brain to action that already in the short span of five years have more than restored these abandoned historic islands to their pre-war beauty and glory.

ANNOUNCING

THE OPENING OF AN

ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT

Providing every facility for
advising on the problems of

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

Twenty-five years of intimate study and also a wonderful real estate statistical research laboratory may enable us to make or save money for you.

WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT INQUIRIES FROM
SOUTHERN CITIES

Our Fees Are Reasonable for This Service

Robert R. Otis Company

37 Peachtree Arcade

WALnut 0134

SALES PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SALES

BUTLER ISLAND GEORGIA

SCENES at the Butler Island Dairy, where Col. T. L. Huston has developed one of the outstanding dairy plants of the country. The Butler Island herd contains some of the finest animals in the United States and the herd leads every dairy herd in Georgia in the production of milk per head. The Butler Island Dairy produces only Certified Milk, which is the highest grade procurable, and in addition to this is one of the few plants in the country which produces Certified Vitamin D Milk under licenses granted by the University of Wisconsin, where this important advancement in milk production was developed.

The Guernseys were selected from the best herds in the East and South. The endeavor was made to get the pick of each herd. Langwater Foremost, Langwater Valor and May Royal are the celebrated strains which prevail. The Holsteins are of the best breeds extant.

Iceberg head lettuce, Satsuma Oranges, Lemons of rare quality and Limequats have been established as outstanding profitable crops.

Mammoth Modern Barns

Guernseys

Guernsey Herd Sire, "Majesty"

Milking Parlor—Milk House

Prize Holsteins

Holstein Herd Sire

Columbus on Chattahoochee Has Had Picturesque Career

River City Had Exciting Beginning 105 Years Ago as Indian Trading Post.

Just 105 years ago Governor Forsyth, in the pursuance of his policy of strengthening the borders of the state during the withdrawal of the Indians, appointed a commission to lay out a town, or trading post, to be known as Columbus. A settlement of sorts had existed on the present site of the town at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee river for some time, while just across the river and a few miles south was located Coweta Town, the capital of a powerful nation of warriors.

Streets were laid off, lots were sold and in December, 1828, the town was duly incorporated. In the fall of that year the first session of the superior court for the Chattahoochee circuit was held, and during the next year the first churches were organized. It is interesting to note that one of these first churches, in order to secure the required number of persons for or-

ganization, included "a person of color." The town grew rapidly, steamboats plied on the river, and considerable trade was attracted from the surrounding territory. Stage-coach lines were put in operation, hotels were built and a bank was opened. Constant care had to be exercised in dealing with the Indians, and two local militia companies, the Frontier Guards and the Columbus Fencibles, were organized for the protection of the citizens. These Indians, often poor and half starved, would flock into the town, and were the constant source of considerable alarm among the early settlers. Later they were all moved out of the country.

In 1832 the Indians had made a treaty with the government under which they were to move to lands west of the Mississippi, and as the time approached for this movement they became restless, and trouble began, culminating in the Creek War. Columbus supplied several bodies of troops which were active in these Indian troubles.

In 1838 the city issued its own money, in the form of bills in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 cents, and were put out to the amount of \$50,000. Private individuals and others also issued their own

money as well as most of the towns and cities, all of which resulted in much confusion, and was finally abandoned.

Lamar Frequent Visitor.

Columbus was very much interested in the fight of Texas for freedom from Mexico, and President M. B. Lamar, of the Texas republic, was considered as a Columbus citizen, and frequently visited here, where he had relatives and many close friends. When the Mexican War started Columbus was selected as headquarters for the mustering of troops during the first year of the war. Columbus sent a large number of men to Texas, and furnished three complete companies, the Columbus Guards, the Columbus Light Infantry and the Crawford Guards.

During the period from 1845 to 1850 there was considerable industrial development, and a number of factories, principally textile, were established. Columbus was already beginning to prove her title as the "Lowly of the South." Several lines of railroad were built or begun during this period, and about 1845 the first electric telegraph lines were started and completed in 1848 from New York to New Orleans, at that time the longest lines in the world. The Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1845, and was then known as the Board of Trade.

A Patriotic Community.

During the War Between the States Columbus held an important position. She sent to the front the largest number of men in proportion to her population of any city in the state, and at the same time carried on her commercial and industrial activity. Her manufacturing enterprises, already flourishing, increased with the war and many articles, including cannon and small arms, which were needed at the front were made in Columbus. The city was out of the fields of activity until after the war ended. On April 16, 1865, after the last battle of the war, neither side knowing of the surrender of Lee's armies in Virginia, except for the destruction and ruin wrought by the

Yankees after this battle the city and surrounding country were largely free of damage from raiding forces.

The reconstruction period in Columbus, with its horde of "scalawags" and "carpet baggers," was an eventful one, though the initiative and energy of our people served to overcome this trouble probably earlier than in most other southern centers. Among the happenings of more than local interest during this period was the Ashburn case, and the trial of a number of citizens for killing this "scalawag."

While the trial of the case in the military court was terminated by the legislature's adoption of the fourteenth amendment, and the matter transferred to civil jurisdiction, it served to make considerable political history in the state. Here, as elsewhere in the south, many ingenious devices were used to free the state from republican control. One instance recalled was in the election of 1870, when two prominent young men chartered a train on wedding day and advertised a free excursion for registered negro voters. The train was amply supplied with cheap whisky and brandy, and made stops at every election precinct along the line. All of the negroes, to the number of some 300, under the charm of democratic music and inspired by demo-

ATLANTA SUPPLIES PLAY FACILITIES

ATLANTA and its visitors have amusement facilities in abundance. There are 22 theaters in operation, seating 23,895. There are 11 golf courses (four 18-hole and seven 9-hole) all grass greens, playable the year round. Four of these courses are municipally owned.

In all, the city maintains 66 parks, squares and spaces, for public use, covering a total area of 1,800 acres.

ergetic spirits, cheerfully, even hilariously, voted the democratic ticket several times. As a result the democratic vote considerably exceeded the republican in Muscogee county.

Smith Elected Governor.

It was shortly after this incident, in 1872, when Colonel James Milton Smith was elected governor. He was a native of Columbus, with a distinguished record in the Confederate army and in the legislature as a representative of Muscogee county.

Since 1880 the story of Columbus has been largely one of industrial de-

velopment. Many of her principal industries now date back to this period and some ever further. Among those with more than half a century of successful operation are the Eagle & Phoenix mills, the first textile mill in the world to be lighted by electricity; the Columbus Iron Works, where the first commercial ice machines in the world were made; Golden's Foundry and Machine Company, the City Mills, the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, the Swift Manufacturing Company and others. Additional industries were added in the eighties and nineties, and Columbus today is outstanding in the fact that with one or two exceptions all of her major industries are owned and managed by men long resident here. In some instances the active heads of these industries are the second and third generation of the families of the founders. This condition has naturally resulted in a stability and soundness of Columbus business probably above the average.

Spectacular Advances. During the Spanish-American War Columbus, because of its location and advantages, was quite a military center, there having been stationed here several regiments of volunteer troops from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Columbus also furnished a

large contingent of men for the army, including two complete companies, Company B, 1st Georgia infantry, and Company H, 3d Georgia infantry. Continued in Page 14, Column 1.

Hamilton McWhorter, President Of Senate, Long in Public Service

Hamilton McWhorter, president of the Georgia State Senate, was inaugurated in that office in January of this year just 63 years after his grandfather, R. L. McWhorter Sr., had been inducted into office as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The McWhorter family has been identified with the history of Greene and Oglethorpe Counties since early colonial days.

Mr. McWhorter was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1901 and immediately appointed solicitor of the City Court of Lexington, Ga., where he served until elected to the General Assembly from Oglethorpe County in 1924.

He was twice re-elected to the lower house and then to the Senate in 1931, quickly commanding the friendship and respect of his colleagues and election to the Presidency of the Senate.

Mr. McWhorter is a Phi Delta Theta, member of Yachab Shrine Temple and Lexington Masonic Lodge.

Mrs. McWhorter, a first-noble graduate of Brenau, is state chairman for legislation of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. They have four children: Hamilton Jr., a student at the University of Georgia; W. B., a student at Citadel; Adelaide, a member of the Albany (Ga.)



HAMILTON MCWHORTER, public school faculty, and Sidney, a student at Lexington High School.

George B. Hamilton, New State Treasurer, Trained Accountant

George B. Hamilton, Atlanta accountant, who won the post of state treasurer by popular vote and lost it under the unit vote system in last year's primary finally received the appointment to this high office upon the death of the late Mr. L. Ledford, who was the successful contender in the recent state convention.

Mr. Hamilton obtained a popular vote majority of about 1,300 votes over Mr. Ledford in the 1932 primary, but was defeated by two unit votes. He contested the nomination and carried the fight to the convention in Macon, which ruled in Mr. Ledford's favor. After the decision, Mr. Hamilton addressed the convention, pledged his full support to the democratic party and announced that he would be a candidate for the treasurer's post in 1934.

Upon Mr. Ledford's death just recently a large majority of the state committee, which voted against him at the convention, urged the governor to name Mr. Hamilton to the vacancy. As a result the appointment was made for the term which expires January, 1935.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington, but has lived in Atlanta for many years. His home is at 29 Brookwood drive. He has been associated with the accounting firm of Robinson & Hunt, 161 Spring street, N. W. He is a member of the Oakhurst Presbyterian church, of Decatur, and George Jr., 14, and Mildred, 13.



GEORGE B. HAMILTON, Newly Appointed State Treasurer.

Judge Yeomans Making Envious Record as State Attorney-General

Judge M. J. Yeomans, Attorney-General of Georgia, was born and reared in Tatnall County, Georgia. His father was a Confederate soldier. He is a man of fine balance in his profession and of seasoned ability.

Judge Yeoman's early education was obtained under great disadvantages in the log school houses of that section. At the age of 17 he became a country school teacher, at a salary of \$13.50 a month. By teaching awhile and then going to school he prepared himself for the University of Georgia, from which he graduated with an A. B. degree. Later he went to Vanderbilt, where he took a master's degree and studied constitutional law.

After graduation from Vanderbilt he was made superintendent of the Dawson public schools, where he served for three years. Later he was admitted to the bar and for more than 20 years he was a country lawyer. During that time he was solicitor of the state of Dawson, vice chairman and chairman of the state democratic committee and a member of the Georgia legislature.

He was author of the Yeomans school book law, which compelled teachers to sell school books as cheaply in Georgia as in other states. He also assisted in formulating and passing the law leasing the W. & A. R. for a long term of years at \$540,000 a



JUDGE M. J. YEOMANS. He wrote the first article and made the first speech opposing a \$75,000,000 bond issue for building public roads. In 1923 Judge Yeomans was appointed judge of the superior court, Atlanta circuit, and served seven years with credit, making an enviable record for fairness and impartiality. As Attorney General Judge Yeomans is making a record of which his friends are justly proud.

Long Record of Service to State Behind Hal M. Stanley

Hal M. Stanley, Chairman of the Department of Industrial Relations, was born in Dublin, Ga., and retains his citizenship in Laurens county. He has been Commissioner of Commerce and Labor since the office was created and in addition has been chairman of the Industrial Commission since December, 1924. As chairman he has had supervision of the handling of more than 200,000 compensation claims.

Mr. Stanley was first editor of the Dublin Gazette. In 1898 he became editor of the Dublin Courier and a year later the Dublin Courier-Dispatch, there having been a consolidation of the Dublin Courier and the Dublin Dispatch.

Mr. Stanley was elected president of the Georgia Weekly Press Association in 1907 and after declining re-election in 1909 was elected corresponding secretary, which position he still holds, although the title has been changed to that of executive secretary. In 1918 the name of the Georgia Weekly Press Association was changed to that of the Georgia Press Association.

Several years ago Mr. Stanley conceived the idea of having the Georgia Press Association make good-will tours to points ordinarily inaccessible to members of the Georgia Press Association.

He therefore arranged a trip by steamer to New York in 1922 to Havana, Cuba, in 1926 to Boston in 1927, which included side trips to Portsmouth, N. H.; Kittery, Maine,



HAL M. STANLEY and a number of cities in Massachusetts, and in 1928 to New York, which included an excursion to Montreal, Canada.

Long Career of Usefulness Is Predicted for Speaker Rivers



E. D. RIVERS, Speaker, House of Representatives.

that a career of great usefulness to the state and the nation is predicted for him by his countless friends.

Ed Rivers is a young man, born December 1, 1885, in Milltown, now Lakeland, Georgia. He graduated from Young Harris College in 1914 with an A. B. degree and was awarded a degree of LL.B. by the LaSalle Extension University in 1923. He is admitted to the bar of Georgia, Virginia and Florida and is a member of the American Bar Association.

The exceptional ability and qualities for public service in Mr. Rivers were quickly recognized with the result that he was elected Justice of Peace of the 753d district, G. M. Grady county; City Attorney of Cairo; City Attorney of Milltown; County Attorney of Grady County; County Attorney of Lanier County; County Administrator and Guardian of Grady and Lanier Counties and in 1925 was sent to the House of Representatives from Lanier County, taking 42 little schools in his county and reduced them to nine with better facilities and higher attainments.

Commissioner Adams served in the General Assembly in 1927-28; was member of Newton Board of Education; was Associate Editor of the Southern Education Journal; is teacher of the Bible at a community church near his home, nine miles from Conitine. He married Miss Lillie Green, of Walton County, when he and she were 20 and he has seven children. Although he has been a leader in education, G. C. Adams is at heart a farmer. He knows and understands the farmer's needs and the farmer's problems and he defeated six opponents for the office he now holds in the primaries of 1932.

Com. of Agriculture Adams Is Farmer and Scholar

A self-made man of Georgia, reared on a farm, inspired in his youth to educational fields, the possessor of one of the largest private libraries in the state, the owner of one of the choicest farms in Georgia, a leader in church, education and state-manship in G. C. Adams, newly elected Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner Adams was born in Newton County, Georgia, the twelfth of 16 children. He attended grammar school at Wood Lawn, a little country schoolhouse. But farm duties left him little time for regular classes. Determined, however, to make teaching his life work, young Adams burned the midnight oil year after year when his regular work of farming, ginning or sawmilling was over.

After a hard day's work, tucked in a bed of pine straw, with freezing weather on the outside, this determined boy lived with his books to finally equip himself as one of the leading educators of his state. He spent thirty years in educational fields, taught in the rural schools of Newton County, at Oxford and at the Fifth District A. & M. school at Monroe.

He served 16 years as superintendent of Newton County schools. During this time he took 42 little schools in his county and reduced them to nine with better facilities and higher attainments. He originated the first Boys' Corn Club in the South and inaugurated the first Consolidated school in the South with transportation a Nikon in Newton County in 1910. He organized the County Oratorical Association in 1902 at Conitine, out of which has grown all the athletic contests of the country.

G. C. ADAMS, Commissioner of Agriculture.



THOMAS W. WISDOM, the first consolidated adult report of Georgia, bringing all the facts of state operations together in one volume easily available for every citizen to read and understand.

Career of Thos. W. Wisdom, State Auditor, Unique in Achievement

Thomas W. Wisdom, state auditor, has a career unusual in achievement as a merchant, bank-school executive and state official. He was born in Morriweather county, son of a Confederate veteran and collateral descendant of President James Madison.

After graduating from high school in Chipley, Ga., Mr. Wisdom entered the general mercantile business and his success was so marked that he became president of the Bank of Chipley and general manager of one of the largest stores in that section.

After long persuasion and almost unanimous insistence from his fellow citizens, Mr. Wisdom was prevailed upon to accept the place of superintendent of schools of Harris county.

His administration was marked with progress and success. One of the most noteworthy accomplishments being his consolidation of 33 small schools into 13 large ones.

He was appointed auditor of the State Department of Education in 1921 where he remained until 1929 when he became state auditor. Since that time, however, the post of state school auditor has been abolished. As a result Mr. Wisdom took over these additional duties and those of assistant budget director of the state, as well.

One of his first accomplishments as state auditor was the compilation and publication of



THOMAS W. WISDOM, the first consolidated adult report of Georgia, bringing all the facts of state operations together in one volume easily available for every citizen to read and understand.

Secretary of State John B. Wilson Rapidly Rose to Important Posts

Georgia's Secretary of State, private secretary to Governors Walker and Hardman, secretary of the W. & A. Railroad Commission and a member of the House of Representatives from Walton County. These are some of the honors which in less than ten years have come to John Bryan Wilson.

He was born near Loganville, in Gwinnett County, Georgia, on his father's plantation, September 21, 1896, the son of John Randolph and Anna (Hicks) Wilson. Mr. Wilson began the practice of law in Monroe, Ga., in 1922 and almost from the start he became a leader. Elected to the legislature in 1922, he served through 1924. Governor Clifford Walker in 1925 tendered him the office of private secretary, an office which he so ably filled that Governor Hardman, who succeeded Governor Walker, requested Mr. Wilson to remain at his post.

The entrance of George H. Carswell into the Governor's race in 1931 left the office of Secretary of State vacant and Mr. Wilson announced for the place. While there were several candidates in the fight he easily won the fight and on September 14, 1932 Secretary Wilson won an overwhelming victory for re-election.

Mr. Wilson, a Baptist, is a Mason, an Elk and a Kiwanian and holds membership in the Georgia Bar Association. He is one of the most popular men in



JOHN B. WILSON, state affairs and all who know him predict a career of distinguished attainment.

J. J. Mangham, Supervisor of State Purchases, Businessman

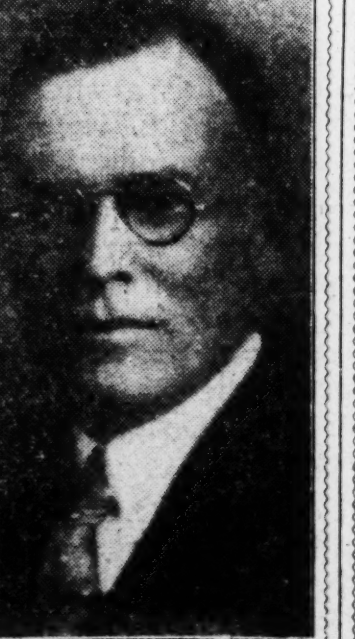
J. J. Mangham, appointed supervisor of state purchases in January, 1933, is a businessman and practical farmer who by training and experience is able to discharge the duties of this highly important office in the most efficient possible manner in the interest of the people.

He is Georgian born and reared on a farm in Upson county. In 1903 Mr. Mangham entered the banking business, was elected cashier of the Bank of Bremen, and made a marked success in this profession until he resigned in 1914 and was elected to the state senate, representing the 28th district and serving with conspicuous leadership until 1916.

He organized and successfully conducted the Bremen Wholesale Grocery Company until 1919 when he entered the cotton warehouse business. He re-entered the wholesale grocery business in 1925 and continued to follow this line of endeavor until he received the appointment as supervisor of state purchases.

Mr. Mangham at present owns and operates probably the largest and most successful farm in Haralson county. He is a businessman of proven ability with a successful record in every enterprise in which he has been engaged during his career. But at heart he loves the farm and farming.

In addition to his farm in Haralson county he is also the owner and operator of the Mangham



J. J. MANGHAM, Peach and Apple Farms, at Bremen, Georgia, where he has again fully demonstrated the advantage of his business training.

M. D. Collins, Supt. of Schools, Has Devoted Life to Teaching

Professor M. D. Collins, Georgia State Superintendent of Schools, has been actively engaged in teaching and supervising ever since he was 16 years of age.

Immediately upon leaving high school at Hiawasse, Ga., in 1908, he started his teaching profession. His parents were not financially able to send him through college, so Professor Collins decided upon the unique plan of attending college during school vacations.

He never lacked a place to teach, but often school terms were short. Sometimes he would attend college during the fall term and then start teaching the first of the year. Then when his teaching term was out in the early summer he would attend the college most convenient to him.

Superintendent Collins states that education has been his one and only hobby. He enjoyed teaching and he enjoyed attending college. He possesses both A. B. and M. A. degrees. In accumulating credits he has degrees he attended Young Harris College, Mercer University, University of Georgia and Oglethorpe University.

Mr. Collins' many years of experience as a teacher in small



SUPT. M. D. COLLINS, schools, as principal and superintendent of large schools, and 11 years as a county superintendent of schools pre-eminently qualify him to handle the problems facing the common schools of Georgia.

Wm. B. Harrison Well Fitted For Post of Comptroller-General

William Burwell Harrison, State Comptroller General, Insurance Commissioner and Chief Oil Inspector, comes from a distinguished line of public servants and illustrious Georgians.

His father, Tip (William Henry) Harrison was a soldier in the Confederate army, who after the war played a prominent part in affairs of his state. He served in the House of Representatives from Stewart county in 1878 and 1879; was secretary of the Capital Building Commission, executive secretary under three Georgia governors, McDaniel, Gordon and Northrup. He was private secretary to U. S. Senator A. O. Bacon and at the time of his death in 1917 was chief clerk in the office of the then Comptroller General.

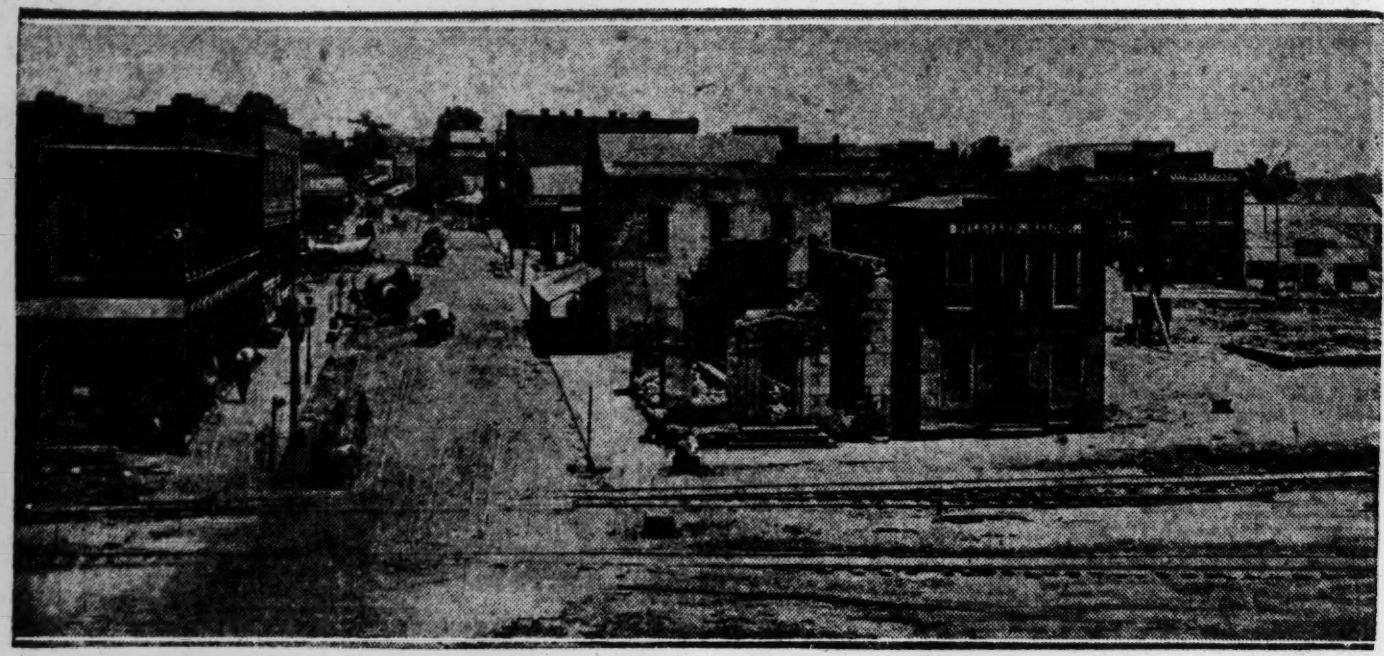
His grandfather, Burwell Kendrick Harrison, was one of the leading lawyers of the state, practicing in Lumpkin. He was a graduate of Randolph-Macon Academy, Virginia, a scholar and a gentleman. During 1849 and 1850 he served with distinction as clerk of the House of Representatives.

William B. Harrison was born in Atlanta, where he attended school and married in 1918 Miss Addie Gooch Perkins, daughter of Thomas Price Perkins, of Atlanta. He was elected Comptroller General in 1929 and has also held the offices of Chief Oil Inspector, ex-officio since that same year. Prior to that time he was a member, ex-officio of the state printing commission and advisory board to



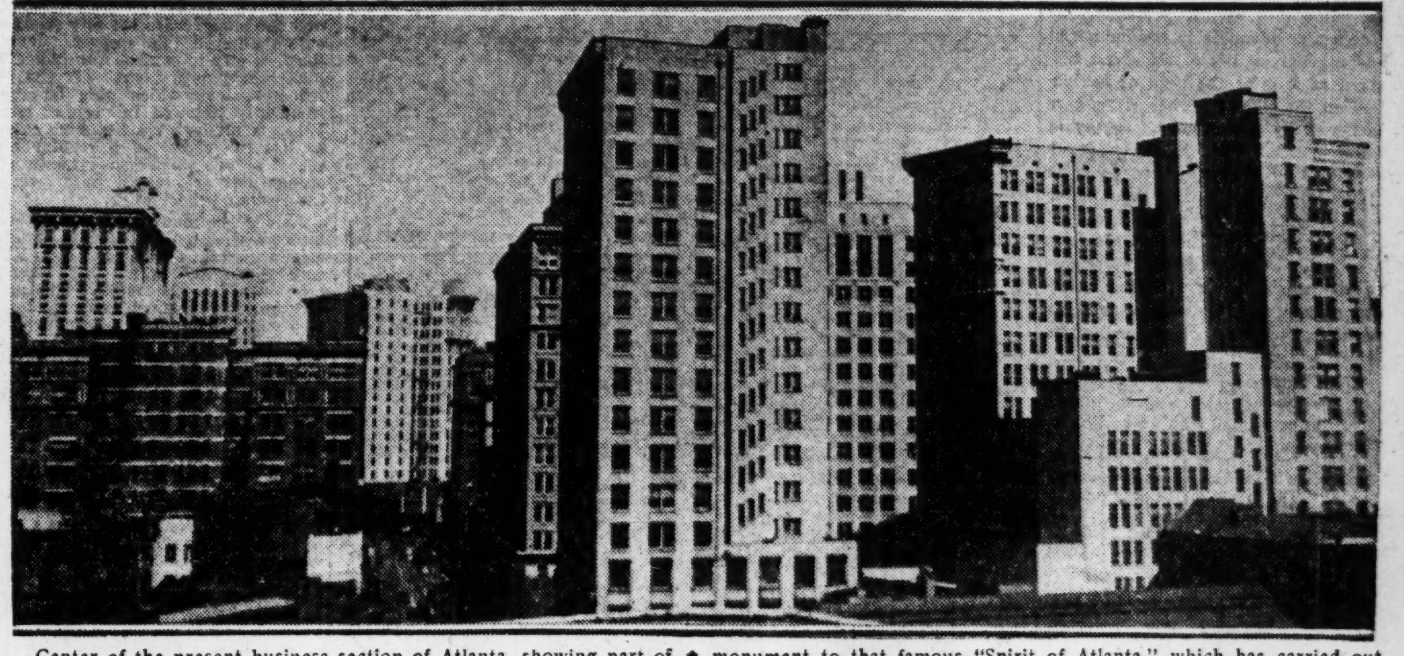
WM. B. HARRISON, the state geologist. He was chief clerk in the office of the Comptroller General until 1929. Mr. Harrison is a Presbyterian, Shriner, Elk, Atlanta Zouaves and member of the Royal Order of Jesters.

Atlanta Emerges From Ashes of Past to Thriving Commercial Capital



Business center of Atlanta in 1864 from the Western & Atlantic railroad tracks—Whitehall-Peachtree—during the occupancy of Atlanta by General Sherman during the Civil War. The town was subsequently destroyed when he began his famous march "from Atlanta to the sea." From the village of 15,000 inhabitants as shown the city has grown to 371,000 in 1933.

Photo through courtesy of Industrial Bureau of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.



Center of the present business section of Atlanta, showing part of the towering skyline which now graces the city where the enormous volume of banking and commercial activity is carried on—a magnificent monument to that famous "Spirit of Atlanta," which has carried out the dreams of both the pioneer and present builders of a community which lay in ruins a few generations ago.

Barron's Recital Of City's Achievements Is Historical Feature

By Victor Barron.

Georgia is 200 years old. It is celebrating its bicentennial anniversary impressively proud of what it has achieved during two centuries, and today its multitude of citizenry lift their eyes heavenward in one grand chorus of thanksgiving. Him for the blessings bestowed upon his vast area of more than 59,000 square miles from the towering mountains down to sea-baked seashores. A great state, it is a greater state it is destined to be.

It is a state of area, old history, climatic, soil, industrial, commercial, civic, culture and commercial relations and prestige in the making of a giant in the progress of development of a former woodland, which now is recognized as one of the leading and most progressive parts of the country.

Near the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains and elevated more than 1,000 feet above sea level, Atlanta stands out in full bloom of its greatest development. Atlanta hews its head in full appreciation of its part and leadership in the make-up of the metropolis of the southeast—the Golden Gateway of the South.

Atlanta rose from not only the wilderness which greeted General Oglethorpe at Yamocraw bluff on February 12, 1733, but fanned the shimmering ashes of the "sixties" and each generation has left the succeeding heirs a greater and more thoroughly developed city, which today has a population of more than 370,000 inhabitants. Including the five boroughs adjacent to the city and the unincorporated area, the population swells to more than 391,000.

Towering between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and surrounded not only with nature's beautification and material resources of every description, Atlanta truly is the "Gateway of the South"—it is the center of southern opportunity.

As its pioneers visualized the present marvelous growth and expansion when the then tiny village of a few thousand—or may I say a few hundred—the leaders of this metropolis today foresee an even greater development during the next century.

So strategically located, the center of the new industrial area of America, with its unexcelled transportation facilities, the main point of distribution, resting in the heart of the source of agriculture supplies, the financial center of the southeast and with abundance of labor—skilled and unskilled—and educational facilities second to none in the country and inhabited by a happy, peaceful, congenial and religious citizenry, Atlanta faces its greatest future.

The existence of Atlanta, and its extraordinary growth are both due to the fact that it lies in the natural position for receiving and distributing products of all kinds over a large territory. The whole history of Atlanta parallels that of the railroads which first came to this point, even when no town of any kind existed here. These railroads, which their terminus at a spot which laterward became Atlanta, not because there were a city and population to serve, but because it was then and is now, the natural logical and best distributing point available in the state.

Soon afterward the passage of the act of 1836, authorizing the construction of the state railroad, the site of the former, old depot, was called "Terminus," until 1843, when the name was changed to that of "Martha'sville," after the daughter of Governor Lumpkin.

The name was again changed to "Atlanta," in 1847, at which time the city then contained a few struggling cabins; and choice lots on Whitehall street were offered for \$50.

City Rises From Ruins.

In the summer of 1865 Atlanta lay in ruin from Sherman's army. In 1866 the population was about 20,000—nearly one-fourth of whom were widows. In 1869 there was a population of nearly 30,000. In 1866 the real estate values amounted to about \$7,000,000 and the amount of goods sold was approximately \$9,000,000. In 1869 the real estate value was about \$9,000,000 and the amount of goods sold reached more than \$10,000,000. In 1866 there were on the business streets about 250 stores.

"In the summer of 1865, after its destruction by Sherman's army, and before the work of rebuilding had been fairly commenced, the scene of ruin and utter desolation was indescribable, says an eyewitness. 'The angel of destruction seemed still to hover over the apparently hopeless wreck, making it, like Babylon of old, a fit habitation only for bats and for owls. The only evidence of life and activity visible or audible were the newsboys and porters about the depot, and the whistling of the locomotives.'

Railroads Made Atlanta.

The industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, which I am indebted for much of the material about Atlanta's history, in its survey of Atlanta, giving a historical outline of the metropolis, points out that with the railroads there would be no Atlanta. Had not the Georgia railroad and the State road now leased by the N. C. & St. L. united here, this great center would, perhaps, this day have remained an obscure crossroad village, almost unknown, if not unnamed, as it was up to the year 1848. But the junction of these two great lines, in 1845, changed the whole face of things, and the "nameless village," were transformed into the prosperous and growing Atlanta.

The completion of the Macon railroad in 1848, the extension of a number of connecting lines since that time have put Atlanta in communication with every important place, north and south, east and west, and made here one of the greatest highways and centers of travel and trade in the whole country.

Honorable Alexander Stevens has described the origin of the State railroad, the manner in which it came into existence, and its subsequent effect in producing the city of Atlanta. A brief abstract from this description follows:

"Atlanta owes its thrift and rapid advancement in population and wealth as well as its very existence, to the quickening and life-giving power of the railroad generators and feeders. The chief of these is the Western & Atlantic. Whatever pertains to the history of this road is of primary importance in all things that pertain to the origin, growth and present condition of this 'Gate City,' as it is sometimes called.

"Mode of Transportation.

"The subject of connecting the navigable waters of the north with the waters of the south Atlantic coast by some feasible and practicable mode of transportation, has occupied the attention of men of thought and public spirit in the state, long before the Indian title to the intervening territory had been extinguished.

"The opinion generally entertained at that time, as well as before, was that water portage by means of a canal, owned by W. A. Henshaw and E. V. Clarke, with Colonel J. W. Avery chief editor, and the Daily Sun, with Alexander H. Stephens, publisher, and J. Henry Smith, general editor and manager, and a weekly paper, the Rural Southerner, with Samuel A. Echols as editor, and A. C. Evans, associate editor. The Sunny South, a literary magazine, was also being issued weekly. Since then many daily and weekly papers have come and gone, two of them being the Daily Post Appeal and the Evening Capital.

"From 1870 to 1890 the principal hotels were the Kimball House, the Markham House, located on Central avenue, near the old and former Union passenger depot, and the National hotel, located on the northwest corner of Peachtree street and the W. & A. railroad.

"The public schools were organized and opened in September, 1871. There were at that time, on the streets of the city, which they were located, as follows: Ivy, Crew, Marietta and Walker Street schools.

"The Georgia Street Railway Company was organized by Hon. Richard Peters and Hon. George W. Adams. They built a line out Peachtree and Whitehall streets from Georgia Adams' home place, at the intersection of Peters street and Whitehall street down Alabama street into Washington street and Jones street and Capitol avenue, and from the city limits on Decatur street to the city limits on Marietta street.

"Capitol Moved to Atlanta.

"In 1868 the state of Georgia moved the state capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta (the capital was located at Louisville, Ga., before it was moved to Milledgeville). A long time the state capital building was located at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets in a building that was owned by the Georgia Southern & Western Railroad. The building was located at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets where the Henry Grady hotel is now located. The governor's mansion was originally built for his residence by John H. James, a prominent banker in Atlanta at that time. Up to about 1885 the city hall and the First Baptist church were located on the square fronting Washington street, now occupied by the state capital building. The lot where the First Baptist church building was located was then the residence of Dr. James Alexander. The First Methodist church was located where the Canfield building now is located, and the First Baptist church building was on the site that the postoffice building now occupies at the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Atlanta soon will enter its new \$2,000,000 magnificent postoffice building of marble on the Spring

Atlanta Headquarters City of the Southeastern Region

ATLANTA, the capital of Georgia, is the commercial, industrial and financial dynamo of the southeast. Its superb transportation facilities, both passenger and freight, supplied by 15 main lines of eight railroad systems radiating in all directions, by a complete network of paved highways, terminating here, and by six major air lines operating in and out of the city as a base, make it one of the nation's pivotal distributing points.

Communication facilities are commensurate with Atlanta's position as headquarters of the southeast. As the third largest telegraph center in the world, as the largest telephone center in the south, as one of the nation's eight telephoto stations, and with her rank of third city in air mail volume, Atlanta is well equipped as the central point from which to carry on manufacturing, distributing and selling activities to the important southeastern territory.

It is a city famed for its beautiful homes, splendid retail stores, impressive office buildings, magnificent churches, and many educational institutions of national reputation. Its high-class hotels, social and golf clubs are equally well known.

With a 1930 census population of 360,691, Atlanta ranks twenty-second among the cities of the nation, eighteenth in bank clearings and twenty-first in postal receipts.

It is headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve District and also the home of the south's largest bank.

Practically all of the larger American insurance companies have their southern headquarters in the city.

It is but an overnight rail ride to a population of 14,500,000. In the city are located branch factories, warehouses and division offices of 1,645 nationally known business organizations.

Atlanta's 637 factories turn out more than 1,500 different commodities. The city is not dominated by any one industrial group and its factory output is well diversified. Of these plants, 112 ship to nearly every country in the world. No other southeastern city exceeds Atlanta in the value and diversity of products made annually.

Atlanta is situated 1,050 feet above sea level, having the highest altitude of any city its size or larger in the United States, giving it an ideal, equable climate.

Its strategic location, its active type of people, the great agricultural and industrial wealth of the southeastern territory which he city serves, caused the United States department of commerce, in its commercial survey of the southeast, to say: "Atlanta is generally recognized as the principal headquarters city of the southeastern region."

westward, now embraced the general views of the like class of men in South Carolina, and directed their thoughts and efforts to the great design of bringing all the existing railroad corporations and others that might be formed in other parts of the state, in joint co-operation for the accomplishment of a common object, which would greatly rebound to their separate benefit and the benefit of the public generally; but which they, separately, were unable, with their limited capital, to undertake. This could only be done by enlisting the state and the great enterprise of sealing or boring through the Alleghany mountain ridges and constructing, at the state's expense, what was called a "main trunk," which should become a common channel northward for a network of roads meeting at a common eastern terminus of the state work.

A new epoch in the history of Georgia dates from the December 21, 1836. It was on this day an act of the general assembly was approved entitled, "An act to authorize the Tennessee line, near the Tennessee river, to the point on the southwestern bank of the Chattahoochee river most eligible for the running of branch roads thence to Athens, Madison, Milledgeville, Forsyth and Columbus; and to appropriate moneys therefor."

"The two contemplated terminal of the Georgia road, then in process of construction, were Athens and Madison. The western terminus of the Monroe road, (which was a continuation of the line of the Central), was the town of Forsyth; and, by this general scheme, the state route was to be the main trunk, or common channel, over and through the mountains for all the roads in the state then in process of construction, and others to be built, in receiving western produce. In the body of this act, this public work, so undertaken at public expense, was styled the Western & Atlantic Railroad of the State of Georgia, and its western terminus was to be near 'Ross' Landing,' now Chatsworth, on the Tennessee river. The first through passenger train made connection with the state road on the 15th of that month (1836). The Monroe & Western road did not make connection until August, 1840. As soon as the connection with the Georgia road was completed, new life was given to the state work, and greater energy exerted for its completion. This was delayed by the heavy work at the tunnel, it was not until the 9th of May, 1850, that the regular trains of cars, with heavy freight passed through the tunnel, and when the road may properly be said to have been completed."

Became "Convention City."

From the date of completion of the state road and its connection with the Georgia railroad, the city of Atlanta began to grow rapidly and soon took a prominent place in the state as a business and distributing center. It was a Confederate supply base during the Civil War. It was the headquarters of the department of the Gulf during the Spanish-American War. It has for many years been the natural meeting place for all societies and associations having a widely scattered membership, and from this condition it has acquired the title of the "Convention City."

From Atlanta History.

In 1871 there were two daily newspapers in Atlanta—The Atlanta Constitution, owned by W. A. Henshaw and E. V. Clarke, with Colonel J. W. Avery chief editor, and the Daily Sun, with Alexander H. Stephens, publisher, and J. Henry Smith, general editor and manager, and a weekly paper, the Rural Southerner, with Samuel A. Echols as editor, and A. C. Evans, associate editor. The Sunny South, a literary magazine, was also being issued weekly. Since then many daily and weekly papers have come and gone, two of them being the Daily Post Appeal and the Evening Capital.

From 1870 to 1890 the principal hotels were the Kimball House, the Markham House, located on Central avenue, near the old and former Union passenger depot, and the National hotel, located on the northwest corner of Peachtree street and the W. & A. railroad.

The public schools were organized and opened in September, 1871. There were at that time, on the streets of the city, which they were located, as follows: Ivy, Crew, Marietta and Walker Street schools.

The Georgia Street Railway Company was organized by Hon. Richard Peters and Hon. George W. Adams. They built a line out Peachtree and Whitehall streets from Georgia Adams' home place, at the intersection of Peters street and Whitehall street down Alabama street into Washington street and Jones street and Capitol avenue, and from the city limits on Decatur street to the city limits on Marietta street.

Capitol Moved to Atlanta.

In 1868 the state of Georgia moved the state capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta (the capital was located at Louisville, Ga., before it was moved to Milledgeville). A long time the state capital building was located at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets in a building that was owned by the Georgia Southern & Western Railroad. The building was located at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets where the Henry Grady hotel is now located. The governor's mansion was originally built for his residence by John H. James, a prominent banker in Atlanta at that time. Up to about 1885 the city hall and the First Baptist church were located on the square fronting Washington street, now occupied by the state capital building. The lot where the First Baptist church building was located was then the residence of Dr. James Alexander. The First Methodist church was located where the Canfield building now is located, and the First Baptist church building was on the site that the postoffice building now occupies at the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Atlanta soon will enter its new \$2,000,000 magnificent postoffice building of marble on the Spring

in order to secure the location of the prison at Atlanta.

Where Atlanta Stands.

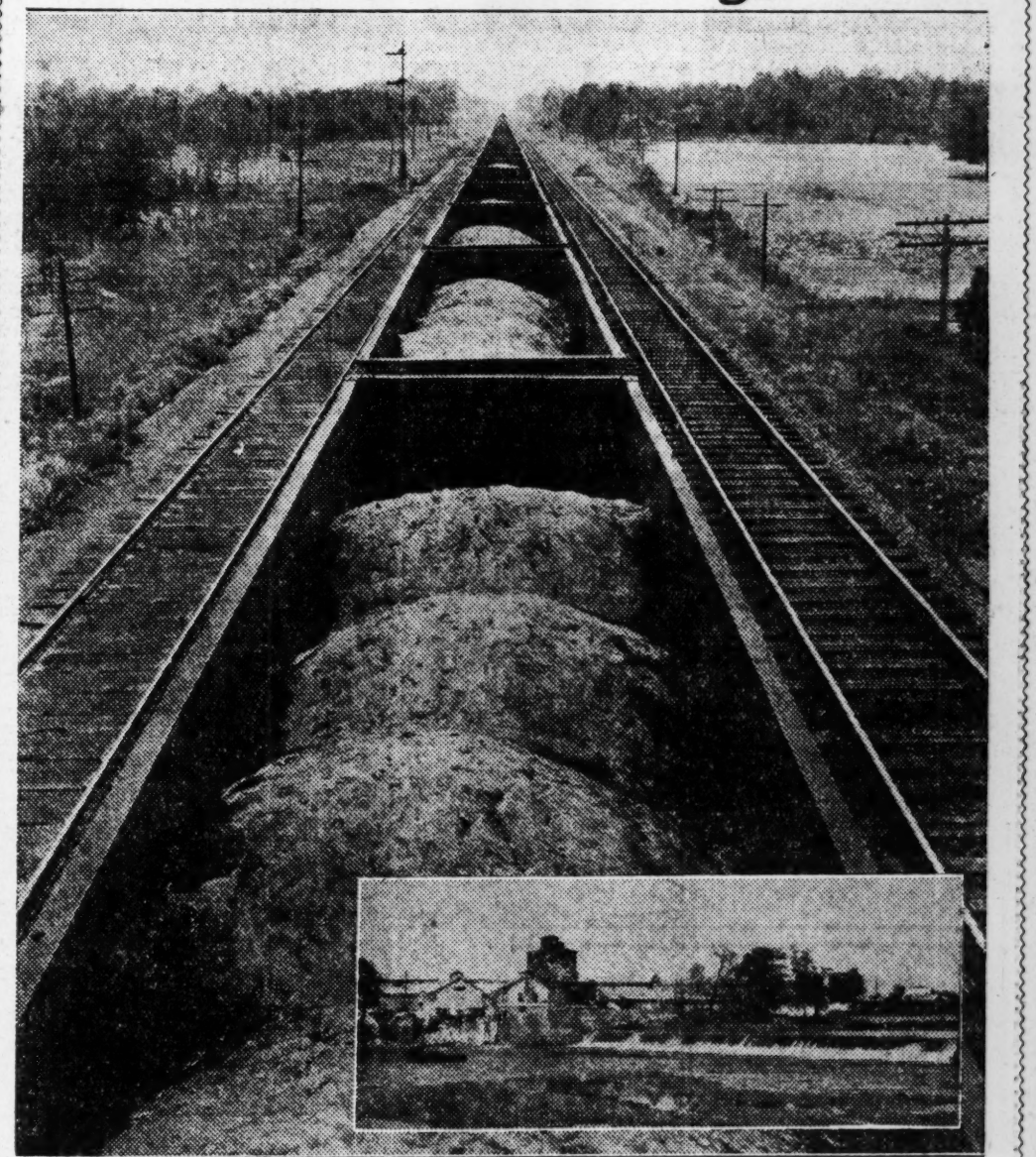
The lot now occupied by the First National bank was known from the early days of Atlanta until about 1808 as the Norcross corner. The building occupied for years by the Pitts cigar store across from the bank building at Five Points, was owned by George W. Collier. Mr. Norcross was one of the first mayors of the city. Mr. Collier was the mail carrier for the United States government for the route from Decatur to Altoona Pass in the early days before there was any settlement where Atlanta now stands.

One of the circus grounds was out Marietta street, after that out on Peachtree road near North avenue and Kimball street. Until about 1875 there were no paved streets in the city. East Alabama street was the first paved street. Most of the wholesale stores were on Alabama street and the retail stores were located principally on Whitehall and Peachtree streets between Mitchell and Houston streets.

There are scores of pioneer citizens.

Continued in Page 15 Column 1.

Barium Ore To Supply Nation Contained In Georgia Hills



Solid carload of barytes sand shipped from Cartersville by Thompson-Weinman Company, July 4, 1932, to Gravel Chemical Co., Philadelphia. (Inset) Huge dam on the Etowah river near Cartersville, Ga. Over five hundred horsepower is developed which supplies power for the mine and mill of Thompson-Weinman Co., just across the river.

Employment for Thousands and Increased Prosperity for North Georgia District Dependent Only Upon Revision of Tariff That Will Enable Cartersville Barium Mines to Compete With Cheap Foreign Labor

ON the Etowah river at Cartersville, in Bartow county—just forty miles north of Atlanta—is a treasure mine with potential wealth to Georgia beside which the old gold fields of the mountains to the north pale into insignificance.

It is the deposits of barium ore from which barytes and the countless barium pigment products are secured. Used extensively in the manufacture of zinc and as a substitute for white lead in flat coat paints, this mineral is also invaluable in production of rubber products, linoleums, oil cloths and in refining sugar, glazing of pottery and enameling iron. In recent years paper manufacturers have turned to the barium products, finding this mineral far superior in the enameling of fine paper to any other substitute.

Untold wealth for Georgia lies in these fields of barytes. They constitute the greatest deposits in the country and so vast is the Cartersville supply that all the barium ore products used in the American market for the next 100 years can be furnished from these Georgia mines.

But the scaling of the tariff wall by the Germans has in recent years taken the market from Georgia except at plants far enough away from the seaboard so that transportation costs into the interior equalize the price made possible by cheap European labor.

Here, indeed, is an opportunity for revision of the tariff upward to insure competition of American products with foreign goods and keep American profits at home and American money circulating among American people.

The history of the barium ore fields at Cartersville is proof conclusive of the truth of this claim. For it was while the Germans were unable to ship barium ore and barium products to this country that the Cartersville fields came into their own and this huge market came to Georgia. In later years it has been slipping away again.

It was in the summer of 1915 that W. J. Weinman, of the Thompson-Weinman Company, made his first visit to Cartersville. Prior to the outbreak of the World War practically all of the barytes used in this country was imported from Germany. The Thompson-Weinman Company did in 1914 mine and grind in a small way barium ore at Nicholsville, Ky., but realizing that big produc-

tion was necessary, Mr. Weinman came to Cartersville.

Here he found in operation one small mine that was shipping a small tonnage to a St. Louis plant. Convinced of the possibilities, he leased for his company the Cherokee ochre deposits, the Georgia Peruvian ochre deposits and a number of other barium deposits in the Cartersville district and started production on a big scale.

In 1918 a mill was put into operation at Cartersville manufacturing barium phosphate and calcium carbonate pigments. As a result, during 1918, 1919 and 1920 more than 100,000 tons of ore were mined and over 70,000 tons of pigments were shipped from Cartersville.

There was no duty on barium until 1920. Then, as the German producers were getting back into the market and in order to protect American products, a duty of \$4 per ton was put on. In spite of this duty, however, since 1922 the Germans have steadily increased their importation of barium products until today they are shipping over 90,000 tons a year into our market.

With a duty of only \$4 a ton Germany can lay barium down at our American seaboard at a price so low that American miners are unable to compete. Thus Georgia and America are losing trade and money that rightfully belong here.

The Thompson-Weinman Company's facilities and operations are extensive enough to meet any demand. There is one plant at Cartersville dry-grinding and water-grinding calcium carbonate, ground barytes and mica.

There is a plant at McIntyre, Ga., grinding clay for rubber, paint and paper. Also a plant at Sparta, Ga., grinding calcium carbonate for various trades. In 1922 the company built a plant at Norristown, Pa., for water-grinding and dry-grinding calcium carbonate for various trades in that territory and it is still in operation.

Thus the barium wealth of the United States is in Georgia and it only remains for a wise administration to place the tariff on barium ore and barium products high enough to prevent foreigners from taking the trade that belongs to us for Georgia and America to realize the benefits of our wealth and for Georgia men to obtain the employment that this trade will demand.

Cartersville Destined To Become Great Industrial Center of North Georgia

City of Beauty in the Heart of Extensive Mining and Manufacturing Activity Offers Big Opportunities in Future Development.

PRACTICALLY one hundred years after General Oglethorpe landed at Yamocraw bluff by a special act of the Georgia Legislature a new county in the northern part of the state was created. It was known as Cass County, later to become Bartow. It was the land of the Cherokee Indians and in 1838 when the tribes were ordered west of the Mississippi the little settlement of Cartersville began to spring up. Settlers came here seeking virgin timber, fertile soils and greater freedom than that offered by more crowded coastal cities.

From this modest beginning has grown Cartersville, a most progressive Georgia city, that has passed the threshold of reputation as an agricultural and industrial center and merged into national importance as a manufacturing and mining community.

In Bartow County, of which Cartersville is the county seat, there are found more minerals of different kinds than in any other like area in the nation and possibly in the world. Seven major mining companies operate around Cartersville and their supply of materials is practically unlimited.

It was upon this foundation of potential wealth that the sturdy pioneers of nearly a century ago began to build Cartersville. And they and those who followed them have built well. The advancement of the community has been slow, to be sure. No surge to great heights only to drop back to depths of defeat. No sudden boom and then stagnation. Cartersville has grown into growth instead of plunging into disaster.

Even in the days before the Civil War Cartersville was a community dedicated to industry. Into the bowels of her earth men delved for iron ore. Into great smelting plants the ore was taken and there emerged as pots, pans and kitchen utensils that found their way into the homes throughout the southeast.

But as the trend of times changed to other pursuits, so Cartersville changed. Rearing great towers skyward now are textile mills, their spindles ticking and their smoke stacks belching rolling clouds of smoke that scatter to the four winds.

Manganese mines, ochre mines, lime, barytes mines, some of them said to be the largest in the world, are turning their industrial wheels to make greater history for Cartersville.

This is the Cartersville that beckons. Here is potential prosperity for those who would seize it with the courage and vision of the pioneers who cast their lot among the Cherokees and staked out their homestead here at the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains.

No finer climate can be found in the nation—protection in the winter by the mountains and cooled by mountain breezes in summer. A city of public schools that rank with the best in the state.

Located on three railroads and on the main highway from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Cartersville's transportation facilities are excellent. Electrical power in abundance is available for the operation of the largest of interests and no better or more efficient labor can be found in any locality in the world.

Her retail business establishments are modern and her merchants progressive. Paved streets, totaling eight and one-half miles, lead to all parts of the business and residential sections and sidewalks line each side of the paved thoroughfares.

Among the thriving business institutions of Cartersville are the First National Bank, the Cherokee Ochre Company, Knight Bros. Mercantile Company, the Cartersville Mills, Inc., J. High Gilreath Hardware Company, Maves & Green, Ben C. Gilreath Drug Company, Young Brothers Drug Company, Cummings & Long, F. V. Smith Shoe Shop, Grand Theatre, Inc., Gilreath Champion Drug Co., Atco Stores, Inc., H. E. Young Hardware Company and Schner Brothers.

Prominent among the citizens and progressive people are Mrs. Madison Bell, John W. Dent, A. V. Neal, Madison Milam and H. Aronoff.

Whiteways are in operation along the principal business streets and magnificent old trees and beautiful shrubbery make Cartersville a city of beauty and a home in which one can really live among neighbors who are renowned for their hospitality, cordiality and real, old-fashioned comradeship.

Cartersville has built well. Her past has been one of great achievement. Her future holds far greater returns than even has been forecast for her. She is on her way to become the great industrial city of North Georgia.

COLUMBUS HAS HAD PICTURESQUE LIFE

Continued from Page 12

ing came into use, it made possible spectacular advances in the industrial and commercial life of the city. Situated as it is at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee river, here was near by a tremendous supply of water power. This has been developed and utilized by three dams in Columbus proper and two large power developments a few miles north of the city. All told, these plants have a capacity of over 140,000 horsepower and supply energy for the operation of local industry as well as lights and power to many other communities in the southeast.

A most important epoch in the life of Columbus was the establishment here of Fort Benning and the infantry training school. This was accomplished largely by the intelligent and energetic work of a number of our citizens, who obtained the co-operation of the officials of the war department, and finally made this a permanent post and the largest infantry training school in the world. A tract of 97,000 acres was acquired for a site and since 1922 when it was finally made permanent, it has been constantly developed and improved. Today it is an asset of which any city could be justly proud. Practically every arm of the service is stationed here, which means a population of over 6,000 people.

Military Center.

The infantry training school brings to Columbus every year several hundred officers, many of whom live in the city. The effect of constant contact with this splendid body of men and their families has been of great value to Columbus people and has added a great deal to the social life of the city. Many young women of Columbus have married into army circles and the town is often referred to as "the mother-in-law" of the army.

Columbus has the commission-city manager form of government, the al-

Red Men To Celebrate Bicentennial of Georgia



Producers of the historical pageant to be given by the Pocahontas and Red Men of Atlanta as a celebration of the bicentennial on May 19. At left, Herschel Harrington standing by the side of Miss Edith Russell, his assistant. The pageant will depict the contribution of the Indian to the lore and history of Georgia.

fairs of the city being in the hands of a city manager. This type of government of a commission of five members, one member was not adopted without some elected annually. These in turn select stress and opposition, but has proven

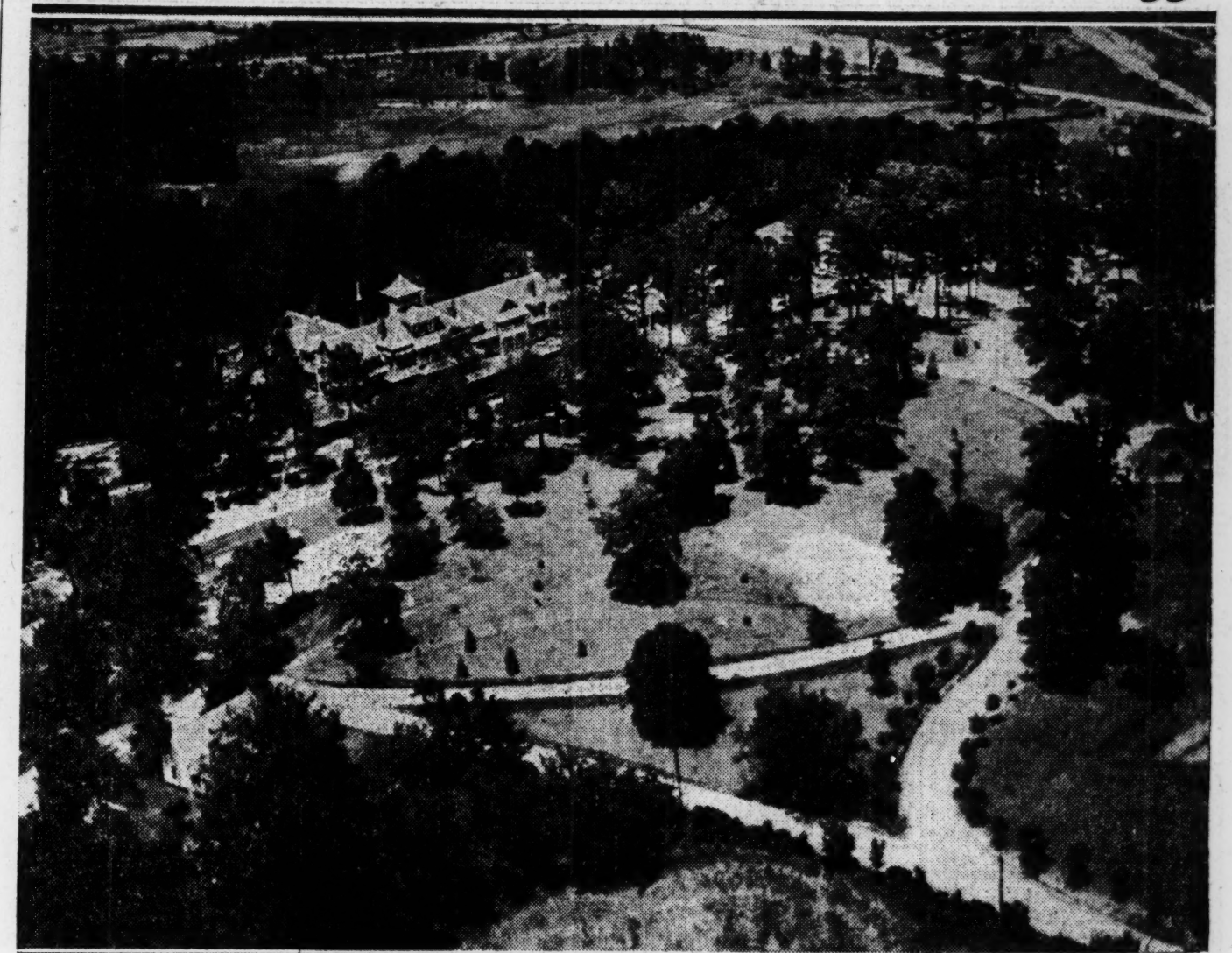
quite successful, especially from a financial standpoint. Columbus today is in excellent condition financially, with no current obligations, and her bonds most highly regarded from an investment standpoint. A splendid system of schools has been developed, and for many years the city has been outstanding in this respect. It was the first city to establish an industrial high school as a part of the city school system, which plan has been frequently followed in other cities. When a student reaches high school he has the choice of a regular high school or one where many trades and occupations are taught as a part of the regular school work.

Among the many things of special interest here, for a visitor, is "St. Elmo," at present the home of Miss Florence Slade and which has recently been opened to the public. The place was built by Colonel Seaborn Jones, who married the aunt of Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of the novel "St. Elmo." She was born here and lived here during childhood. In later years she often visited in this home, and many of the scenes in "St. Elmo" are laid there. The last chapters of the book were written there.

Home of Straus Family.

Columbus was at one time the home of the Straus family which moved from here to New York at the close of the War Between the States. There were three notable brothers of this family, leader, Nathan and Oscar, all of whom achieved success and prominence in their chosen lines of endeavor. The Straus family is another group which after living in Columbus moved elsewhere and became prominent in their adopted city. George Foster Peabody has for many years been active in political and social affairs and many charities here testify to his continued interest and affection for this section. Probably Columbus' greatest asset is her people, kindly and hospitable, ready always to accord the visitor a warm welcome. They are keenly alive to all that is progressive, and at the same time are not at all inclined to adopt anything radical. The town has not had a bank failure for 50 years, and its industries have been uniformly profitable and well managed, while general business has been well maintained, even during the periods of the war. The Benning has greatly broadened her scope, and brings here many distinguished visitors.

Warm Springs, in Salubrious, Piney Country, Is Mecca For Those Seeking Aid, Surcease From Life's Struggle



In the picture above is seen the old Meriwether Inn, which has stood for 40 years, and around which a world-wide health center has been developed. Situated among the piney woodland of Meriwether county, this site has attracted persons from all over the United States. Aside from its perfect all-year-around climate, Warm Springs is one of nature's beauty spots.

By ARTHUR CARPENTER, Resident Trustee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

"The Climate Is Worthy of the Waters and the Sight and Scenery Worthy of Both."

Warm Springs was thus described by Absalom Chappel, of Columbus, in his "Miscellanies of Georgia," written in 1874. No one has stated more briefly the reasons for the past, present and future use of the spring and its surroundings for the benefit of mankind. That sentence might well be carved on enduring stone at the approach to Warm Springs, for it covers the factors which have remained unchanged through centuries.

Indian retreat, post tavern, watering place, fashionable resort and at present a medical foundation, Warm Springs has had a rich and glamorous history and its future should be even greater, measured in terms of human helpfulness.

Warm Springs was the favorite gathering place for the Cherokee Indians. Legend has it that it was a neutral territory where any sick Indian might find a haven of rest, safe from attack by his tribal enemies. If we could turn the calendar back for a little more than 100 years, we probably should find Indian medicine men intoning weird incantations and performing mystic rites for their sick tribesmen on the very spot occupied today by orthopedic surgeons, physiotherapists and nurses, working for afflicted people.

It is difficult to determine the date at which Warm Springs became important to the white settlers of middle Georgia, but there are ample historical

data to carry us back more than a century, so it might be said that Warm Springs has a centennial as Georgia proudly celebrates her bicentennial.

Inquiries were coming from a distance as early as 1837 for we find a letter written in April of that year which says, among other things:

"The largest warm spring flows out of a spur of the Pine mountain, through a fissure of a large flint rock, making a stream sufficiently large to turn an overshot mill one mile from the springs. There are a number of other warm springs coming out of the same hill, which are smaller and unimproved, all of them of the temperature of 89 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer, besides several others of cold freestone water, and, in some instances within a few feet of a warm spring. When the proprietor settled here in December, 1832, he found a few old cabins on the premises, which have been thrown away and comfortable buildings erected in their place. There are two large two-story buildings on the premises 50x42 and 52x30 feet. The largest is the Tavern, situated 200 yards from the Springs on an elevation of 150 or 200 feet above the surrounding country; there is a large frame storehouse, a confectionery, both occupied; a doctor's shop, occupied by Dr. McCune, a postoffice (mail twice a week) route from Tallapoosa to Newnan; blacksmith's shop, shoemaker's shop, etc.; a commodious dining room 50x26 feet."

Most amusing and informative sidelights on the history of Warm Springs can be had from a bundle of old hotel registers and books of account, which were found about five years ago. These cover the period from the early 1830s to the late 1880s, and the names they contain are veritably a roster of the south's military, literary and social leaders.

The current chapter in the history of Warm Springs is so well known to readers of The Atlanta Constitution that it needs no elaboration here. The work being done at Warm Springs today is medical and scientific in nature. No claims are made for medicinal or curative properties of the waters, which, however, do provide an ideal medium for the directed exercises that are an important part of the routine of treatment for those suffering from the after effects of infantile paralysis. Nature's generosity in providing a continuous and abundant supply of pure, warm water at a place which has so many advantages of climate and location has made it most worth while to build up at Warm Springs a medical staff devoting itself to the restorative work for the physically handicapped.

The first sentence in the future chapter of Warm Springs is being indelibly written right now by many thousands of generous Georgia citizens. Georgia Hall, a beautiful and modern central building to provide accommodations for the patients will be erected this year.

Funds are being raised by popular

Below are seen the famous pools and bath houses at Warm Springs. On the left is the public pool; which during the year attracts thousands of tourists. Here they may enjoy the blood-warm waters of the natural springs. In this pool patients who come from all over the world find health and enjoyment. Warm Springs is one of the natural health resorts of the world.

subscription. This building will replace the antiquated Meriwether inn, which now houses all the central functions of the Foundation. Georgia Hall will be the hub of the wheel of future development and will stand as a monument to the fine spirit of Georgia citizens who, under leadership of statewide committees, headed by Cason Callaway and Cator Woodford, are giving valuable assistance to the Foundation, and at the same time paying a tribute to the part-time resident of Georgia, who is now the president of the United States—also to Georgia's own Dr. Michael Hoke. In no other way could such a substantial guarantee be given that Warm Springs will continue through many generations to be a boon to mankind.

ATLANTA AN IDEAL CONVENTION CITY

ATLANTA enjoys a reputation as an ideal convention city. The many transportation facilities render the city readily accessible as a gathering point for conventions. An average of over six such meetings per week is the record of the past year. Hotel accommodations, a number of halls and meeting places, make Atlanta the logical city in which to hold large gatherings. The city auditorium has an arena which seats 6,000 persons. Recently, air passenger service in all directions has made the city more accessible than previously.

The ADVERTISING COMMITTEE SHOWS SOUND JUDGEMENT!

GENTLEMEN---IN CONCLUSION I'M HAPPY TO STATE THAT THE STOCK OF OUR PERENNIAL RESORT HAS BEEN OVERSUBSCRIBED. THE PROJECT FINANCED, AND NOW UP TO THE PLANNING GROUP

1 YOUR VOTE OF APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS PLANS, NOW PUTS THE JOB SQUARELY UP TO THE ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE!

2

3 MY COMMITTEE HAS INVESTIGATED THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE ADVERTISING AND RELATED PROMOTION WORK NECESSARY TO PUT PERENNIAL RESORT ON THE MAP AND WE FIND THAT THE COMPLETE WORK CAN BE HANDLED RIGHT HERE IN THE SOUTH!

4 FOR INSTANCE, I HOLD HERE A RECENT COPY OF THE SOUTHERNER AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE EXQUISITE FOUR COLOR, DIA-COLOR AND FOLD-OUT PLATES MADE BY THE WRIGLEY ENGRAVING CO. OF ATLANTA. BESIDES THEIR ART DEPARTMENT IS RIGHT UP TO THE LETTER OF OUR DEMANDS FOR THE FINEST WORK IN THIS LINE.

5 MISS JONES,--- PLEASE TAKE THIS LETTER WRIGLEY ENGRAVING CO. PLEASE HAVE ONE OF YOUR MOST EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVES CALL ON THE UNDERSIGNED AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP TOMORROW MORNING FOR GETTING COPY AND CONCLUDING PLANS FOR THE LARGE ART AND ENGRAVING JOB FOR PERENNIAL RESORT AS RECENTLY DISCUSSED WITH YOU JOHN SHARP DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING.

Wrigley's

Offers the business world of Atlanta and the South the efficient and sincere services of a complete organization skilled and experienced in all the steps that lead to the best in finished illustrative printing plates of every character.

Well Balanced Studio of Commercial and Advertising Artists

Engraving in All Its Processes

Electrotyping and Stereotyping

Wrigley Engraving Co., Inc.

Established 1896

Office, Studio and Plant in Our Own Building, 110 Cain St., N. W., Atlanta. WA. 2091-2092.

Prosperous, Cultured Rome Is Jewel City of North Georgia

Established Under Romantic Conditions; Center of Agriculturally Rich Floyd County; Has Grown To Be Leader in Education, Industry and Commerce.

Prosperous Rome—located at the head of navigation on the great Coosa-Alabama river, in the middle of the triangle formed by Atlanta, Chattanooga and Birmingham—the home of Shorter College and the renowned Martha Berry Schools—the commercial and manufacturing center of this part of the state. Rome is in the middle of the greatest agricultural and stock raising lands in the south. It is an important highway center—the Dixie highway, the Forrest highway and the Georgia-Alabama highway center here. The great Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway system comes in by the old Rome railroad, now a part of the state-owned W. & A., connecting Atlanta on the south and Chattanooga on the north. The Southern Railway goes through Rome, giving connections to the east and south as well as the northwest. The great Central of Georgia system gives another connection to Chattanooga and to the south.

Rome of today is thriving and destined to become one of the most important manufacturing centers in the United States and the growth of Rome as a financial center keeps pace with the development of its industries and commerce. But Rome is still a city of cultural education.

Shorter College is one of the best appointed and administered institutions of learning in the United States. Its location and modern fireproof buildings contribute to the excellence of its work.

The great Berry School for the practical education of the mountain youth, founded by Miss Martha Berry and financed by endowment from philanthropists all over the country is located just one mile from Rome.

The establishment of Rome is almost like a romance. It occurred in the spring of 1834 when two lawyers were traveling on horseback from Cassville, Cass county, to attend court at Livingston, the county seat of Floyd. They were Colonel Daniel R. Mitchell, of Canton, and Colonel Zachery B. Hargrove, of Cassville.

They stopped at a small spring on the peninsula that separates the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers at their junction. Colonel Hargrave gazed in admiration on the surrounding hills and remarked, "This would make a splendid site for a town." "I was just thinking the same," returned his companion.

Just then a stranger came up to refresh himself at the spring and said: "Gentlemen, you will pardon me, but I have been convinced for some time that the location of this place offers exceptional opportunities for building a city that would become the largest and most prosperous in Georgia."

The last speaker was Major Walker Hemphill. These three gentlemen, together with Colonel William Smith, of Cave Spring, and John H. Lumpkin, of Oglethorpe county, bought up the ferry rights, the land, signed a contract with the inferior court and laid out the lots for the new town.

The five pioneers put five names into a hat, it having been agreed that the name drawn out would be the name of the city. Colonel Mitchell, recalling the seven hills of ancient Rome on the Tiber wrote Rome and his slip was taken from the hat. Thus Rome was born.

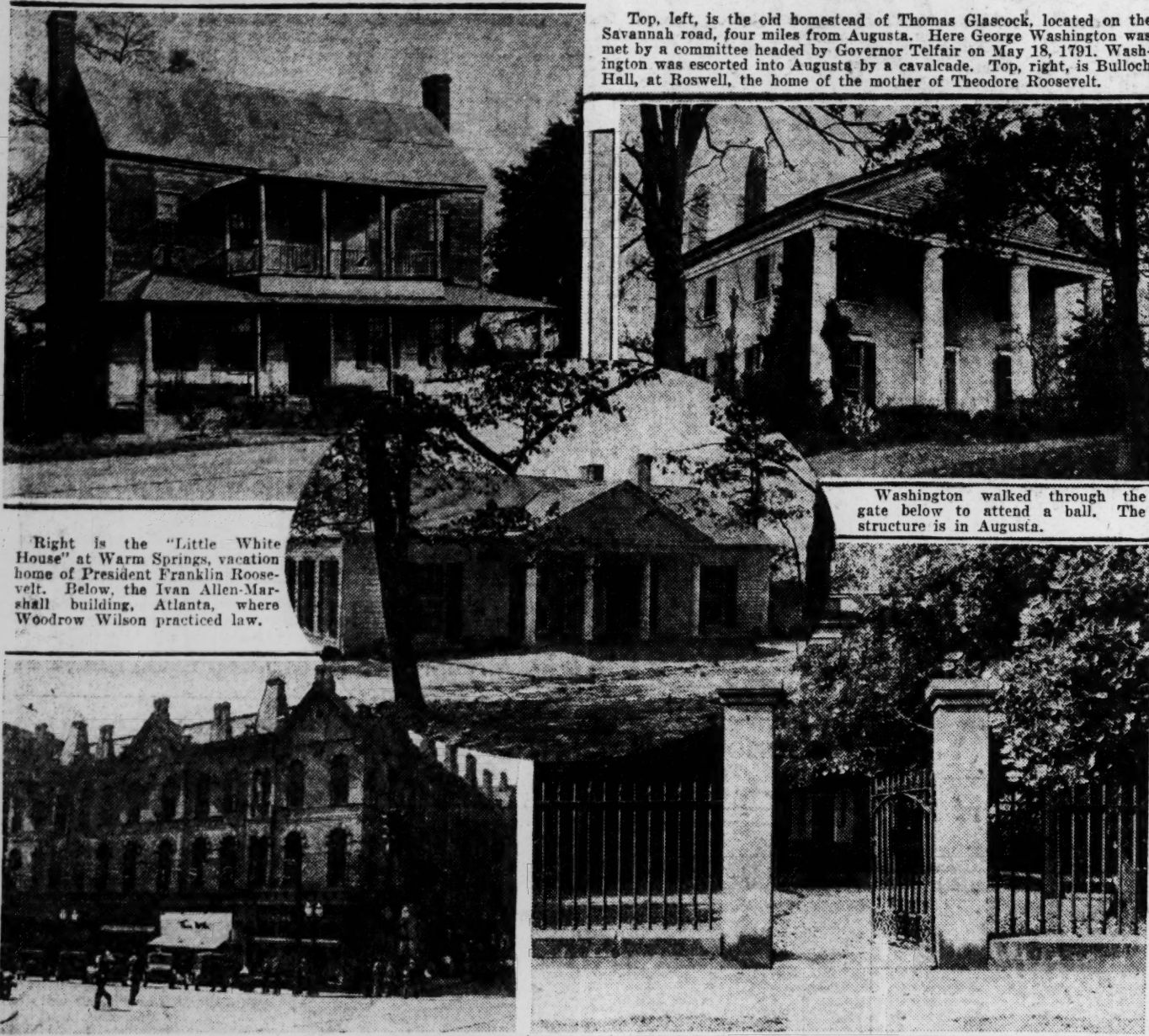
From this historic founding has come one of the proudest cities of the state, situated in one of the finest and most glorious sections of this Empire State. Floyd county farm lands are celebrated far and wide. Cotton, grain, apples, peaches, pecans, cattle, horses, mules, hogs and goats are its products. Seventy-five manufacturing plants, including agricultural implements, cotton goods, marble, fertilizers, cooperage, wagons, stoves, lumber, etc., bauxite and iron ore mines are among its industries.

The climate of Rome has no superior and its people are representative of the finest in the state and the fine traditions of the Old South are in evidence wherever one may turn.

Institutions such as the National City bank, the Rome Hosiery Mills, the First National bank, Theo Stivers Milling Company, the Darlington Schools and such citizens as C. E. Baldwin make any city a welcome haven.

Rome will go on and to her beautiful confines will be attracted more useful and enterprising people who will continue the work begun by the sturdy pioneers of 1834.

Places in Georgia Where Noted Presidents Have Stayed



Top, left, is the old homestead of Thomas Glascock, located on the Savannah road, four miles from Augusta. Here George Washington was met by a committee headed by Governor Telfair on May 18, 1776. Washington was escorted into Augusta by a cavalcade. Top, right, is Bulloch Hall, at Roswell, the home of the mother of Theodore Roosevelt.

Washington walked through the gate below to attend a ball. The structure is in Augusta.

Right is the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, vacation home of President Franklin Roosevelt. Below, the Ivan Allen-Marshall building, Atlanta, where Woodrow Wilson practiced law.

In Georgia are homes and other buildings where some of the most famous presidents of the United States have visited or stayed. The chief executives who have thus added to Georgia's points of interest were George Washington, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. Perhaps the most picturesque such dwelling is that shown in the picture at the left top. This house still stands on the Savannah road four miles from Augusta. It is one of Georgia's most historic shrines, as is the structure pictured at the bottom, right

side of the picture. In the latter place Washington attended a colonial ball and reception. This building now stands at Augusta, where it served as a court house in Revolutionary times. Other famous "presidential dwellings" shown above are Bulloch Hall (top, right), home of the mother of Theodore Roosevelt; the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, owned by Franklin Roosevelt; and (bottom, left) the Ivan Allen-Marshall building, in downtown Atlanta, where, on the second floor, corner offices, Woodrow Wilson carried on his law practice.

ATLANTA HISTORY BUSINESS ROMANCE

Continued from Page 13.

zons who as mere youths hunted and fished in all parts of the now leading city of the southeast.

George M. Brown, president of the Georgia Savings Bank and Trust Company, moved to Atlanta in 1865 when he was about 21-2 months old. Atlanta has been his residence since. His wife, formerly Miss Carrie Hoyt, was born in Atlanta in 1836 and has lived in Atlanta all of her life. During Mr. Brown's 68 years here he has seen many changes and improvements. When he came to Atlanta his father bought a home on the south side of the city from Sidney Root, who at one time was one of the largest merchants of the town. The house was built of concrete; that is, brick and rocks of various sizes picked up in and around the premises. This was probably the first concrete house built in the city. The site of the old Brown home is now occupied by the Fulton County High school, at the corner of Washington street and Woodward avenue. Woodward avenue was then known as Jones street. This residence was one of the few left standing when General Sherman burned the city during the Civil War.

Few Homes in 1865.
There were not any other homes beyond this one on Washington street in the city limits in 1865. The part of Atlanta which now is south of Glenn street was then in the original forest from Whitehall street to and including Grant park, except for occasional clearings for farms.

In those days there were few residences located on the north side of the town. Whitehall and Peachtree streets were the main arteries for travel going north and south, and the railroads were crossed at Grand, Marietta and Decatur streets were the principal highways for traffic going east and west.

Fortunes have been made in Atlanta "dirt." Some of the most centrally located property sold in the early stages of Atlanta's existence for a mere song, and today and in recent years these tracts command thousands of dollars per front foot. Atlanta and its beautiful suburbs today are graced with some of the finest and most magnificent homes to be found in the nation.

Its boundary in 1870 was a circle having a diameter of three miles, the center being located at the former Union depot. The area at that time was 9.6 miles. The various additions which have been made since have brought the area up to nearly 35 square miles, which is more than three times as great as the area in 1870. This resume of the main facts in the history of Atlanta shows clearly that the location was chosen solely because it was the best place for transfer and distribution of commodities and passengers. It has always been a commercial and manufacturing community and its continuation to maintain the business supremacy over all the cities in Georgia, and, in recent years, over all the cities of the south, proves that the selection of this spot for this purpose, was wise and far-sighted move.

Trade Area of Atlanta.
The normal trade area of Atlanta includes the entire section, bounded on the north by the Potomac and Ohio rivers, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Mississippi. This in no wise limits Atlanta trade area because "Atlanta-made" goods are shipped to nearly every country in the world.

The United States department of commerce in its commercial survey of the southeast says, "Atlanta is generally recognized as the principal headquarters city of this region, being the seat of a large part of the regional administrative machinery of concerns marketing their services and commodities in the territory."

Over 1,500 nationally-known concerns serve this territory from Atlanta in addition to the large number of local manufacturers and wholesalers.

The United States department of commerce further states, "The principal reason given by these concerns for the choice of headquarters was Atlanta's position as a radiating

Historical Highlights of a Brave and Beautiful City

IN 1837 a few scattered farm houses were the only evidence of the future great city of Atlanta. But to the trained eye of the engineer, Stephen Harriman Long, here was a spot designed by nature as the meeting place of railroads. And close by the spot which is now "Five Points," one of the five most valuable corners in the world, he drove a stake marking the end of the rail line he was creating. Around it sprang up a trading center known first as Terminus, then as Marthasville, and finally Atlanta. More rail lines came through the country connecting the east, south, midwest and southwest, creating a transportation center destined to become the very heart of the south.

In 1864, the city of Atlanta lay a smoking ruin. The city had become a strategic point when war broke out between the states. Its capture and destruction by Sherman were tragic but significant evidence of its importance to both armies.

The ashes left by Sherman had hardly cooled when the people, driven away by his order in November, 1864, began to come back and carry forward the tedious task of reconstruction, of which the great leader, Henry Grady, spoke 20 years later.

"I want to say to General Sherman, that from the ashes he left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes and have built therein not one ignoble prejudice or memory."

From a population of 10,000 before the war, Atlanta grew to 21,789 five years later. Such was the compelling force of Atlanta's destiny.

The great Cotton Exposition held in 1881 was followed by several fairs, including the Piedmont Exposition in 1887 which was attended by Grover Cleveland, the first president to visit Atlanta since pre-war days.

The great Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895 drew international attention and was attended by both Cleveland and McKinley.

By 1900, practically all of Atlanta's present railroads were completed and the city began to be nationally recognized as the commercial, financial and industrial capital of the south. Up to the present, the story of Atlanta has been one of steady progress and development. The building of schools, parks, highways, imposing structures, the growth of music and art, has been constantly going on to make Atlanta a real metropolis and one of the nation's key cities.

point for all the railroads traversing this region. The establishment of such offices and smaller branches is dependent upon innumerable factors, though shipping facilities and freight and express rates and accommodations are very important considerations. Overnight passenger and mail service permits ready travel and communication to any point in Tennessee, Mississippi, southeastern Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and northern Florida. This, it is said, makes management and supervision easy and enables ready contacts with customer and sales force.

Regional Headquarters.
"The large number of regional headquarters already long established in Atlanta and the city's position in respect to finance and insurance have a tendency to draw other similar organizations. The transportation and express companies reported that Atlanta is outstanding in the amount of merchandise received by freight and redistributed by parcel post, express, or fast freight. The large volume of express and parcel-post movement out of Atlanta is accounted for by this redistribution, together with products of local candy factories, millinery establishments, and film exchange and a considerable mail-order business."

Analysis of the territory covered by the Atlanta factories, sales offices and warehouses of these 1,500 national concerns shows the following:

100 per cent cover Atlanta and Georgia
80 per cent cover two south-eastern states
75 per cent cover three south-eastern states
67 per cent cover four south-eastern states
58 per cent cover five south-eastern states
50 per cent cover six south-eastern states
40 per cent cover seven south-eastern states
35 per cent cover eight south-eastern states
16 per cent cover entire south (ten states)

Through generations after generations Atlanta has steadily, persistently and with undying confidence triumphantly continued its forward march toward greatness.

Atlanta has the right kind of people to build a right kind of city. Today on plots of ground where circus grounds were pitched in the heart of the city there stand towering skyscrapers and commercial developments bespeaking partly what is in store for Atlanta in the future.

Atlanta, the strategic distributing

ities. The city is not dominated by any one industrial group and its factory output is well diversified. Of these plants, 112 ship to nearly every country in the world. No other southeastern city exceeds Atlanta in the value and diversity of products made annually.

Atlanta is the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve bank and also the home of the south's largest bank, with combined resources of its national banks greater than \$225,000,000.

Atlanta is the main point of cotton concentration and distribution in the southeast. By virtue of its strategic location, its huge warehouse facilities, transportation, financial resources, nearness to the great consuming centers of the country, Atlanta is destined to continue its forward strides as the leading cotton market of the southeast.

Atlanta has several large gins, about 35 cotton dealers, numerous cotton waste companies, a large number of cotton mills, about 20 cotton oil and products plants.

City of Diversification.
Atlanta's retail sales in normal times aggregate approximately \$200,000,000 annually.

It is the largest millinery center in the southeast.

It has scores of large dry goods and furnishings establishments.

It has two afternoon newspapers and one morning newspaper in addition to several other publications.

Atlanta has large manufacturers of overalls, tents, awnings and kindred lines.

It has several large pattern concerns.

It has many large retail and wholesale shoe manufacturing concerns.

It has many tailoring companies.

It is the home of one of the largest soft drink companies in the country, being the headquarters of the Coca-Cola Company.

Atlanta has many large colleges for men and women. It has nearly 300 churches, with many of them 100,000 members representing 20 denominations.

Atlanta has more than 120 educational institutions.

In addition to many privately-owned parks; has some of the finest golf courses in the country and other recreational facilities.

Atlanta is the birthplace and home of the famous Bobby Jones.

The former and late President Wilson practiced law for his first time in Atlanta.

Atlanta is recognized as the outstanding convention city in the country, entertaining several hundred conventions annually.

Atlanta is the third largest insurance city in the world and said to be the second or third largest telegraph center in the world.

Atlanta's street cars are said to be the finest in the country. Atlanta is served with natural gas and the city owns and operates its huge water works.

Atlanta is a large produce market—for perishables.

Atlanta has scores of excellent factory sites on belt lines.

Office Building Center.
Atlanta is recognized as the "office-building" center of the country, being surrounded only by San Francisco, based on proportionate population. It has some of the largest and finest hotels in the country.

Atlanta is the automobile center of the south. It is the music and culture center of the south, supporting for 20 years Metropolitan grand opera.

Atlanta has some of the finest theaters in the country and the airplane center of the south.

Atlanta also is the hub center of

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN ATLANTA PERFECT

HOMES: The number of homes in Atlanta in 1920 was 49,523; in 1930, 90,200.

Apartment: Atlanta is well supplied with first-class apartment houses, the rentals being governed by location, conveniences, etc.

Stores: There are 10,428 shops, stores, and service organizations, including manufacturers, in Atlanta.

Hotels: Atlanta has more than 20 leading hotels, the guest rooms numbering 4,400.

Office Buildings: There are 50 prominent office buildings. The rental area of these buildings amounts to 2,862,516 square feet.

Atlanta is the second largest mule market in the country.

It has one of the largest fair grounds in the south.

Atlanta manufacturers put out everything from the cradle to the casket.

It has the largest commercial printing plants in the south.

One of Sears-Roebuck's large plants is located here; it is the southeastern headquarters for the Pullman Company; the Ford Motor and Chevrolet companies.

It is the manufacturing and distributing center for farming and agricultural implements.

It has large brick plants.

It is the photo engraving center of

the south.

It is the headquarters for the large national packers in the southeast.

Leads in Bank Clearings.
Atlanta leads the southern cities in bank clearings; postal receipts and today there is being erected a new \$3,500,000 postoffice.

It is the largest manufacturer of furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the headquarters for the large national packers in the southeast.

Leads in Bank Clearings.
Atlanta leads the southern cities in bank clearings; postal receipts and today there is being erected a new \$3,500,000 postoffice.

It is the largest manufacturer of furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

It is the largest manufacturer of

furniture in the southeast.

It has many paint factories.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for the United States department of commerce.

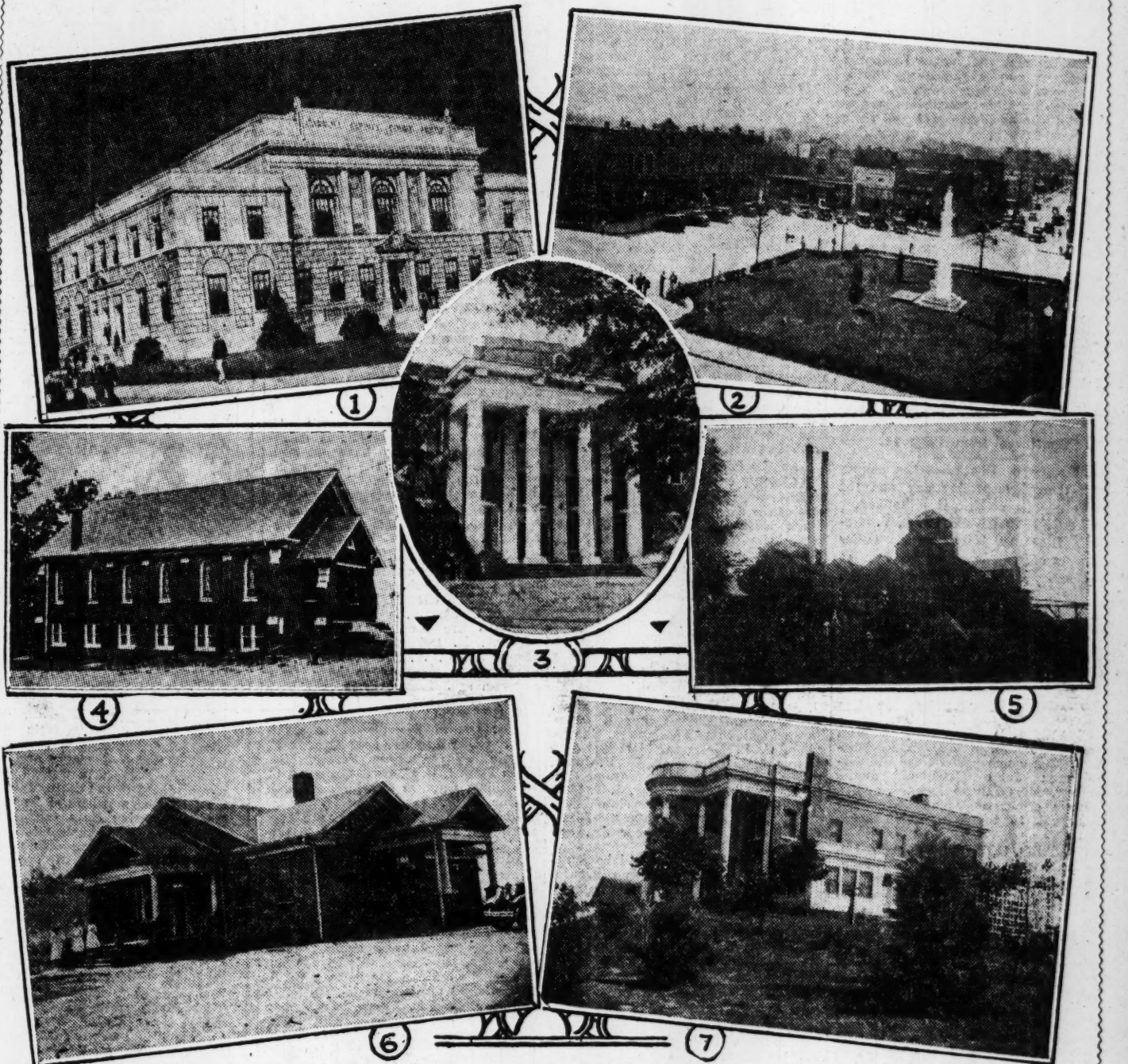
And all this does not tell the entire story of Greater Atlanta. It merely touches upon the city's great municipal and civic strides, its network of transportation facilities, its great educational facilities, its re-

greater Atlanta-to-be.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY

54 BROAD STREET, N. W. ATLANTA (HEALEY BUILDING BLOCK)

Rich in Georgia Traditions, Carroll County Is Among Fairest in State



At top from left to right is shown the beautiful Carroll County courthouse at Carrollton. Right, top, is a view of the Carrollton public square. In the center is the Academic building of the Fourth District A. & M. School in Carrollton, where the new West Georgia Teachers' College is to be erected. Middle left view is the magnificent Baptist church at Bowdon, Ga., while on the middle right is shown one of the famous old gold mines at Villa Rica. Bottom, left, is the Community hospital at Villa Rica made possible by the citizens of the city. At bottom, right, is the beautiful home of Dr. B. C. Powell in Villa Rica.

IT contains more four-year high schools than any county in this section. There are eight such high schools and five of them are accredited. In addition there are eleven schools of tenth grade work.

More than 100 pupils graduate from the high schools in each year who are potential college students. An average of 65 students from the county enter some college each year. This is more than any other county in the section.

Carrollton is the geographical and educational center of the thickly populated western Georgia. Carrollton is crossed by highways north, south, east and west. It is equipped with an efficient fire department, lights, water, sewerage and gas. It is a city of enterprise and culture.

Wins Big State School.
Just recently the board of regents of Georgia have consolidated the three state educational institutions of Bowdon, Carrollton and Powder Springs into one training school for teachers to be known as the West Georgia Teachers' College. It will be located on the beautiful campus on which is now located the Fourth District A. & M. School.

The West Georgia College will be a terminal as well as a transitional institution. While it is to be primarily a teachers' training school, a student may attend two years and receive full college credit and finish his degree at the university. The college will serve the counties of western Georgia, which embrace the counties from Walker county on the north to Muscogee on the south. Heard, Coweta and Fayette are among those accessible to and served by the new institution.

Carroll County has every reason to be proud of being selected as being the home of the new institution and Carrollton is indeed honored in having this modern educational institution placed in her midst.

Not alone, however, is Carrollton noted as a cultural and educational community, but in manufacturing the city has won national fame. The mammoth Mandeville Mills are located here, manufacturing quality cotton yarns, natural and dyed, cottonseed oil, meal and hulls; high-grade fertilizers, as well as cotton gins.

Located in Georgia's leading cotton-producing vicinity, the Mandeville Mills play a very large part in production and processing of cotton and cottonseed products.

The mills are owned and operated by local people and its 500 employees are natives of the community.

The Mandeville Mills were founded in 1898 by L. C. Mandeville Sr., J. A. Aycock Sr. (now deceased) and H. O. Lovorn. Its present officers are as follows: Directors, H. O. Lovorn, R. D. Jackson, J. A. Mandeville, J. G. Cheney, J. A. Aycock, W. J. Aldridge, Ronald Ransom, President and treasurer, J. A. Mandeville; vice president and manager, H. O. Lovorn; secretary, W. J. Aldridge.

Among the enterprising merchants and business establishments of Carrollton are: C. M. Tanner Grocery Co., Boykin & Boykin, Fisher's Five and Ten Cent Store, The Martin Almon Company, the Carrollton Drug Company, Robinson & Walker, The Clifton Hotel, Moore & Klein and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company.

To list the leading citizens of this county would be almost impossible; however, prominent among them are T. J. Aycock, Horace Stewart, T. J. Lawler, G. J. Wiley, Joe L. Veal, V. D. Whitley, Mrs. T. J. Bradley, Mrs. E. T. Stead, M. E. Griffin, Lula E. Roop, J. P. Travis, T. J. Roberts, Judge W. J. McMillan, H. T. Sutton, H. O. Lovorn, J. H. Burson, B. M. Long and Dr. Selby Cramer.

Village of Gold.
The oldest village in Carroll County next to Carrollton is Villa Rica. The old town was first selected by gold miners about 1830 and ever since the place has been noted for the large amount and fine quality of the precious metal taken from the surrounding country. In fact, the name of the town Villa Rica, which by the way, was suggested by the mother of Asa G. Candler, means "Village of Gold."

Samuel C. Candler was one of the early pioneers and the Candler family have played an important part in the development of Villa Rica and Carroll County.

In 1882 the first railroad, the Georgia Pacific, was built and run one mile south of the old town. Realizing that it was easier for Mahomet to go to the mountain than for the mountain to come to him, the old town was abandoned and a new one built on the railroad.

It is interesting, in connection with the gold mines of Villa Rica, to note that the capital for the first bank in Atlanta was furnished from these mines.

Villa Rica was a city of much romance in the typical manner of the old mining days, but Villa Rica long ago put away old things and began keeping step with the march of progress. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Georgia, with three churches and a community hospital, subscribed to by the citizens of the town. In manufacturing, it contains the Villa Rica Manufacturing Company, Golden City Hosiery Mills, the light and ice plants, Villa Rica Hosiery Mills, Parker Kenney Motor Company, T. G. Powell Inc. and the Villa Rica Oil Mills.

